ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Live Stock Associations

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1908.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association

Ontario Poultry Associations

Provincial Winter Fairs

Ontario Horse Breeders' Association and Exhibition

PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers
TORONTO.

To the Honourable JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D., *etc., etc., etc.,*
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned begs to present herewith for the consideration of His Honour the Reports of the Live Stock and Poultry Associations for 1908; also the Reports of the Provincial Winter Fairs, and of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1908.

CONTENTS.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association:

Report of the Executive 7
Financial Statement 11
Resolutions 11
Officers for 1908 12

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association:

President's Address 13
Report of the Executive 14
Financial Statement 17
Resolutions 17
Officers for 1908 18
Expert Judges for Sheep for 1908 19

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association:

Directors' Report 21
Financial Statement 25
Resolutions 26
Officers for 1908 26
Expert Judges for Swine for 1908 26

Western Ontario Poultry Association:

Annual Meeting 28
Officers for 1908 29
Financial Statement 29
Directors' Meeting 29
Appointment of Judges 30

Eastern Ontario Poultry Association:

Annual Meeting 31
Resolutions 31
Officers for 1908 32

The Provincial Winter Fair:

Public Meeting 33
Address of Welcome and Replies 34
Address: President R. Falconer 36
The Principles of Incubation and their Application to Successful Poultry Raising: W. H. Day 41
Winter Egg Production: L. H. Baldwin 45
The Colony House: F. C. Elford 47
The Improvement of Ontario's Pasture Crops: C. A. Zavitz 50
Advantages of the Special Seed Plot as a Source of Seed: J. M. McCallum 55
Hill Selection of Seed Potatoes: T. G. Raynor 57
Good Roads Right Now: D. Ward King 61
Work of the Split Log Drag: A. W. Campbell 65
Practical Work in Testing Cows 68
Co-operation between Milk Producers and Owners of Cheese Factories and Creameries: Frank Herns 72
The Sanitary Handling of Milk and Milk Products: H. H. Dean 78
The Horse Industry 82
Selection of a Stallion and proper type in Mating: John Gardhouse 83

The Provincial Winter Fair—*Continued.*
The most Profitable Horse for the Farmer to Breed: H. G. Reed 86
Address: Hon. Adam Beck 88
The Necessity for Amending the Act for the Protection of Sheep: Robert Miller 92
The Economical Feeding of Swine: T. H. Mason 96
The Economical Feeding of Sheep: Robt. McEwen 98
The Economical Feeding of Beef Cattle: John Campbell 100
Reports of Judges on Poultry Exhibits, at Winter Fair, 1907: N. Cosh, 104; James Tucker, 105, 112; H. P. Schwab, 107; Sharpe Butterfield, 108; L. G. Jarvis, 110; Wm. McNeil, 113; W. R. Graham, 116.
Officers and Committees for 1908 118
Financial Statement 119

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, 1908:
Address of Welcome: Mayor D'Arcy Scott 120
Reply to Address: Dr. James Mills 121
Address: G. C. Creelman 122
Address: Hon. Nelson Monteith 126
Breeding and Care of the Dairy Cow from Birth to Maturity: W. F. Stephen 127
Feeding Dairy Cattle: J. H. Grisdale 131
Judging Dairy Cattle: D. Drummond 134
Selection of a Stallion and Proper Type in Mating: John Gardhouse 136
Milk and the Sanitary Handling of Milk and Milk Products: H. H. Dean 138
Stable Ventilation: J. H. Grisdale 144
Hill Selection of Seed Potatoes: T. G. Raynor 149
Judging Sheep: H. S. Arkell 151
Judging Beef Cattle: John Gardhouse 154
Economical Feeding of Sheep: John Campbell 156
The Economical Feeding of Swine: G. E. Day 157
The Economical Feeding of Beef Cattle: J. H. Grisdale 159
The Colony House: F. C. Elford 162
Financial Statement 163
Officers and Committees for 1908-9 164

Ontario Horse Breeders' Association:
Report of the Executive 165
Financial Statement 167
Discussion on the Report of Investigation into the Horse Breeding Industry, and Suggestions by the Directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association:
At Provincial Winter Fair 170
At Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show 179
Address: Hon. Sydney Fisher 186
Prize Winners at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition 188
List of Members for 1908 198

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the Palmer House, Toronto, on February 3rd, 1908, beginning at 2 p.m.

The President, John Gardhouse, was in the chair.

On motion, the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read, as they had already been published and distributed to members.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

ONTARIO PURE BRED STOCK TRADE.—Owing to the largely increased population in Western Canada during the past few years, it will be well to consider whether or not the Ontario breeders are doing as much as they should to keep before the attention of new settlers and others residing in the West the quality of the Ontario stock, the values which can be procured, and the facilities for delivery through the Association cars. We wish to have an expression of opinion as to whether or not something might be done, in conjunction perhaps with the other Live Stock Associations in the Province, which will be of assistance to the pure bred stock trade of Ontario. The following points are suggested for discussion:—

1st.—The advantage of having display advertisements in the Agricultural and larger Provincial papers in the West.

2nd.—To arrange for a permanent representative in the West to act as a commercial agent representing Ontario breeders.

3rd.—To arrange for a car load of Ontario stock, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine, to be placed on exhibition next summer at as many fairs as possible throughout the West, including, of course, the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary early in July.

SHIPMENTS OF PURE BRED STOCK FROM ONTARIO TO WESTERN CANADA.—During the year 1907 two long palace cars and four short cars were sent West with pure bred stock. The stock was collected from 70 breeders in Ontario and delivered at 72 points in the West between Fort William and Victoria. The first shipment started on March 11th and consisted of 10 horses, 6 cattle, 6 hogs and 8 sheep. The second shipment left for the West on April 25th, with 10 horses, 11 cattle and 11 hogs. The third shipment left on May 22nd and consisted of 9 horses, 8 cattle and 1 sheep. The fourth shipment started on September 17th and consisted of 5 horses, 15 cattle, 18 hogs and 6 sheep.

The following table shows the total receipts and expenses in connection with each one of the shipments:—

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Shipment of March 11th, long palace car	$341 27	$344 30
" " April 25th, 2 short cars	440 30	420 09
" " May 22nd, long palace car	341 41	331 35
" " Sept. 17th, 2 short cars	407 32	426 62
	[illegible]	[illegible]

The different breeds of stock were represented in these shipments by the following numbers:—

Breed.	Number in each shipment.				
	March 11th.	April 25th.	May 22nd.	Sept. 17th.	Total Number.
Horses—					
Clydesdales	8	10	7	2	27
Shires	2	....	1	....	3
Hackneys	....	....	1	....	1
Cattle—					
Shorthorns	2	9	5	3	19
Hereford	....	2	....	....	2
Aberdeen-Angus	....	1	....	....	1
Holsteins	4	1	1	2	8
Ayrshires	....	1	1	3	5
Guernseys	....	....	1	....	1
Jerseys	....	....	....	7	7
Sheep—					
Oxfords	8	....	1	....	9
Shropshires	....	....	....	1	1
Leceisters	....	....	....	4	4
Dorset Horns	....	....	....	1	1
Hogs—					
Berkshires	6	7	....	6	19
Yorkshires	....	4	....	9	13
Tamworths	....	....	....	2	2
Essex	....	....	....	1	1
Totals	30	35	18	41	124

In August of 1907 the rate on car loads of pure bred stock from Ontario to Pacific Coast points was reduced from $1.20½ per hundred pounds to 81½c per hundred. This reduction will mean much to breeders in Ontario who wish to sell stock in British Columbia and it is expected that considerable improvement will be noticed in the trade with British Columbia during the coming season.

Provincial Auction Sales of Cattle.—Provincial Auction Sales of Cattle were held during 1907 at Guelph, Port Perry and Ottawa, on February 27th, March 1st and March 8th, respectively. The following are the numbers of animals sold and the average prices at these sales:—

Guelph—

4 females sold for $260.00; average, $65.00.
52 males sold for $3,460.00; average, $66.54.
56 animals sold for $3,720. 00; average, $66.43.

Port Perry—

4 females sold for $244.00; average, $61.00.
19 males sold for $1,230.00; average, $64.74.
23 animals sold for $1,474.00; average, $64.09.

OTTAWA—

9 females sold for $680.00; average, $75.55.
17 males sold for $1,179.00; average, $69.35.
26 animals sold for $1,859.00; average, $71.50.

The Ottawa Sale for the present year was held on January the 24th. The Guelph and Port Perry Sales are advertised for March 4th and March 11th, respectively. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging for the general advertising of these Sales, with the exception of the advertising in the local districts. In addition, the Department is undertaking to pay the freight on all animals purchased by residents in Ontario to the owners' stations in Ontario.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

Breed.	Number of animals exhibited.			
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Beef Cattle—				
Shorthorns	33	27	25	23
Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus	17	24	19	13
Galloways and Devons	12	10	12	5
Grades or Crosses	37	38	38	22
Export Steers	21	15	18	12
Total	120	114	112	75
Dairy Cattle—				
Shorthorns	7	2	8	7
Ayrshires	2	14	17	14
Holsteins	15	15	6	12
Jerseys	4	7	7	....
Grades	5	4	3	2
Total	33	42	41	35

The above table shows the number of head of cattle on exhibition for several years. In the Dairy Department there has not been much variation in the number of exhibits. In the Beef Cattle Department there was but a slight decrease in the number of exhibits between 1904 and 1906. In 1907 the number of beef animals was very small. It is often noticed at exhibitions that a class will be light one year without any apparent cause and correspondingly heavy the following year. There may be no reason so far as this exhibit is concerned for any special consideration being given to this matter, especially as the high prices and scarcity of feed would probably supply sufficient reason for a decrease in the exhibits if there was any special cause for it. It would be wise, however, to consider the classification for beef cattle carefully, to make sure that there is no deficiency which would be likely to adversely affect the beef cattle entries; also to see whether or not the list could be made sufficiently attractive not only to keep up the number of exhibits in the Beef Cattle Department, but to increase the exhibits and the number of exhibitors, by encouraging new exhibitors to enter into the contest.

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.—The following statement shows the number of animals in the Beef Cattle and Dairy Cattle Departments at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa, 1907; also the prizes offered in the different classes and the prizes paid:—

Class.	No. of animals.	Prizes offered.	Prizes paid.
Beef Cattle—			
Shorthorns	21	$217 00	$191 00
Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus	8	100 00	70 00
Galloways	5	100 00	70 00
Grades or Crosses	26	192 00	192 00
Export Steers	15	90 00	90 00
Total	75	$699 00	$613 00
Dairy Cattle—			
Shorthorns	2	$100 00	....
Ayrshires	1	136 00	....
Holsteins	4	200 00	$95 00
Grades	9	100 00	100 00
Total	16	$536 00	$195 00

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Canadian National Live Stock Association is to be held at Ottawa on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, February 5th, 6th, and 7th. Two of the addresses, which will be of special interest to the members of this Association, will be those taking up "The best means of retaining for Canadian breeders the Canadian market for pure bred stock," and "Regulations governing the admission to Canada of pure bred stock." The representatives from this Association will have the opportunity of presenting to the convention the views of this Association, and instructions should be given regarding any of the matters which are on the programme, or others which it would be considered an advantage to have discussed by the Convention.

Referring to the subject regarding admission of pure bred stock to Canada, the following clause in the Report of the Executive was adopted by this Association last year:—

"It is recommended that this Association should take action to impress on the Dominion Government the importance of changing the regulations affecting the importation of live stock; to provide that stock must first be recorded in our books of record for the breed to which the animals being imported belong, and, if brought in for sale, must be imported and owned by a British subject residing in Canada before they are entitled to enter free of duty."

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Owing to a change in the date of holding the annual meeting of the Canadian National Exhibition Association, it is necessary to send in the names of the representatives on or before the 15th of January of each year. As the annual meetings of the Live Stock Associations are not held until after this date, the delegates to this Exhibition Associations will now require to be elected for the following instead of current year. The delegates elected at the present meeting will be the representatives for 1909.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report	$188 43
Membership Fees—	
General membership fees	37 00
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, 1906	31 00
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 1907	9 00
Holstein Breeders' Association, 1907	100 00
Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 1907	129 00
Hereford Breeders' Association, 1907	17 00
Total	$511 43

Expenditure.

Directors' fees and expenses	$22 44
Printing	16 00
Grants—	
Ayrshire Special Prize, Maritime Winter Fair	45 00
Holstein-Friesian Special Prize, Winter Fair, Guelph	80 00
Hereford Special Prize, Winter Fair, Guelph	14 00
Ayrshire Special Prize, Winter Fair, Guelph	45 00
Auditor	2 00
Exchange	0 10
Total	$224 54
Balance cash on hand Dec. 31st, 1907	$286 89

Examined and found correct this 31st day of January, 1908.

(Signed) J. M. Duff, *Auditor*.

John Gardhouse,
President.

A. P. Westervelt,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. W. Smith spoke with regard to the clause referring to Ontario Pure-Bred Stock Trade. He did not favor either the first or the second suggestion, but thought that the third suggestion might well be acted upon, if the stock could be sold in the West after it was exhibited. He stated that buyers in the West were now desirous of seeing what animals were like before purchasing. John Bright also shared in this opinion.

R. H. Harding suggested that the Ontario Department of Agriculture should purchase the stock and sell it after it was exhibited.

Robert Miller opposed suggestions one and two, but favored the third suggestion. He said he would be glad to place an animal at the disposal of the Associations to assist in working out the scheme.

R. J. Mackie also made the same offer.

Considerable discussion took place with regard to the prizes and classification for beef cattle at the Provincial Winter Fair. Some of the members were in favor of having a larger classification so that each breed of beef cattle would have a class by itself. Others strongly advocated that all the pure-bred beef cattle should show together in one class. It was suggested that counties be allowed to offer prizes for county exhibits to encourage both old exhibitors and novices from the county giving the prize. It was

thought that it might also be well to have classes open to all amateurs; the amateurs to have their choice of showing in either the open or the amateur class. On motion, it was decided that the suggestion regarding amateurs at the Winter Fair be referred to the Winter Fair Board.

Moved by A. W. Smith, seconded by R. J. Mackie, "That suggestions one and two, under the heading, "Ontario Pure-Bred Stock Trade" be struck out and that the report of the Executive as thus amended be adopted." Carried.

Moved by R. H. Harding, seconded by Robert Shaw, "That as it has been reported that the Canadian National Exhibition are considering a regulation requiring that live stock exhibits be kept on the grounds until Saturday night, the representative of this Association be instructed to oppose such a regulation." Carried.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

President	John Gardhouse, Highfield.
Vice-President	W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Directors.

Shorthorns	John Isaac, Markham. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.
Herefords	R. J. Mackie, Oshawa. Alfred Stone, Guelph.
Aberdeen-Angus	A. McKinnon, Hillsburg. J. W. Burt, Coningsby.
Galloways	Robert Shaw, Brantford. D. McCrae, Guelph.
Ayrshires	W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.
Holstein-Friesians	G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell. G. W. Clemons, St. George.
General Director	John Gardhouse, Highfield.
Ontario Agricultural College	President G. C. Creelman. Professor G. E. Day.

Representatives to Fair Boards.

Canadian National	John Gardhouse, Highfield.
Central Canada	Peter Christie, Manchester. Robert Ness, Howick, Que.
Western Fair	Capt. T. E. Robson, London. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.
Provincial Winter Fair	Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. John Bright, Myrtle. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.
Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show	The President. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa. Peter White, Pembroke. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

(A list of Members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association is published in the Appendix to this Report.)

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the Palmer House, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1908, at 1.30 p.m. The President, JOHN CAMPBELL, occupied the chair.

On motion, the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is with much satisfaction we should this day deal with the requirements of this meeting of our Association. The past year has been one of unequalled prosperity in our business. Of late there have been some signs of disturbances, yet on the whole the sheep industry has been the most profitable of all the live stock branches in our Dominion. It is strange that with the flocks being the greatest profit yielders we do not produce enough sheep to supply the home demand at all seasons of the year. During each of the past two years, meat dealers in this City of Toronto have been obliged to import car loads of finished lambs from the United States to supply their customers. Is it wise on our part to miss supplying that demand, when the ruling prices paid have been the highest on record? Eight cents per pound and over, live weight, for the finished ten months old lamb is a price which should arouse greater interest in establishing and maintaining flocks in Canada. No other line of live stock, considering cost of production, can show as large a margin of clear profit as sheep do. Our pure-bred flocks have been doing as well for us as we could reasonably wish for. As an instance of values we notice the excellent average at public auction of a recent dispersion sale at Simcoe. It was one of the best in many years.

Another source of satisfaction is the healthy condition of our flocks, and further, while other stock suffered so severely the past season from lack of grass, our sheep and especially the lambs, have thrived better than usual. They have gone into winter quarters in better than average condition. Yet with all the brightness of recent years and certain good prospects for years to come, our people do not give the measure of attention to the industry which it is worthy of. When other lines of live stock husbandry have been fostered and encouraged by our Provincial Government, why has the industry we represent been treated with indifference? Largely by Government aid and indirect assistance, the bacon hog business has been proved a safe one to handle on nearly every farm. The dairy industry has been promoted by our Legislature for many years. Year by year the grant to it has been increased till now, practically one hundred thousand dollars annually is its cost to our Province, while on the other hand sheep breeders have not so far been able to get any encouragement to speak of. We cannot even get proper protection from the worthless curs which are so numerous, and which have driven sheep off many a farm. This should not be; if we rise in our strength and demand fair play we shall certainly obtain it, but we must work unitedly and not as partizans.

In conclusion allow me to refer to the high quality of our sheep when compared with those of other countries. When in competition at the International and other leading exhibitions our Canadian sheep take the lead in nearly every class and section. That does not happen by chance, and by having been repeated so many times it is now recognized all over the continent that in Canada pure-bred sheep, and sheep for the butcher's block are produced of such high quality and healthful stamina as to stamp them the best known.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive submitted the following report:

SHEEP RECORDS. The following is a general statement as to the registrations of sheep in 1907:

	Registrations.	Transfers.	Duplicate Certificates.	New Certificates.	Ancestors.	Memberships (received at Ottawa).
January	159	18	..	..	390	$26 00
February	110	17	..	1	602	31 00
March	113	43	..	..	139	6 00
April	33	5	..	..	79	2 00
May	14	1	..	..	..	2 00
June	7	..	..	..	14	3 00
July	55	23	..	..	39	6 00
August	159	10	..	9	65	17 00
September	344	20	1	..	316	32 00
October	369	45	..	..	83	16 00
November	279	39	24	..	116	6 00
December	128	19	..	..	15	10 00
	1,770	240	25	10	1,858	$157 00

The statement of registrations according to the provinces is as follows:

	Registrations.	Transfers.	Duplicate Certificates.	New Certificates.	Ancestors.	Memberships (paid at Ottawa.)
Ontario	944	65	1	10	1,014	$75 00
Manitoba	11	7	..	..	33	3 00
Saskatchewan	9	2	..	..	13	3 00
Alberta	121	47	24	..	100	2 00
British Columbia	21	2	..	..	37	3 00
Quebec	645	115	..	..	639	69 00
New Brunswick	16	..	..	..	22	2 00
United States	3	2	..	..	..	....
	1,770	240	25	10	1,858	$157 00

The following is a list of pedigrees recorded from the time of commencing the Sheep Records in 1906, to December 31st, 1907:

Shropshires	1,905	Forward	5,342
Leicesters	2,562	Lincolns	189
Cotswolds	572	Hampshires	26
Dorsets	303	Oxford Downs	308
Forward	5,342		5,865

The monthly receipts on account of the Sheep Records at Ottawa are as follows:

January, 1907	$106 75	Forward	$371 45
February	141 00	August	148 10
March	31 25	September	204 00
April	3 75	October	224 35
May	18 10	November	213 30
June	14 10	December	73 75
July	56 50		
Forward	$371 45		$1,234 95

Although the financial statement shows a good balance on hand, no arrangement has been made regarding the publication of a volume containing copies of sheep pedigrees registered. Until this is done it will not be possible to know what the profits may be in connection with this Record. However, as the arrangement with the Quebec Association which was adopted at the last meeting, was that the memberships received from Quebec should be returned to that Association, it is recommended that the membership fees received from each Province should be returned to the Association looking after the sheep interests in that Province, with the understanding that the members from each Province should be members of the Provincial Association, without paying any additional fee.

The number of memberships received from each Province is as follows:

Ontario	145	British Columbia	4
Manitoba	4	Quebec	107
Saskatchewan	3	New Brunswick	2
Alberta	2		

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR. The following statement shows the number of entries in the classes for sheep at the Winter Fair at Guelph, 1907, together with the prize money offered in each class, and the amount paid:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Cotswolds	33	$175 00	$175 00
Lincolns	29	175 00	173 00
Leicesters	45	200 00	195 00
Oxfords	48	230 00	196 00
Shropshires	26	275 00	269 00
Southdowns	41	250 00	246 00
Dorset Horns	19	168 00	166 00
Hampshires and Suffolks	11	130 00	96 00
Grades or Crosses	50	240 00	240 00
	302	$1,843 00	$1,756 00

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW. The following statement shows the number of entries in the classes for sheep at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show in 1907, the amount of prize money offered, and the amount paid:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Cotswolds	15	$89 00	$76 00
Lincolns	11	89 00	81 00
Leicesters	13	89 00	64 00
Oxfords	5	89 00	36 00
Shropshires	19	89 00	81 00
Southdowns	16	89 00	84 00
Dorset Horns	15	89 00	68 00
Hampshires and Suffolks	4	74 00	36 00
Grades and crosses	17	78 00	66 00
	115	$775 00	$592 00

SHIPMENTS OF PURE-BRED STOCK FROM ONTARIO TO WESTERN CANADA.

(See clause under this heading in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 7).

ONTARIO PURE BRED STOCK TRADE. *(See clause under this heading in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 7).*

THE ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF SHEEP AND TO IMPOSE A TAX ON DOGS. This Act has received considerable public attention during the last two years, and at the last Annual Meeting of the Association a revision of the Act was suggested, by which it was hoped to eliminate the weaknesses that had been pointed out in the various discussions.

The following are the principal changes suggested:

1. That the tax be $1 for one dog and $2 for each dog more than one, and that the tax for a bitch should be increased from $2 to $5.

2. That it should be compulsory upon each municipality to impose taxes on dogs.

3. That it should be compulsory upon each municipality to pay not less than two-thirds of the amount of damage done by dogs to sheep in cases where the owners of the dogs doing the damage cannot be found.

4. That the council of each municipality should at their first meeting each year appoint one or more competent persons to be known as Sheep Inspectors, whose duty it would be to inspect the injury done to sheep by dogs in cases where the owner of the sheep intends to claim damages from the council.

It would be well to have a discussion of the Act and decide what further steps should be taken with regard to it.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.—*(See clause under this heading in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 10).*

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION. *(See clause under this heading in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 10).*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending December 31st, 1907.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report......	$545 88
Members' Fees	255 00
Registration Fees	1,077 95
Interest	19 28
Total	$1,898 11

EXPENDITURES.	
Directors' Fees and expenses...	$ 22 65
Printing	19 25
Refund fees from Record Office	62 69
Expense of Delegate to Fair Boards	5 50
American Shropshire Association Membership and Registration fees	288 50
Auditor	2 00
Total	$400 59
Balance cash on hand	$1,497 52

Examined and found correct this 31st day of January, 1908.

(Signed) J. M. DUFF, *Auditor.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of Executive,

JOHN CAMPBELL, *President.*

ANDREW WHITELAW, *Vice-President.*

A. P. WESTERVELT, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

JOHN A. TURNER, Calgary, expressed the view that as this Association is a Dominion one, the people of Western Canada had not been given due consideration in the Report of the Executive. He also thought the Western Provinces should have representation on the Board. He opposed that part of the report dealing with the Pure-bred Stock Trade.

Several of the members took an active part in the discussion of this clause and it was finally decided on motion to adopt the first suggestion in the clause and strike out suggestions 2 and 3.

Moved by Lt. Col. R. MCEWEN, seconded by J. LLOYD-JONES,—"That further action with regard to the Act for the Protection of Sheep and to Impose a Tax on Dogs, be left to the Executi e." Carried.

On motion, the Report of the Executive as amended, was adopted.

Moved by L. PARKINSON, seconded by JAMES BOWMAN, "That the Winter Fair Board be requested to require that sheep exhibited at the Winter Fair must be owned by the exhibitor from the time of making entry instead of for three months previous to the Show." Carried.

Moved by J. G. HANMER, and seconded, "That all pure-bred sheep shown at the Winter Fair should be registered in some recognized record for the breed and bear the Record Association ear label at the time of showing." Carried.

The Secretary was requested to try and secure the Prince of Wales prize for the Sheep Department at the Winter Fair. If it is secured the division of it is to be left to the Winter Fair Executive.

Moved by Lt.-Col. McEwen, seconded by Geo Telfer, "That the Pre dent, Vice-President, Wm. Dryden, Lt.-Col. McCrae, Lt.-Col. McEwen, a J. T. Gibson, be a committee to lay before the Minister of Agriculture a the Government the claim of the sheep industry for more government assi ance." Carried.

J. Lloyd-Jones pointed out that in his opinion the principal cause f decrease in the number of sheep in Ontario is the insufficient protection giv the industry by the Customs tariff.

After considerable discussion, it was moved by J. G. Hanmer, second by J. Lloyd-Jones, "That Lt.Col. McCrae, R. H. Harding, James Bowma and J. M. Gardhouse, be a committee to lay before the Dominion Ministe of Agriculture and Customs the question of duty on wool and shoddy, ai the claim of the sheep interests of Canada for more protection." Carrie

---

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

President	John Campbell, Woodville.
Vice-President	Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Directors.

Cotswolds	Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph.
Leicesters	Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man.
Hampshires and Suffolks	John Kelly, Shakespeare.
Dorsets	R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
Southdowns	John Jackson, Abingdon.
Lincolns	Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa.
Oxfords	T. R. Arkell, Arkell.
Shropshires	John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.
Ontario Agricultural College	Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.
General Directors	W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.
	A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.
Representatives to Record Board	J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.
	R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
Representatives to National Live Stock Association	John Campbell, Woodville.
	Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph.

Vice-Presidents representing different Provinces.

British Columbia	A. C. Aitken, Duncan's, B.C.
Alberta	Bryce Wright, DeWinton, Alta.
Saskatchewan	Paul Brett, Regina, Sask.
Manitoba	A. G. Gamley, Griswold, Man.
Quebec	H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Que.
New Brunswick	T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B.
Nova Scotia	M. Cumming, Truro, N.S.
Prince Edward Island	Cephus Nunn, Winsloe Road, P.E.I.

Representatives to Fair Boards.

Canada National	Hon. John Dryden, Toronto.
	J. G. Hanmer, Brantford.
Central Canada	N. F. Wilson, M.P., Cumberland.
Western Fair	Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron.
	Geo. Telfer, Paris.
Provincial Winter Fair	A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.
	John Jackson, Abingdon.
	Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron.
	Robert Miller, Stouffville.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show	THE PRESIDENT.
	W. A. WALLACE, Kars.
	R. RICHARDSON, South March.
	N. F. WILSON, M.P., Cumberland.
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition	W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.
	GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man.

EXPERT JUDGES FOR SHEEP FOR 1908.

COTSWOLDS: T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; R. Miller, Stouffville; S. J. Lyons, Norval; Val. Fitcht, Oriel; Jas Underhill, Claremont; F. Bonnycastle, Campbellford; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Geo. Green, Fairview; J. C. Snell, London; John Rawlings, Ravenswood; Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge; Jno. Park, Burgessville; Robert Vance, Ida; Geo. Laird, Guelph.

Judges nominated for Toronto: S. J. Lyons, Norval; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Judges nominated for London: S. Dolson, Alloa; Robert Vance, Ida.

Judges nominated for Chicago: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Robert Miller, Stouffville.

LEICESTERS: R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; Jas Fennell, Bradford; H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; A. E. Archer, Warwick; Geo. Whitelaw, Guelph; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; Abraham Easton, Appleby; E. Wood, Appleby; Wm. Parkinson, Eramosa; E. Parkinson, Eramosa; John Orr, Galt; Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne; R. Eastwood, Mimico; John Kelly, Shakespeare; Andrew Thompson, Fergus; J. K. Campbell, Palmerston; J. C. Snell, London; G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; Jno. Gibson, Denfield; C. E. Wood, Freeman; Jos. Gaunt, St. Helen's; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; And. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph; R. G. Martin, Marysville; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; H. G. Arnold, Maidstone; Prof. Craig, Ames, Ia.; John Marshall, Cass City, Mich.; J. W. Murphy, Cass City, Mich.; Prof. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; Geo. Penhale, Exeter; Prof. G. E. Day Guelph; M. Kennedy, Northwood; D. Lillico, Ayr; Jas. Douglas, Caladonia; Frank Shore, White Oak; John Gardhouse, Highfield; Wm. Beattie, Wilton Grove; A. J. McKay, Ailsa Craig; A. Hastings, Crosshill; J. Hastings, Crosshill; A. Deering, Crosshill; Jas. Snell, Clinton.

Judges nominated for Toronto: Prof. G. E. Day Guelph; (Reserve) J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

Judges nominated for London: C. E. Wood, Freeman.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph.

DORSETS: John Kelly, Shakespeare; Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Jno. Campbell, Woodville; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; Prof. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; Thos. W. Hector, Springfield-on-Credit; G. P. Everett, Mt. Vernon; H. N. Gibson, Delaware; E. O. Denton, Somerset, N.Y.; G. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; Jno. Jackson, Abingdon; Fred Silversides, Uxbridge; R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Judges nominated for Toronto: John Campbell, Woodville; A. S. Forster, Oakville.

Judges nominated for London: J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; (Reserve) J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

SOUTHDOWNS: John Jackson, Abingdon; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; N. H. Gibson, Deleware; Robert Miller, Stouffville; Geo. Telfer, Paris; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; Robt. McEwen, Byron; H. L. Compton, Monroe, Ohio; Frank Klienhientz, Madison, Wis.; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; James Telfer, Paris; George Allen, Paris.

Judges nominated for Toronto: H. L. Compton, Monroe, Ohio.

Judges nominated for London: W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

OXFORDS: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; John Harcourt, St. Ann's; Smith Evans, Guelph; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; R. J. Hine, Dutton; Henry Arkell, Arkell; Wm. Dickson, Milday; J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon; W. J. Arkell, Teeswater; Jno. E. Cousins, Harriston, Arch. McKenzie, Corwhin; R. E. Birdsall, Birdsall; J. C. Cooper, Picton; Wm. Newman, Cherry Valley; Wm. Arkell, Teeswater; L. Parkinson, Eramosa; S. C. Ketchen, Bloomburg; W. Lee, Simcoe; Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N.S.; Walter Elliott, Kelso; J. E. Cerswell, Bond Head; Prof. R. Wade, O.A.C, Guelph; Jas. Thompson, Jr., Mildmay; A. Stevenson, Atwood.

Judges Nominated for Toronto: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; (Reserve) Prof. R. Wade, Guelph.

Judges nominated for London: J. E. Cousins, Harriston; (Reserve) J. E. Birdsall, Birdsall.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: Prof. H. S. Arkell, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

HAMPSHIRES AND SUFFOLKS: R. Gibson, Deleware; Henry Arkell, Arkell; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; James Bowman, Guelph; John Kelly, Shakespeare; Geo. L. Telfer, Paris; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; H. N. Gibson, Deleware; W. H. Arkell, Guelph; W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest; Jno. Campbell, Woodville; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; J. Milton, Marshall, Mich.; Harry Thornton, Warren, Ind.; Frank Klienhientz, Madison, Wis.

Judges nominated for Toronto: W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Prof. H. S. Arkell, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Judges nominated for London: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Jno. Gibson, Denfield.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: John Campbell, Woodville.

LINCOLNS: John Gardhouse, Highfield; Leonard Parkinson, Eramosa; Robt. Robson, Ilderton; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; E. Parkinson, Eramosa; Herbert Lee, Highgate; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; D. Campbell, Strathburn; John T. Gibson, Denfield; Graham Walker, Ilderton; Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; John Mitchell, Glencoe.

Judges nominated for Toronto: John Gardhouse, Highfield.

Judges nominated for London: Herbert Lee, Highgate.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: Leonard Parkinson, Eramosa.

SHROPSHIRES: W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; R. Miller, Stouffville; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; J. Campbell, Woodville; D. G. Hanmer, Burford; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; D. J. Campbell, Woodville; H. N. Gibson, Millbrook, N.Y.; Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig; C. W. Gurney, Paris; J. Miller, Brougham; H. Hanmer, Burford; J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; J. Shields, Caistorville; Geo. Crawford, Minesing; John Lloyd-Jones, Burford; W. D. Monkman, Bond Head; Will Dryden, Brooklin.

Judges nominated for Toronto: J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; (Reserve) H. N. Gibson, Millbrook, N.Y.; (Reserve) W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Judges nominated for London: J. Shields, Caistorville; (Reserve) Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: D. G. Hanmer, Burford.

Judges nominated for Provincial Winter Fair: J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; (Reserve) Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Judges nominated for Dominion Fair, Calgary: MEDIUM AND SHORTWOOLS: J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; (Reserve) Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

(A list of members of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association is published in the appendix to this Report).

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association was held in the Palmer House, Toronto, on Tuesday, February the 4th, 1908, at 2 p.m. The President, R. H. Harding, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors as follows:

The Directors of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association beg to submit the following report:

SWINE RECORDS.—The number of pedigrees for the different breeds appearing in Volume 18 of the Record is as follows:

Berkshires	1,915	Tamworths	524
Yorkshires	3,333	Essex	2
Chester Whites	611	Duroc Jerseys	43
Poland Chinas	45		

The following is a general statement as to the registrations in 1907:

	Registrations.	Transfers.	Duplicate Certificates.	New Certificates.	Ancestors.	Books Sold.	Memberships (received at Ottawa).
January	428	43	4	4	2	..	$ 98 00
February	453	48	7	..	13	$4	110 00
March	447	80	13	..	..	4	98 00
April	532	43	3	..	13	..	78 00
May	478	40	..	2	1	..	74 00
June	571	45	2	6	9	..	76 00
July	684	44	..	1	5	..	90 00
August	635	38	5	1	21	..	74 00
September	680	75	1	1	2	..	64 00
October	408	55	2	3	1	..	26 00
November	559	34	4	1	2	..	26 00
December	402	49	..	2	4	..	20 00
	6,277	594	41	21	73	$8	$834 00

The statement of registrations according to the Provinces is as follows:

	Registrations.	Transfers.	Duplicate Certificates.	New Certificates.	Ancestors.	Members (paid at Ottawa).
Ontario	3,685	302	13	6	..	189
Manitoba	833	91	7	3	..	73
Saskatchewan	276	54	3	1	..	28
Alberta	194	14	2	3	..	22
British Columbia	102	11	..	..	10	10
Quebec	1,008	109	15	7	56	74
New Brunswick	99	1	..	..	7	7
Nova Scotia	22	..	1	..	..	2
Prince Edward Island	40	8	..	..	..	9
United States	18	4	..	1	..	3
	6,277	*594*	*41*	*21*	*73*	*417*

The monthly receipts on account of the Swine Records at Ottawa are as follows:

January, 1907	$394 30
February	362 75
March	360 25
April	416 28
May	340 45
June	433 85
July	466 90
Forward	$2,774 78
Forward	$2,774 78
August	507 15
September	434 60
October	282 90
November	316 50
December	247 00
	$4,562 93

Grants to Provincial Associations.—In accordance with the suggestion at the last Annual Meeting, the membership fees and profits from registrations for 1906 have been returned to the Provinces from which they originally came. The membership fees were returned to the Provincial Associations, with the understanding that these fees would pay the membership in the Provincial Association of the member who had joined the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. The object in doing this was to assist the Provincial Associations in keeping up their memberships, through the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Amounts paid to Provincial Associations out of profits on registrations and memberships, *1906*:

Manitoba	$310 96
Saskatchewan	95 15
Alberta	64 22
British Columbia	$ 44 09
Quebec	541 84
Maritime Provinces	75 89

In addition to the amounts above referred to for 1906, there has also been returned to the Provincial Associations during the year the memberships for 1907. At the same time there has been sent to each Provincial Association a list of the members who have joined the Dominion Association from each Province, so that their names might be included in the membership of the Provincial Association.

Statement showing amounts refunded on account of 1907 memberships:

Province.	Paid before Dec. 31st, 1907.	Paid after Dec. 31st, 1907.	Total.
Manitoba	....	....	....
Saskatchewan	$40	$12	$52
Alberta	42	8	50
British Columbia	10	10	20
Quebec	98	86	184
Maritime Provinces	26	10	36

The names of the Associations and the Secretaries to whom the money has been paid are as follows:

Name of Association.	Name of Secretary.
The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, of Manitoba	A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, Man.
The Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association	J. Breckin, Regina, Sask.
The Alberta Swine Breeders' Association	E. L. Richardson, Calgary, Alta.
The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association	F. M. Logan, Victoria, B.C.
The Quebec Swine Breeders' Association	J. A. Couture, Quebec, Que.
The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association	E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S.

Besides the memberships, the profits from registrations for 1907 amount to $1,000. According to the arrangement for the distribution of these profits and memberships, the different Provinces have been credited with the following amounts for 1907:

Province.	No. of Members.	No. of Registrations.	Amt. of Memberships.	Profits from Registrations.	Total.
Ontario	235	3,685	$470	$588 78	*$1,058 78
Manitoba	77	833	154	133 08	287 08
Saskatchewan	26	276	†52	44 09	96 09
Alberta	25	194	†50	30 99	80 99
British Columbia	10	102	†20	16 29	36 29
Quebec	92	1,008	†184	161 03	345 03
Maritime Provinces	18	161	†36	25 74	61 74

It is recommended that the amount for distribution in Ontario, $1,058.78, should be divided as follows:

1. That the Ontario Yorkshire Society should be paid the profits from Yorkshire registrations, amounting to $539.97.

2. That the Ontario Berkshire Society should be paid the profits from Berkshire registrations, amounting to $316.47.

*In addition to this amount, there was unexpended of the Ontario surplus $650.00 in 1906, $93.78 of which was spent in 1907, leaving the portion of the Ontario surplus unexpended, $556.22.

†This amount has already been refunded.

3. That the balance of the profits from Ontario should be paid in grants to Fair Associations as follows, on condition that the prizes for swine given by these Exhibitions in 1908 should be at least as large as in 1907.

Provincial Winter Fair	$75 00
Canadian National Exhibition	100 00
Western Fair, London	50 00
Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show	50 00
Central Canada Exhibition	50 00

This money will be given with the understanding that the prizes for Yorkshire and Berkshire classes at these Shows should not be increased out of these grants.

SHIPMENTS OF PURE BRED STOCK FROM ONTARIO TO WESTERN CANADA. *(See clauses under this head in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 7.)*

ONTARIO PURE BRED STOCK TRADE. *(See clause under this head in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 7.)*

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.—The following table shows the number of entries in 1907 in the different classes, together with the amount of prize money offered and won:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Berkshires	60	$176 00	$176 00
Yorkshires	41	209 00	209 00
Tamworths	33	176 00	176 00
Chester Whites	35	145 00	145 00
Grades or Crosses	42	120 00	120 00
Bacon Hogs	94	610 00	610 00
	305	$1,436 00	$1,436 00

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.—The statement below shows the number of entries, the prizes offered, and the prizes won in each class of swine at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show of 1907.

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Berkshires	19	$84 00	$76 00
Yorkshires	22	84 00	84 00
Tamworths	15	84 00	82 00
Chester Whites	16	84 00	63 00
Grades or Crosses	20	84 00	80 00
Bacon Hogs	44	395 00	395 00
	136	$815 00	$780 00

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION. *(See clause under this heading in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 10.)*

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION. *(See clause under this heading in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 10.)*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending December 31st, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report	$3,838 71
Membership fees	984 00
Registration fees	3,720 93
Interest	98 18
Books sold	8 00
Total	$8,649 82

EXPENDITURES.

Directors' expenses	$108 24
Expenses of delegates to Fair Boards	32 75
Balance of amount paid to Record Committee, 1906	181 21
Amount paid to Record Committee, 1907	1,200 00
Refund fees from Record Office	126 33
Printing and binding records	1,049 20
Printing	14 00
Grants.	
Manitoba	310 96
Quebec	639 84
British Columbia	54 09
Saskatchewan	135 15
Maritime Provinces	101 89
Alberta	106 22
Ontario—	
Large Yorkshire Breeders' Association	750 00
Western Fair, London	100 00
Central Canada Exhibition, 1906, 1907	250 00
Canadian National Exhibition, 1907	250 00
Winter Fair, Guelph, 1907	200 00
Auditor	2 00
Express	0 47
Total	$5,612 35
Balance cash on hand	$3,037 47

Examined and found correct this 31st day of January, 1908.

(Signed) J. M. DUFF, *Auditor.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Directors.

R. H. HARDING, *President.*

D. C. FLATT, *Vice-President.*

A. P. WESTERVELT, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Moved by J. E. BRETHOUR, seconded by DOUGLAS THOMSON, "That the Report of the Directors be received."

Moved by DOUGLAS THOMSON, seconded by J. LLOYD-JONES, "That the word 'Ontario' in the heading 'Ontario Pure-bred Stock Trade,' be changed to 'Canadian'." Carried.

After discussing the various suggestions under this heading, it was moved by DOUGLAS THOMSON, seconded by G. B. HOOD, "That suggestion two be struck out." Carried.

Moved by WM. JONES, seconded by D. C. FLATT, "That suggestion 3 be struck out." Carried.

On motion the report of the Directors as thus amended, was adopted.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

President	D. C. FLATT, Millgrove.
Vice-President	WM. JONES, Zenda.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

Berkshires	W. H. DURHAM, Toronto.
Yorkshires	J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.
Chester Whites	D. DECOURCEY, Bornholm.
Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys	W. M. SMITH, Scotland.
Tamworths	GEO. DOUGLAS, Mitchell.
Essex	JOS. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville.
General Director	R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.
Ontario Agricultural College,	PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National	D. C. FLATT, Millgrove.
	SAMUEL DOLSON, Alloa.
Central Canada	R. O. MORROW, Hilton.
	R. J. GARBUTT, Belleville.
Western Fair	GEO. DOUGLAS, Mitchell.
	DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock.
Provincial Winter Fair	PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
	G. B. HOOD, Guelph.
	WM. JONES, Zenda.
	R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.
Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show	D. C. FLATT, Millgrove.
	P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville.
	J. C. SMITH, Hintonburg.
	W. H. MCNISH, Lyn.

EXPERT JUDGES FOR SWINE FOR 1908.

BERKSHIRES: John Kelly; Shakespeare; J. J. Wilson, Milton; H. Mason, Scarboro; Adam Thompson, Shakespeare; James Hamilton, Shakespeare; Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; X. Plaunt, Northcote; Samuel Dolson, Alloa; Hugh G. Clark, Georgetown; P. W. Boynton Dollar; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; Wm. Jones, Zenda; W. G. Caven, Toronto; Peter McEwen, Kertch; John Boyes, Jr., Churchill; Henry Jones, Zenda; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; J. C. Snell, London; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Geo. Green, Fairview; Robert Vance, Ida; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; C. R. Decker, Chesterfield; Chas. Youngs, Brooksdale; D. DeCourcey, Bornholm; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Jos. Barnett, Brooklin; F. F. Martin, Canning; H. R. Jeffs, Bond Head; Wm. Linton, Aurora;

Milton; D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville; S. J. Lyons, Norval; A. Johnston, Greenwood; J. L. Clark, Norval; *Aiken Dolson, Alloa; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove;* W. H. Durham, Toronto; Frank Teasdale, Concord; Douglas Thomson, Woodstock; J. Weir, Northfield Centre; Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners.

Judges nominated for Toronto: Samual Dolson, Alloa; Robert Vance, Ida; (Reserve) E. E. Martin, Canning.

Judges nominated for London: S. J. Lyons, Norval; (Reserve) W. Boynton, Dollar.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: Douglas Thomson, Woodstock.

Judges nominated for Guelph: W. Geo. Cavan, Toronto; (Reserve) Peter McEwen, Kerth.

YORKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS: David Barr, Jr., Renfrew; E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, B.C.; Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man.; Lou Rogers, Weston; Geo. D. Betzner, Copetown; R. J. Kerr, Mimosa; W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest; Wm. Jones, Zenda; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; N. M. Blain, St. George; J. H. Simonton, *Chatham; G. North, Marden; A. Elliott, Galt; L. F. Master, Haysville;* A. C. Hallman, Breslau; D. G. Hanmer, Burford; A. Laurie, Wolverton; Wm. Davies, Toronto; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Henry Dedels, Kossuth; G. B. Hood, Guelph; F. Shore, White Oak; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; H. E. Sharp, Ida; A. F. McGill, Hillsburg; J. M. Hurley, Belleville; Geo. Gier, Grand Valley; Jas. Stephen, Trout River, Que.; Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills; Robert Nichol, Brussels; A. F. Foreman, Collingwood; Wm. Howe, North Bruce; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; W. R. McDonald, Ridgetown; W. Elliott, Galt; R. G. Martin, Marysville; J. E. Cousins, Harriston; Geo. Green, Fairview; J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P.E.I.; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; D. Drummond, Ottawa; A. Carey, Millgrove; Jas. Yule, East Selkirk; A. W. Ross, Bromley; J. J. Pearson, Cooksville; R. F. Duck, Port Credit; Duncan Anderson, Rugby; Thos. Hurley, Belleville; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; A. A. Colwill, Newcastle; M. Cumming, Truro, N.S.; *R. O. Morrow, Hilton; Geo. Douglas, Mitchell;* Jas. Douglas, Mitchell; A. P. Ketchen, Regina Sask.; W. A. Trann, Cedar Grove; P.O. Collins, Bowesville; L. Foster, Myrtle; J. G. Foster, Myrtle; J. R. Flatt, Millgrove; J. Duck, Port Credit; Ken. Featherston, Streetsville; J. W. Black, Winnipeg, Man.; Herbert German, St. George; M. Wilson, Fergus; D. Currie, Morriston; Gus A. Langelier, Quebec; Richard Birch, Anderson.

Judges nominated for Toronto: Yorkshires—Wm. Jones, Zenda; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Tamworths—J. C. Nichol, Hubrey.

Bacon Hogs—Wm. Jones, Zenda; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; J. C. Nichol, Hubrey.

Judges nominated for London: A. C. Hallman, Breslau; (Reserve) G. B. Hood, Guelph.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Judges nominated for Guelph: Pure Breds—Wm. Jones, Zenda; A. C. Hallman, Breslau.

Bacon Hogs—Wm. Jones, Zenda; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; R. H. Harding, *Thorndale.*

POLAND CHINAS AND DUROC JERSEYS: L. R. Jarvis, Chatham; G. D. Campbell, Harwich; Mac. Campbell, Harwich; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; D. DeCourcey, Bornholm; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Geo. Green, Fairview; Wm. Jones, Zenda; W. M. Smith, Scotland; C. A. Smith, Scotland; J. E. Brethour, Burford; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Geo. Bennett, Charing Cross; Jos. Bennett, South Burton; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Jos. McGarvin, Chatham; R. Willis, Glen Meyer.

CHESTER WHITES: E. D. George, Putnam; R. E. Birdsall, Birdsall; Albert Barachy, Bloomington; Wm. Jones, Zenda; J. C. Snell, London: Geo. Green, Fairview; D. DeCourcey, Bornholm; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Gideon Snyder, Jarvis; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; G. Bennett, Charing Cross; J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. C. Nichol, Hubrey; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; Robert Clark, Ottawa; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; Geo. Douglas, Mitchell; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Judges nominated for London: D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Judges nominated for Toronto: If Chester Whites are shown by themselves, G. B. Hood, but if breeds are shown together, R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: *Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; G. B. Hood, Guelph;* J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Judges nominated for Guelph: G. B. Hood, Guelph.

ESSEX: H. G. Clark, Georgetown; G. B. Hood, Guelph; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Wm. Jones, Zenda; Jas. Main, Milton.

(A list of members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association is published in the

Western Ontario Poultry Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Poultry Association was held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Thursday, December 12th, 1907, beginning at 1.30 *p.m.*

The President, WM. McNEIL, occupied the chair.

The President, in his opening remarks, referred to the great success of the present show, stating that it was the largest exhibition of poultry he had ever seen either in the United States or Canada. As President, he expressed gratitude to Specialty Clubs and various individuals and committees who had worked so hard to make the Show what it is. He also spoke of the good work being undertaken by the Confederation of Local Poultry Associations of Ontario.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and also the minutes of the Directors' meeting, both of which were accepted.

The financial statement for the year ending October 31st, 1907, was read and accepted.

The President made a report of the negotiations carried on with the Secretary of the Canadian National Exhibition with the view of getting a second representative.

Moved by Mr. DONOVAN, seconded by G. A. ROBERTSON, "That this Association apply to the Canadian National Exhibition for the admission of two delegates as formerly; and suggests also that each local Poultry Association and the Confederation of Local Poultry Associations be given representation on the Poultry Committee." Carried.

Moved by Mr. TYSON, seconded by G. A. ROBERTSON, "That in the opinion of this assembly the future success of the Poultry Department of the Canadian National Exhibition depends on the action taken by that Exhibition in the erection of a new building for Poultry and the restoration of the prize list to its old form." Carried.

Moved by Mr. HEARN, seconded by Mr. MICK, "That the Provincial Winter Fair Board be requested to make an arrangement by which local Poultry Associations may be given admission to the Winter Fair along somewhat similar lines as the Farmers' Institutes." Carried.

It was suggested that exhibitors, beyond a certain distance from Guelph, should be allowed until Tuesday morning to get their birds into the Show building. This matter was referred to the new Board of Directors for consideration.

Moved by GEO. ROBERTSON, seconded by Mr. HELLYER, "That this Association send a deputation to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Agriculture and ask that special arrangements be made so that birds going to exhibitions may be shipped on Sunday." Motion Lost.

Mr. WOODWARD wished that something more might be done for the Pigeon Department, in classification and prizes.

OFFICERS FOR 1908

Hon. Presidents	HON. NELSON MONTEITH, Toronto.
	DR. A. W. BELL, Winnipeg, Man.
President	WM. MCNEIL, London, Ont.
1st. Vice-President	ALLAN BOGUE, Woodbank.
2nd. Vice-President	W. J. BELL, Angus.

DIRECTORS.

L. H. BALDWIN, Deer Park.
A. W. TYSON, Guelph.
G. G. HENDERSON, Hamilton.
T. H. SCOTT, St. Thomas.
J. R. LAIDLAW, Paisley.
R. OKE, London.
N. K. CORNWALL, Thamesville.
C. H. WILSON, Hawkstone.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National	WM. MCNEIL, London.
	WM. BARBER, Toronto, (second representative, if two can be secured).
Western Fair, London	J. H. SAUNDERS, London.
	R. MCCURDY, London.
Provincial Winter Fair	WM MCNEIL, London.
	A. W. TYSON, Guelph.
	L. H. BALDWIN, Deer Park.
	F. A. WOODWARD, Toronto

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For Year Ending October 31st, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Members' fees	$327 00

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer, as per last Report	$ 27 50
Directors' fees and expenses	16 35
Balance of memberships transferred to Winter Fair	295 85
	$339 70
Balance due Treasurer	$12 70

Examined and found correct, this 12th day of December, 1907.

(Signed) J. M. DUFF, *Auditor.*

(Signed) WM. MCNEIL, *President.*

(Signed) A P. WESTERVELT, *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

At the close of the annual meeting, the newly elected Directors met in the City Hall.

There were present: Wm. McNiel. W. J. Bell, A. W. Tyson, G. G. Henderson, C. H. Wilson, T. H. Scott, R. Oke, L. H. Baldwin.

The President occupied the chair.

The following recommendations were made to the Winter Fair Board regarding changes in the classification of the prize list:

1. That Chinese Geese have two classes, one for White Chinese Geese and one for Brown Chinese Geese.

2. That a class be added for Pit Games.

3. That the Buff Leghorns Class read "S. C. Buff Leghorn;" the R. C. Buff Leghorns to show in the A. O. V. Fowl Class.

4. That a class be added for Indian Game Bantams.

5. That a class be added for Japanese Bantams, A.O.V.

6. That Rhode Island Reds be added to the Sale Class.

7. That a section for Asiatics be added to the Sale Class.

On motion it was resolved that an additional $100 be asked for the Pigeon Department and that the distribution of this amount be left to the Canadian Pigeon Fanciers' Association.

It was decided to ask that the prizes for Cavies and Rabbits be increased to $1.50 for 1st, and $1.00 for 2nd prize.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

All Plymouth Rocks: P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. Y.
Buff Orpingtons and all Leghorns, except R. C. White: R. Oke, London.
Minorcas, Spanish, Black and White Orpingtons, Andalusians, Dominiques, Javas, LaFleche and Creve Coeurs: N. Cosh, Auburn, N.Y.
Games, Game Bantams, and all Asiatics: S. Butterfield, Windsor.
Ornamental Bantams, Silkies, Sultans and Hamburgs: Wm. McNeil, London.
Rhode Island Reds, and all Wyandottes except Partridge: James Tucker, Concord, Mich.
Partridge Wyandottes, Polands, Dorkings, Red Caps, Houdans and Water Fowl: L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby.
Turkeys: James Anderson, Guelph.
Pigeons: C. F. Wagner, Toronto.
Ornamentals: Wm. Barber, Toronto.
Utility Pen and Dressed Poultry: Wm. Barber, Toronto; and W. R. Graham, Guelph.

It was decided to ask that a wire walking coop with canvas top be supplied each judge.

(A list of the members of the Western Ontario Poultry Association is published in the appendix to this Report).

Eastern Ontario Poultry Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association was held in the Howick Pavilion, Ottawa, January the 23rd, 1908, at 7 p.m. The President, John A. Belford, occupied the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his pleasure in seeing such a large attendance of poultry fanciers, and gave a brief review of the work carried on during the past year which has led up to the very successful exhibition.

Moved by WM. MCNEIL, seconded by W. H. CARLETON, "That the minutes of the last meeting be taken as read and accepted." Carried.

Moved by WM. BARBER, seconded by JOHN A. BELFORD, "That this Association request that purchasers of birds in the sale class be allowed to take their birds with them upon the completion of the sale providing that the judging has been completed." Carried.

Moved by W. H. CARLETON, seconded by JAMES MILLS, "That four judges place the awards on poultry at the next show in addition to the pigeon judge." Carried.

Moved by W. J. ANNAND, seconded by JOHN BOGUE, "That the following be judges at the next show: Wm. McNeil, London; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor; L. G. Jarvis, Montreal." Carried.

Moved by GEO. HIGMAN, seconded by F. A. JAMES, "That Richard Oke, London, be the fourth judge for poultry." Carried.

Moved by W. H. CARLETON, and seconded, "That C. F. Wagner, Toronto, be the judge for pigeons." Carried.

Moved by F. A. JAMES, and seconded, "That A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa, and J. C. Stuart, Ottawa, be judges for dressed poultry." Carried.

Moved by GEO. HIGMAN, seconded by W. H. CARLETON, "That all male birds be cooped singly and that this Association apply to the Ontario Government for 500 more coops." Carried.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the time at which all birds should be in the building and cooped; It was finally moved by JOHN BOGUE, seconded by J. H. MAGILL, "That all poultry exhibits must be in the building by 10 p.m. Monday, except those shipped from a station 100 miles or more from Ottawa. Such exhibits must be placed by 10 a.m. Tuesday. All birds not in the building by 10 a.m., Tuesday, to be debarred from competition." Carried.

It was decided that the judging of the dressed Poultry should take place on Tuesday.

Moved by F. A. JAMES, seconded by JAMES MILLS, "That the class for Rhode Island Reds be divided, making separate classes for S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, and that a section for Rhode Island Reds be added to the sale class." Carried.

Moved by JOHN BOGUE, seconded by W. F. GARLAND, "That the class for Japanese Bantams be divided into classes for White Japanese Bantams and Japanese Bantams A. O. C." Carried.

Moved by JOHN BOGUE, seconded by A. W. E. HELLYER, "That a class be added for White Rose-Comb Bantams." Carried.

Moved by Wm. McNeil, seconded by John Bogue, "That a class be added for Buff Laced Polands and that both Golden and Silver Unbearded Polands show in the A. O. S. V. Poland class." Carried.

Moved by Geo. Higman, seconded by W. F. Garland, "That classes be added for Columbian Wyandottes and Black Wyandottes." Carried.

Moved by R. E. McKinstrey, seconded by John A. Belford, "That the prizes for pigeons be the same as the prizes for pigeons at the Provincial Winter Fair." Carried.

Moved by C. C. Cornish, seconded by R. E. Blakely, "That Ice pigeons be struck off the list and Blue Chequered Homers be added." Carried.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

Hon. Presidents	Lord Aylmer, Ottawa.
	Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa.
	Hon. Nelson Monteith, Toronto.
President	Geo. Robertson, Ottawa.
1st Vice President	Geo. Higman, Ottawa.
2nd Vice-President	W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Directors.

J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
F. J. Blake, Almonte.
W. M. Osborne, Brockville.
F. A. James, Ottawa.
W. F. Garland, Hintonburg.
C. J. Daniels, Toronto.

Representatives to Fair Boards.

Canadian National	Geo. Robertson, Ottawa.
Central Canada	John A. Belford, Ottawa.
Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show	Geo. Robertson, Ottawa.
	John A. Belford, Ottawa.
	Geo. Higman, Ottawa.
Auditor	J. M. Duff, Guelph.
Superintendent	R. E. McKinstrey, Ottawa.

(A list of members of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association is published in the appendix to this Report.)

The Provincial Winter Fair.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Public Meeting, held in connection with the Winter Fair, was held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Wednesday, December 11th, 1907, at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was occupied by Hon. NELSON MONTEITH, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, and an excellent musical programme was arranged for and rendered under the direction of Capt. T. E. Robson, of London.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling the meeting to order, said: "We are delighted to see so many present to enjoy what I hope will be not only for their edification, but also for their profit. We have gathered in the Royal City once again to attend our annual Winter Fair, or what we are now pleased to term, "The Premier Exhibition." In an adjoining building there is gathered a larger exhibit of poultry than has probably ever been brought together in this country. We have also gathered there from all parts of this Province, animals surpassing in quality those exhibited at any preceding show. These are things that we are proud of as agriculturists, because they have to do with the advancement of agriculture in this great Province of Ontario. We have here to-night a splendid representation of the agriculturists of the Province, and of the Women's Institute Convention, which has held sessions during the day,—women of the farm homes who so largely guide the destiny of this Province of Ontario. We are glad to see such a large number of them with us to-night to grace our proceedings. We are glad to note, year after year, the increasing number of the fair sex who pay tribute to the great calling of agriculture by visiting, in increasing numbers, this exhibition. The stock interests of Ontario are very large, and from them spring other interests that mean much to the Province. Take for example the dairying interest; the last complete figures we have of the dairy product show that it exceeded in value the sum of $38,000,000—a very vast sum indeed to add to the wealth of this Province. It is needless for me to dwell upon figures to-night; suffice it to say that we feel that for the convenience of visitors and exhibitors at this show, it is our duty to go forward and increase the capacity of your Fair building at Guelph. I was very much struck this afternoon with how inadequately we meet the demands of the people gathered at this exhibition. We were trying this afternoon, in consequence, to disprove the old axiom that no two bodies can occupy the same space; we were trying to put two bodies in one space in our lecture room. We had seating capacity for some three or four hundred people, and we were trying to accommodate from five to seven hundred. Many were turned away who were unable to gain admittance, and we believe when we meet with such a desire for information as was seen manifested by the crowd who visited the exhibition, that it is our duty as servants of the people to see to it that proper and adequate accommodation is provided. I believe there is no better expenditure, from an educational standpoint, than increasing, as the need of the situation demands, the capacity of this great educational feature

in our national life. I trust that as the years go on, these Shows will become a greater and greater motive power in this Province. When we find the stock-breeders of this Province going over to the neighboring Republic, and so emphatically proving their superiority as they did at the recent exhibition at Chicago, we feel pride in their success and prowess as breeders and judges of live stock; and we feel satisfied that if they have the necessary opportunity, they will do even better at home. We hope to bring out a larger and larger number of those who are in the beginners' class. I believe the time has now come—with all honor to veterans who have blazed the way—when those who are new in the business should get a wider opportunity than they now have.

I have now much pleasure in calling upon His Worship, the Mayor, to address you.

Addresses of Welcome.

Mayor Newstead.—I am pleased to note that my part at this meeting is a very brief one. It is indeed a great pleasure for me to welcome you, one and all, to the Royal City of Guelph. We extend to you a most hearty welcome, and I trust that every one of you may feel as comfortable here in this city as you would in your own homes. We want those of you who have come to visit us for the first time to realize in themselves a desire to come back again. A large number of you have been present with us many times, and you give evidence of the good enjoyment you have had in visiting the Fat Stock Show.

I am pleased to address you as farmers. I had the pleasure yesterday of listening to the address of Prof. Dean, of the College, who referred to the time when I was looked upon as a hayseed upon the farm at Waterloo. I thought the time would come when we farmers would occupy an entirely different position. I am the first farmer who has been elected Mayor of the City of Guelph.

I am glad to see that each succeeding year brings a greater attendance to our Winter Fair. We feel that every succeedin*g* year is a record breaker, and I am pleased to see that this year is no exception, and, as the Hon. Mr. Monteith has said, there is not enough room for stock or people. And isn't that good evidence of the wonderful interest we farmers are now taking in this grand Winter Fair?

Speaking on behalf of the citizens of Guelph, I may say we take great pride in its success, and we are asking the whole Province of Ontario to rejoice with us. We shall always be proud of it. If it is my good fortune to be Mayor next year, I trust I shall be able to show you a building twice the size of the present one, and we shall have a Winter Fair not surpassed in this Dominion.

J. P. Downey, M.P.P.: I shall not occupy much of your time. I want to put myself at issue with His Worship, the Mayor. He has told you that he is the first farmer that has ever occupied the poition of Mayor of this Royal City of Guelph. Why, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it was not as a farmer he sought that position at all; it was as an agriculturist. And when he was asked: "What is the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist?" this was his reply: "The difference is that a farmer works the farm, and an agriculturist works the farmer." You are all heartily welcome to Guelph. We want you to make every hour and every minute of your stay in this city pleasing and profitable. If you have any grievances let us know about them. Do not lock them up in your bosom and carry them away, and complain when you go home that the people of Guelph did not use you well.

We want to make every man, woman, and child at this great Agricultural Congress comfortable and happy. We extend a hearty welcome to the distinguished gentlemen whose names are on the programme to-night. We have with us for the first time during our Winter Fair, a gentleman whose acceptance of the highest position, educationally, in this Province, or in this Dominion, was hailed with satisfaction throughout Ontario. We welcome Dr. Falconer, because we live under the shadow of an Institution that is proud to number itself in that great sisterhood of which the Toronto University is the acknowledged head, the Ontario Agricultural College. We welcome him, because, as he eloquently put it to-day, the enduring success of Toronto University, which we believe entered upon a new epoch when he was called to it, depends upon the strength and vitality which it may draw from the section of Ontario largely represented in this audience to-night. We also welcome the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. A. J. Matheson. One of the problems that comes before us is, How can we aid one another? What researches can we make for the benefit of ourselves and our brothers? and therefore, we welcome the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. King. The Hon. Mr. Monteith, in his address to-day, made reference to the necessity of encouraging amateurs, sons of farmers who have not yet identified themselves with this Winter Fair. The boy on the farm is apt to say, "What is the use of my going up against the old professional feeder." I think the time has come when we should say to him, "If you young fellows have the ambition, the taste, and the capacity to breed, feed and finish a good beef animal, we are going to give you encouragement and put you in a class by yourselves. I desire to say that next year there will be five prizes offered for the best animal under three years of age, of any breed, exhibited at the Winter Fair by an exhibitor who has never bred or fed an animal that won a prize. The first prize will be $50; the second, $40; the third, $30; the fourth, $20; the fifth $10; and it will be open to the Province of Ontario. In addition to that, we will commence with the County of Wellington, and give prizes to exhibitors within the County of Wellington alone.

As citizens of Guelph, I again extend to you a most hearty welcome, and congratulate you on the increasing success of this great Winter Fair.

Replies to Addresses of Welcome.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, President Provincial Winter Fair: I am sure it would be improper on my part to address you at any considerable length of time, with the talent you have before you to-night. I have been identified with this Winter Fair ever since it has come to Guelph; and many years before it was your Winter Fair I was in attendance at your Fat Stock Shows. I shall content myself with thanking the Mayor and Mr. Downey, not only for their kindness on this occasion, but for their continued desire to make every man who has come to the Fair as comfortable as he can possibly be. I quite agree that the accommodation for both man and beast is entirely inadequate. I am very certain, however, that the accommodation for the beasts will be improved, and that the officials of Guelph can be depended upon to rise to any situation. Some say if it were in Toronto there would be so many advantages. Yes, quite so; part of us would go to the theatre, and some to places no better. The farmers will not come to these educational meeting unless they are properly accommodated. One farmer said to me: "You have no right to bring us here when we cannot see or hear one word. Mr. Miller spoke very loudly this afternoon, yet many could not hear him." I will call upon the Minister of Agriculture to rise to the situation, and do

not make any half work of it. I can assure the people of Guelph that by their efforts to accommodate the people who came here they have made many lasting friends.

PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph: One of the things I have been reflecting upon during the last few days, is that old problem of why in that little island of Great Britain, they can lead the world in the production of high class stock, I presume many of you have puzzled over that problem, and wondered why it is that in the Province of Ontario and in the United States, they cannot apparently, come up to that little bit of land, isolated as it is from the great continents of the world, in the production of high class live stock. Now, no doubt, there are a great many reasons, but it seems to me there is one reason that is very apparent, and that is, the intense interest which is taken in live stock by all classes of people in Great Britain. In this country, and I am sorry to say in the United States as well, there is a tendency on the part of a great many people to look upon the breeding of live stock as just a little beneath the dignity of a person having very nice tastes. It is probably owing to this fact that the ladies—that is, a great many of them—think it is just a little beneath them to take an active interest in live stock. I am glad to see a large attendance of ladies here; and, no doubt, false ideas regarding live stock are dying out in this country; and I trust they will be dead entirely in the course of a few more years. When you go to Great Britain you find very different ideas from what prevail here. If you look at the life of the great Queen Victoria, you will find that she took the most active and intelligent interest in the breeding and improvement of live stock. It was no mere perfunctory interest; it was an active interest. The present king of Great Britain is a stock-man, and though he is the leading diplomatist, he is also one of the leading stock-men of Great Britain, and a man who takes an active interest in agriculture generally. Take an intensely loyal people such as we have in Great Britain, and when their Sovereign takes an active interest in an industry, they necessarily look upon it as the greatest of all callings. And while certain callings may be just a little questionable for any of the nobility to engage in, there is no question about live stock. Lands and live stock always add to the social status of their possessor in Great Britain. We want a little more enthusiasm along live stock lines in this Province. It is a royal calling, and it is meet that it should receive a royal welcome in this Royal City of Guelph. I think it is very appropriate that the gentleman who graces the Mayor's chair, and he who presides at this meeting, should be farmers. I think it is the most happy combination of circumstances that we could possibly have, and a circumstance which points to great success for this Winter Fair. As a member of the Winter Fair Board, I beg to join our President in thanking the citizens of Guelph, represented by our worthy Mayor, for the very kind and hearty welcome they have given us as a Fair Board and as visitors to this great Fair, and I am sure we all appreciate very highly the efforts they have put forth to make us feel entirely at home.

ADDRESS.

BY PRESIDENT FALCONER, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Along with Col. Matheson, whose admirable speech will bear fruit, I have been very much struck by what I have seen this afternoon, and since coming last evening to Guelph, in the way of the agricultural resources of the Province, and especially of this part of it. It was quite a revelation for

me this afternoon, to see the various parts of the Show, to see the great assemblage in the Poultry Department, so varied and so rich, and exhibiting such intelligent industry in its production, also in the live stock, and in being privileged to stand by the judges and watch them make some of their awards. One cannot help but feel that in this manifestation of the agricultural work of the farmers of this Province, there is a great deal which may well cause the Province to regard itself with pride in this respect. There are great evidences of industry, and, as I am told, and as I am sure is correct, evidences of progressive industry, and of constantly developing power. This is unquestionably a great educational factor in the life of what is probably the largest single and most national department of the life of the Province, for, if I am not altogether misinformed, the agricultural factor of the Province is really its most important production. And one must certainly view, with a great deal of satisfaction, the intelligent interest that was taken by those who came near enough to see and watch carefully the various movements of the judges and of those interested in the Show this afternoon.

In driving through the Province, especially the Western part of it, and in going through it on the train in such directions as I have, not only since coming this time, but several times before, one cannot but be impressed, as Col. Matheson has already said, by the magnificent physical basis that there is in this Province, for fine agricultural development, and wholesome, steady production, that brings comfort and wealth to those who are engaged in it. I think, of necessity, we must say that there are very few places, if any, where the agricultural prospects are brighter than they are in Ontario. And that, I believe, is no mere platitude, and on my part, arises from no desire to say what is pleasant. I believe that in the Dominion as a whole, we have a magnificent physical basis for a splendid national life, a vast variety of resources, and a people intelligent and capable of rising to their opportunities. Unquestionably, we have an opportunity for developing agriculture to a very high degree; and such a Show as we have seen this afternoon gives evidence of industry. I hope that what Col. Matheson has said may come true.

I wish this evening not to dwell so much upon this, as it has already been referred to several times by previous speakers. I wish to ask you, as a body of men engaged on the land, that you with your industry, should get more and more comfort by giving heed to the scientific treatment of the soil, a result which will come through the exercise of a higher degree of intelligence. This means the improvement of the home and a greater degree of refinement. You have duties to yourselves in this regard. You have duties to us. You must exercise intelligence in the use of what you get. Do not imagine that when I say refinement must come into your homes to a greater degree, that I think this will involve lavish expenditure. That is a very vulgar sentiment. It is simply from want of intelligence that there is often such a display in the home as brings neither comfort nor refinement. Refinement depends upon the person and upon the exercise of the intelligence, and if you know the way you can, by the use of a very moderate amount of money, attain to a real degree of comfort and refinement and intelligence in the home. Do not imagine for a moment, that the noblest and purest and best things in life are those that cost most. They are not. The most beautiful curves in geometry are the simplest curves. The most beauiful statuary in existence is, to the outward appearance, the simplest. And the most beautiful pictures are not always the most elaborate. It is simplicity of the mind that brings beauty. So, I should bid you exercise more and more personal intelligence, in order to use your money in the best way. To-day, I was very glad

to know, from Prof. Harcourt, that the foods that are the simplest are the best. And those of us, who from childhood, have eaten our oatmeal porridge, or as the Americans call it, "oat-meal," and our plain wheat bread, have been getting the very best we can in the way of food. And that goes all through life. Pure air, common to everyone; pure water, common to everyone; God's blue sky, with the clouds floating in it by day, and the stars by night, common to everyone—these are great blessings for you and me, and it is only by the use of intelligence that we know how to use them, and how to get the best from them. And I now go on further to say that, while by your industry you can get comfort through greater mastery of the soil, you have duties also in the way of obtaining a higher degree of intelligence, not only for yourselves, but for your children. I was very glad to hear Col. Matheson say, with such emphasis, that your children are more to you than your live stock, great as live stock is. Prof. Day is probably right in saying that you should put more work on your live stock. But what greater gift has this country than its children, what greater blessing has any man or woman than their sons and daughters? It cannot be that there are men in this intelligent Province, who think that it means little to them, to whom they may intrust the welfare and the upbringing of their children outside of the home, the school master or school mistress who model their character.

Can it be that you take so little interest in it that you will put the care of these children in the hands of the cheapest person whom you can hire to do your work? This is not the spirit for an intelligent people such as this Province has; and if such a spirit exists, until that spirit is removed, the Province can never certainly make the advance that its most intelligent portion hope it will make. You must be willing to spend on the school, and to do it in no niggardly style. Let not the man who says he has no children, and that he can live by himself, imagine that he can escape his duties. In a democracy, no man liveth to himself, or dieth to himself, and whether you think it or not, you will suffer, if you are unwilling to take a share with your neighbors and help them in the building up of the country as a whole.

In speaking to the farmers, let me urge that you should take even more interest than you do in the College that has been provided for the education of those on the farm. It has been a special pleasure for me to be at the College since last night. I have been struck, not only with the College, and the students, and the teachers, but with the scope of what is given there. In its adapatability, in its results, it is unquestionably a College of which this Province may be proud, and those who go forth in increasing numbers, we hope will carry with them that scientific spirit, which they have imbibed in this College, so that the results before very long, will be manifest through the length and breadth of the Dominion. The MacDonald Institute will also be able, in time, to send out women who will bring refinement and solid common sense, and the ability to use their intelligence and their culture in the homes of our people, sweetening their lives and rendering them happier, and spreading the joy of a larger outlook than, perhaps, has been in many already, and preparing for a future, such as we little think of.

And then, as representing the University of Toronto, I want to say, that you, as a farm population, have a large interest and share in our institution. Perhaps there are few Universities so representative of the people as is the University of Toronto. I am not quite able to give you the exact proportions to-night, but there must be fully two-thirds, or more than two-thirds of the students of the University, who come from Ontario, outside the city of Toronto. I think I am safe in saying, as I have already said to-day in another place, that it is the intelligent agricultural population of the country

who provide our students in a large measure—students on whom we can rely because of their character, because of their intelligence. Often, this may be due to the fact that they have been living a life undisturbed by other things, a life in which they have had to exercise their toil, a life in which they have had to deny themselves, a life in which they have had to work for what they have got. Such a life as produces moral ability. Many of your sons and daughters are going through the faculties of the University preparing for various professions, and we must keep these faculties up to a high standard, because we require for our people the very best quality of intelligence. We cannot afford to allow men of low calibre to get into the professions. If the ministers who occupy your pulpits are not well trained they will lead you into all kinds of fanaticisms. If the doctors are not well trained, you will be led away by their nostrums. If the lawyers are not well trained, what sort of legislation are we to have? The medical men should be men whom you can trust, men who have been trained in the most recent methods of research, men who are so educated that they can grow with age, and will not become old in spirit. That is one of the greatest dangers of all the professions. A man becomes slack, because he has not been so trained that he can develop and meet new situations as they arise. In the Faculty of Applied Science we must send men out whom we can trust. Every time you travel on a railroad, you are at the mercy of the engineers who built the line. Every time you cross a bridge, and every time you enter one of those large buildings in the city, you rely on the work of engineers. How can you escape the engineer and the various applications of science? You may think that the quality of training in the professions does not concern you, but it does concern you, and you want in the professions men who have been trained to the highest possible standard. In this country of ours we should have men who can add to the knowledge of their profession, as new conditions arise, that they may be able to meet these conditions and say the rule applies here thus and thus. We want men who can face new facts and give us the right solution, and remember these things cost money. You may be astonished at the expense of the University, but it must cost and will cost, if the crying needs of the Province are to be met.

Then there is the new Department of Forestry. We know that in the United States, they are lamenting over the ruthlessness with which their forests have been destroyed. In Canada, our forests are not yet in that position. We hope we can preserve a great deal of our wealth, and that the farms may be more and more reforested, and the resources of this kind husbanded. There are other Faculties, on which I need not linger to-night. My object has been, to bring before you the fact that you must be interested in all these departments of our national life, which tend to develop the intellect of our people. There is not a particle of doubt about it, that our people have the mental quality, if they only get the training, and we have the physical possibilities upon which we can advance more and more.

Further, as intelligent men and women, you ought to have large interest in others outside of the family. No man should sit by himself, in his own little home, without some regard for others around him. I do not stop even here. We have an enormous heritage in the Dominion, and we have a vast future before us, if only we use it right. Send your intelligence out, get knowledge in from every quarter, and live as citizens of a large country, and a country that has cosmopolitan interests, and by so doing, you will be more qualified to do your work, more qualified to judge intelligently, the questions that lie before you. If a man knows large things, he knows how to do things that are near. By his breadth of view, by studying the questions

of our country as a whole, by interest in the larger life of the whole people, we shall, in our own affairs, develop a great resourcefulness, and I believe, a much higher degree of comfort and pleasure.

A country cannot be great unless it is inspired by a high degree of integrity, uprightness, honesty and honor. We shall be a people upon whose word the world can rely. When we say a thing we mean it, and let us not say *it too soon. Let us think before we say, and when we do say, let us perform.* In our dealings with others, let us be true, and remember that it is folly to think we can escape from the sweep of the moral law. It is relentless, history has told us. Any people that delude themselves into thinking they can trifle with things that have been established before the times when the hills were laid, are certainly giving evidence of their utter folly. Yes, integrity, uprightness and honor are of the very essence of the life of our nation. Along with this comes the necessity of sympathy, the necessity of understanding others. Multitudes are coming into this land to-day bringing problems to us that perhaps we know nothing of, but which some day we shall have to face. The old world is sending myriads who are restive under wrongs and they ask us, at once, what we have to do for them. We may not have the solution for their wrongs, but at least, we can meet them in the spirit of *intelligence, integrity, and sympathy. We can seek to remove the possibility* of the repetition of the past, in this new land, and our surest way to that end is by remembering that the "Primal duties shine aloft like stars," but "the charities that soothe and bless, and heal, lie scattered at our feet like flowers."

Lectures on Practical Subjects, Delivered in the Lecture Room in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INCUBATION AND THEIR APPLICATION TO SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISING.

By W. H. Day, Lecturer in Physics, O.A.C., Guelph.

Cream separators are common all over the land, while ten years ago they were scarce. They stood the test of practise, and have been adopted. Incubators are on trial to-day and if they justify themselves they too will have their day. Dozens of incubators are being put to practical test throughout the Province; some of them are successful and others are not. If the principles of incubation were more generally understood, more incubators would be successful. At the O.A.C., we have been investigating some of the principles that lie at the basis of incubation, and I want to show you a few of the results we have obtained.

For a long time it was believed that there was only one principle in incubation, and that was to keep the temperature right, and the hatch would come, and produce good strong healthy chicks; but we are in a position to show you to-day that is not the case—that there are other principles. Whether moisture was essential to successful hatching was a problem that had often presented itself. In undertaking to investigate the problem of moisture, we said the hen is the natural incubator, we must study her, and find out the conditions of moisture that exist in the hen's nest, and apply these conditions to the incubator.

Prof. Dryden, of the Utah Station, had already called attention to the fact that there is a great deal of carbon dioxide in the hen's nest. If all the openings in this building were closed up, the air would soon become impure, by the gases exhaled as we breathe. The chief of these is carbon dioxide. It is a chemical compound composed of one atom of carbon to two atoms of oxygen. It is not a poison, but when it is present in large quantities, it displaces free oxygen and the lack of oxygen causes a feeling of suffocation. The atmosphere contains about three parts by volume of carbon dioxide in 10,000 parts of air, but Mr. Dryden found many times as much under setting hens. We said we would verify Mr. Dryden's work, and also see whether carbon dioxide was beneficial in the hatching of eggs. We also said we would find out whether there was much moisture in the nest, or little, and whether that moisture played any part in the incubation of eggs. Then we said, what about the change of air or ventilation? Is there much or little ventilation in the hen's nest?

To determine the moisture in the nest we put two thermometers under the hen, one called a wet bulb because its bulb is kept wet by a close fitting wet linen sack, and by the difference in the readings of these two thermometers, we could tell how much moisture there was in the hen's nest. The same method was used to determine the amount of moisture in the incubator air. We have found out as a matter of measurement that there is 50 per cent.

more moisture in the hen's nest than in the incubator run with water in the bottom, and that there are three or four times as much moisture in the nest as in an incubator run dry, and we said if moisture is a vital principle in incubation, we must have moisture, and then we will improve the hatch.

COMPARISON OF METHODS OF HATCHING.

METHOD	No. of eggs set	% infertile	% fully formed dead in shell	% hatched of total eggs set	% hatched of fertile eggs	C O2 in 10,000 parts	% evaporation	% of chicks dead in 4 weeks	% of live chicks at 4 weeks from eggs set	No. of hatches
Hens.										
Earth Nest	23	13.1	4.3	60.9	70.0	35.6	9 8	14.3	52.2	2
Straw Nest	23	8.7	8.7	52.2	58.1	37.14	10.9	16.6	43.5	2
Ventilated Nests	23	13.1	13.1	60.8	70.0	24.08	14.6	35.7	39.1	2
Roomy Nests	123	10.6	7.3	66.6	74.3		12.2	20.7	52.8	11
Crowded Nests	176	15.9	4.0	50.0	56.8		11.8	12.5	43.7	16
All Hens	299	13.7	5.4	56.9	71.6	31.93	12.1	16.5	47.5	27
Incubators.										
Buttermilk & Zenoleum	61	8.2	19.7	49.1	53.5		12.2	8.0	45.9	1
Whole Milk & Zenoleum	110	17.3	10.0	58.2	70.1	11.11	9.0	21.8	45.5	2
Moisture (H_2O) CO_2 & Zenoleum	44	13.6	11.3	52.2	65.0	55.16	8.3	13.0	45.4	1
Moisture H_2O & Zenoleum	464	16.2	11.4	52.8	63.6	8.29	10.2	16.7	44.0	6
Buttermilk	583	18.3	10.0	52.0	63.9	12.03	10.0	28.0	37.4	8
Moisture (H_2O) and CO_2	129	20.1	7.8	48.1	59.9	55.0	9.8	22.5	37.2	2
Moisture (H_2O only)	1221	13.9	11.3	51.9	62.7	10.46	12.1	37.0	32.7	13
Fumes, Dry	112	24.1	14.3	38.4	52.5	58.21	13.3	16.3	32.1	2
Zenoleum, Dry	327	13.1	13.7	47.4	59.0	5.86	15.2	32.2	32.1	3
Skim Milk	330	13.6	13.0	40.6	49.6		11.9	26.1	30.0	3
Water, Milk & Zenoleum	83	12.0	14.5	32.5	37.0	7.78	12.6	15.3	27.5	1
Fumes, Moisture & Zenoleum	61	21.3	14.7	34.4	43.7		9.4	23.5	26.2	1
Whole Milk	353	15.3	12.2	48.7	56.9	12.12	10.8	52.3	23.2	4
Dry, (no treatment)	1406	16.3	12.6	40.7	52.1	9.15	15.1	60.5	16.1	12

You will observe that this chart gives a comparison of various methods of hatching. The first column gives the number of eggs set; the second column gives the per cent. of infertile eggs; the third column, the per cent. of fully formed dead in the shell; the fourth column, the per cent. hatched of total eggs set; fifth column, per cent. hatched of fertile eggs; sixth column, the number of parts by volume of carbon dioxide in 10,000 parts of air; seventh column, the per cent. of evaporation from the eggs; the eighth column, the per cent. of chicks dead in four weeks; the ninth column, the number of live chicks four weeks of age for every 100 eggs set; and the last column the number of hatches.

Beginning at the very bottom we find the dry incubator,—that is the incubator into which no moisture was introduced, with the poorest results of all, only 16 chickens out of every 100 eggs set; over 1,400 eggs being hatched in these dry machines. To observe the effect of moisture, note the eighth line from the bottom where moisture was provided by water only. Over 1,200 eggs were hatched by this method, and they gave us 33 chickens for every 100 eggs set. Comparing the results in each column, you will find these moist machines ahead of the dry ones in every particular; that is, there were less infertile eggs, less fully formed dead in the shell, greater per cent. hatched of the total eggs set and also of the fertile eggs, more carbon dioxide in the machine, less evaporation and a much less death rate. These great differences in result

between these two methods of hatching cannot be due to difference in the eggs set, because in each test the eggs in the moist machines were from the same hens as those in the dry machines. Every hen was trap-nested, and from each one to-day's egg would be put in a dry machine, to-morrow's in a moist machine, the next day's in a dry machine, the following day's in a moist machine, and so on with all the eggs laid by each hen. Hence there could be no radical difference between the eggs hatched by the two methods; hence we attribute the improvement in results to the moisture alone; that is by simply making the air in an incubator very damp we are able to get more than twice as many chickens four weeks old out of 100 eggs set as in the dry machines; therefore, we say that another principle of incubation is that there must be plenty of moisture present.

To ascertain if carbon dioxide (CO_2) was beneficial some of the gas was introduced into the egg chamber of one of the machines, enough to raise the carbon dioxide content in the incubator to about twice the amount under the hen. This treatment gave us 37 chickens for every 100 eggs set. It will be observed this method gave more infertile eggs and a smaller hatch than where moisture only was used, but to counterbalance these losses there were fewer dead in the shell, and the death rate was very much lower, giving a net result of four chickens more per 100 eggs set than moisture only, so that carbon dioxide appears to be beneficial to incubation. Now it is known that certain bacteria give off carbon dioxide in their life process, hence the idea was suggested to inoculate buttermilk with some of these bacteria and put the milk in the trays of some of the machines. The net result of these machines was 37 chickens for every 100 eggs, just about the same as when pure carbon dioxide was introduced into moist machines. Buttermilk alone, without inoculation, was also tried, and it gave the same result, 37 chickens out of every 100 eggs set, showing that something else may be as beneficial as carbon dioxide

At this stage of the work Prof. Graham happened to disinfect some of the machines with zenoleum, and it was observed that the results were greatly improved. From that point on, disinfection by zenoleum was systematically tested, and it was found that almost invariably the zenoleum had the effect of increasing the results very much. By its use in conjunction with moisture by one method or another, we were able to get from 44 to 46 livable chickens for every 100 eggs set. This was a long step in advance. The mere use of this disinfectant increased our results by 7 to 9 chicks on every 100 eggs set. Therefore we say there is another principle: the incubator must be thoroughly disinfected. We do not yet know why this is necessary.

66⅔ per cent. of the chickens that we hatched in the dry machines died, and they nearly all died with white diarrhœa; with the moisture 37 per cent. of the chickens died; with the carbon dioxide 22 per cent. and from the buttermilk machine 28 per cent. When we used zenoleum only 16 per cent. of the chickens died; when we used whole milk and zenoleum, it was not quite so good, it gave us high mortality. Buttermilk and zenoleum gave us lowest mortality of all, 8 per cent., even a lower mortality than with the hens. But there was only one hatch and we cannot draw conclusions from that.

We do not know how the improved vitality by using zenoleum is produced; the Bacteriological Department, as well as the Departments of Chemistry and Physics, has been assisting in the work, but they have not been able to obtain any bacterial growth from inoculation by what might be supposed to be the germs of white diarrhœa.

Q.—How do you use zenoleum?

A.—Make a 10 per cent. solution of zenoleum, and wash the whole of the inside of the machine, before setting. Take the buttermilk: We had eight hatches with uniform good results, and we are safe in drawing conclusions. Take the moisture and zenoleum and: We had six hatches, and we are justified in drawing conclusions from that. With these others that stand a little higher up than water and zenoleum, we had only one or two hatches and therefore we do not dwell so much upon them.

The top portion of the chart shows the results of a number of hens setting on earth nests, setting on straw nests, ventilated nests, roomy nests and crowded nests. Earth nests gave 52 chicks four weeks old for every 100 eggs set, about 7 chicks ahead of the best artificial method. In crowded nests we did not get as good results; the hens broke the eggs and did not seem to be at ease.

Q.—What do you mean by crowded nests?

A.—Just such nests as you find in many houses that the hens are laying in.

Q.—Were the nests small, or a number of nests crowded together?

A.—The nests were small, about 10 inches square.

Q.—What do you mean by earth nests?

A.—A large box about 18 inches square with about 8 or nine inches of moist earth in the bottom, and a very little bit of straw. The straw nests were not so good.

I would like to call your attention to another fact, and it is the percentage of infertile eggs. It seems that would be something that could not be influenced by any process of incubation, and yet we find 13.9 per cent. of eggs infertile in the wet incubator, but only 16.3 infertile in the dry machine, infertility having been greater in dry machines by 2 on 13.9 or 17.3 per cent. Mr. Dryden announces that he gets 20 per cent. better fertility in the moist machine than in the dry machine. There is in all probability the same percentage of germs in the dry machine as in the wet machine, but in the latter we have better conditions to start the germs. In the former the conditions are so opposed to nature that in all probability some germs die in the start, and these eggs are called infertile, while in reality the germs were there.

Q.—What do you mean by dry machines—hot air or hot water?

A.—Both; the dry machine is where there is no water used in the egg compartment. You can easily get what we call a wet machine. Any machine will lend itself to the placing of a large tray in the bottom; if there is not one with your machine a tinsmith can make you one, and you can keep it pretty full of water. A small tray full of water is very little good. We tried that, and we got just as poor results as with the dry machine, because the small tray did not give nearly as much moisture as we had under the hen.

Q.—In using buttermilk you fill the tray with buttermilk instead of water?

A.—Yes, and inoculate it with the germs of limburger cheese.

Q.—Should you change the buttermilk?

A.—Change it every fourth day. After the fourth day the amount of carbon dioxide liberated is very small. We said last year as a result of our scientific investigation, there is a circulation of air under the hen, and that circulation is just as great as free diffusion in the air. This year we have again proven the fact of the circulation under the hen, even much greater than in the incubators.

Examining the air under the hen we found there was 70 per cent. humidity, in the wet machine we found there was 46 per cent. humidity; therefore the humidity under the hen was nearly one-half greater than in the incubators, and yet we found the amount of moisture lost from these eggs was the same in the two cases, although the air under the hen was far from moist; therefore there is a big circulation of air under the hen. We hope to be able to measure the circulation of air under the hen, and be able to gain the seven chicks that we are short of the hen's result.

These are what I regard as the principles of incubation, viz., proper temperature, moisture, disinfection and circulation.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

By L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park.

There are three sides of this question to consider. First of all there is the stock that you are to use; second the hen houses you are to house the stock in, and third the care, that is the general feeding and oversight of that stock. Undoubtedly the question of stock has a great deal to do with the number of eggs you will get. That has been shown to us by the experimental work and close observation that has been given in the use of trap nests.

The question has often been asked, "What breeds of fowl are the best layers?" It is really more a question of strain than that of breed. Then you must be careful in the strain, to maintain vigor and a good constitution. Unless your stock is thoroughly vigorous and healthy, you cannot expect it to give good results. The young stock should be raised under conditions that produce the most vigorous development. It is surprising to me at times to see chickens raised in confined quarters and small yards, where their range is very much cut down, and yet they make fair layers. Undoubtedly the more closely we can follow the natural conditions in the raising of our young stock, the better it will be. In order to produce good layers you must give them plenty of range, and they must be well fed, but they must not be left entirely to scratch for themselves, because if you do that their development will be stunted. It is well to have them raised as much as possible out in the open, with freedom to run as they will. If you want winter layers, you must have birds raised and developed sufficiently to be matured when the winter comes on, and you cannot expect that if your birds are raised late in the season.

I would say that for the American classes, such as Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Orpingtons, probably April or early in May is the better time to have these hatch, and for the Mediterranean class, such as Leghorns and that kind of bird. The later birds will come in to laying condition more rapidly. For the general utility stock—the American breeds—April is the better time to have these birds hatched, and they will be ready to lay in the fall, if well cared for.

If you want to have eggs in winter you should select your birds in September. If you put it off too late they will start to lay when they are running in their summer quarters, and it is not a good thing to change the hen's condition of living when she is laying eggs, as it is inclined to set her back. If you want to buy laying hens from some other person secure them before they have begun to lay, and then they have time to become accustomed to your care and keep before they commence to lay; and after begin-

ing to lay there is not that danger of a set back, and they will probably lay all winter. Therefore, I think it is important that your birds for winter laying should be secured and in their winter quarters sometime during September, and then when they have begun to lay, you can maintain their laying capacity all through the winter.

As to the houses in which to keep your winter layers, there is this to be considered. It is not essential that the hen-house should be warm, that is, it is not necessary to have anything in the way of artificial heat. What we must do is to retain the vigor we have secured after the careful raising of the young birds, and to do that you must have healthy conditions, and one of the essentials to healthy conditions is lots of pure air. The conditions under which hens are kept for the winter is very much improved in late years, and I think the meetings we have had here have done a great deal to bring that about.

We have constantly seen hen-houses with the windows fastened tight; the people do not expect to open them all winter long. Then the birds are taken from their summer quarters and shut up in these confined hen-houses, and the air conditions are bound to be contaminated. Hen-houses should be as dry as possible. The hen-house for winter should be built early and the roof should be complete early in July. So many people will wait and often build the house in the fall of the year, and think they are going to have them in good time for their birds. I have yet to see a hen-house built late in the year that is not damp during the following winter, and that is injurious to the healthy condition that you should have in your stock. Have windows that you can open, and allow lots of fresh air, and yet you must have them so that there will be no draft. If you keep a horse in a cold stable, you will see the coat that horse grows for the winter, and if you keep that horse blanketed in the warm stable he grows a very light coat, and I think the very same thing happens with regard to poultry; if they are kept in cold conditions in the fall of the year, nature provides them with a warm coat of feathers, and they are better prepared to stand the cold of the winter than if you keep them in the fall of the year under warmer conditions.

In the selection of your birds for winter laying, you must make up your mind that you have in your flock a considerable number of culls, and you want to throw aside a number of birds that show defects. They may not have developed quite as well as they should have done; they have had some little set-back in their growth, and they show it by lack of development; throw that bird to one side.

Having selected the birds that are well developed and vigorous, you have the best stock for the winter laying, and that is really essential in order to secure eggs in the winter.

Having secured good birds, and having housed them in reasonable hen-houses, they require fair attention.

As to feed, there is a very wide range in the feeding of hens for winter laying. When they are moved to their new quarters they may go off in their appetite for a time, and you should cut their feed down until you coax them to feed freely. They should at all times be fed meat, because that will encourage them to lay. You must remember that in the summer time they get lots of worms and grubs, and it is essential that something of the kind during the winter should take the place of the grubs.

Where we keep a small flock for household use, the scraps that come from the table contain a lot of meat refuse, and that makes the very best feed for the hens; and that is why it is that a person keeping a small flock

so often makes a better success of it than one who keeps a large flock. It is also essential to feed them generously with green food. That is a problem that is perhaps more difficult to solve during the winter time.

The most ordinary course is to keep them well supplied with vegetables, cabbages, mangels, sugar beets, or things of that kind. I have found that the mangel is the best. I do not think cabbages are as good. I think it is advisable to feed clover. Any way that you can secure plenty of green food means a great deal in the quality of the egg.

You know how we prize the butter and milk from the cows when they get on the fresh pasture land. It is the same with poultry. Vegetable matter is of prime importance in producing eggs of the very best quality. Keep plenty of straw in the hen-houses so as to give them plenty of exercise, and you will have good results. When you go to the hen-house to look at the birds, take a little grain and throw a handful down. Sometimes they are inclined to be lazy and a handful of grain will start them scratching and keep them busy, and it brightens them up. I like to feed my hens green cut bone. I do not feed much mash. I am very careful to feed only just what the birds will eat up quickly. I never allow them to gorge themselves; they have to clean the boards in five or ten minutes, and I feed a large percentage of meat in the mash. I feed the mash about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, then about the middle of the day, when I go there to take the birds out of the trap nests, I take a little grain with me to start them scratching again; and then about half-past four they get a good feed of grain, generally wheat or cracked corn. One of the published records of a very high laying hen was a light Brahma, and she laid 214 eggs in a year.

Q.—What is a good average for a hen?

A.—I think a good average for a flock is from 130 to 140 eggs apiece.

Q.—I know a woman who buys eggs and sets them, and she has made an average of 190 eggs per hen; she keeps about 100 hens, and they average 190 for 12 months.

A.—I think that was an exceptionally good average.

Q.—Do you think that strain has anything to do with regard to the size of the eggs?

A.—Yes, I think so. I think, also, the development of the chick has more to do with the size of the egg, but strain would have its influence.

THE COLONY HOUSE: AN ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE PLAN OF HOUSING POULTRY.

By F. C. Elford, Poultry Manager, Macdonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.

The subject the chairman has announced to you is one that I think will be interesting to a number of farmers, especially if these farmers intend building poultry houses in the future. Now, however, is not the time to build poultry houses, nor is this the time to put your laying hens into winter quarters; they should have been there weeks ago.

What is meant by colony houses? They are usually considered to be houses made to accommodate one flock, and may be permanent or movable. Colony houses at Macdonald College are built in two sizes; one will hold 25 birds and another 50 birds. I want to discuss the question to-night

under two headings, cheapness and effectiveness, because these two points go hand in hand if we want results. Is the colony house a cheap method, an economical method of housing poultry? It is cheap in the first place because of its construction. (Mr. Elford here exhibited charts showing the construction of the colony houses.) This house is 8 feet wide by 12 feet long and accommodates 25 hens. The floor is built on two runners; they may be rails, poles of square cedar, anything that you have, but the better you get the runners, the longer the house will last. 6x8 inch square cedar is as good a runner as you can get, they are placed two feet from either side an extend a foot at either end for hitching onto and drawing the house wherever you wish it. The studding is 6 foot with a double roof, it has a false ceiling made of loose boards and a little door in the gable for putting in straw. The sides are made of 1-inch sheeting planed, tongued and grooved. Any good rough lumber can be used for the purpose, battened so that it will keep out the wind and rain. The east end and about two feet out on the sides of the house is double boarded to give extra protection for the roosts. That house has in it 1,100 feet of lumber and two squares of roofing paper, and for an ordinary farmer who should do a great deal of the work himself, it can be put on his place for between $1 and $2 per hen. I doubt if many of our houses have been built for less than $3 per hen, and many of them cost $7, $8, and $10 per hen. It is too much to expect a hen to carry such a debt as that; a hen cannot pay interest on it, let alone to pay the principal. The cheaper we get our houses, the better the result. These colony houses are cheap and simple and any person can build them. The scantlings that form the roosts go out on two bars that extend out from the wall on which they are hung, and we let them down at night, and when we go around in the morning we hook them up to the wall because we do not want to encourage loafing among the hens. We have movable nests and a hopper for feeding and also another hopper for grit and a dust box. Everything is movable, and everything is simple; any person can make them. There is nothing complicated about it, and it is very cheap and does not require fencing. In a great many of our poultry houses fences cost more than the houses. These houses are hauled out to the fields in the summer time, and if you have to put them close together, it is well to have a little temporary wire fence that you should run around them to keep the hens in until they become used to their home, and in about six or seven days you can take that wire away.

Q.—Is there any floor in that colony house?

A.—Yes, we make them with floors because it is handy to haul them around; we simply shut the hens up the night before, and hitch a horse on in the morning, and when the hens get out in the morning they have moved.

Q.—Will one horse haul that?

A.—It takes two Quebec horses; one Ontario horse might. If you have an orchard and lots of apples coming down, you can hitch your horse to the house and take it into the orchard and let the hens run there as long as there is any feed for them, and if you have a pasture field or a wheat field you can run it out there after the harvest. We all know how much grain goes to waste in a stubble field.

Then, it is cheaper from another standpoint, and that is labor. I do not say that a man could attend to 100 laying hens in four colony houses scattered over the fields, cheaper than he could if they were in one continuous house; but the colony house lends itself to a system of feeding that requires less work. There is no reason why we should not put the hoppers in and feed them once a week. I will admit that the hopper system of feeding poultry under every condition is not a success, but I know that the hopper

system under proper conditions could be made a success, and here are suitable conditions. This year our hens had free range, and I found that they didn't gorge themselves with grain. It was surprising what little time they spent in the colony house eating; they would take what they wanted, and then they would go out and hunt for something that was not there. I claim that there is less labor involved in the colony house system than in the old system from the fact that we can feed our hens with less labor by utilizing the hopper system of feeding. There is less labor in it from another standpoint, I am told that in England the farmers pay the poultry men so much per colony house to put them on their farms on account of the fertilizing element, and that is something that is certainly worth looking after. We clean the houses out in the summer time once a week, and in the winter time, once a month,, and any person that has been in our colony houses can tell you they were not able to say whether they were there the day before they were cleaned or the day after. We simply clean out the part of the floor that is under the roost once a week in the summer time and once a month in the winter time.

Q.—Are these colony houses effective?

A.—In the spring when we want to get sunshine for our hens we can get it by running our hen houses to the sunshine, and in the warm weather when there is too much we can run them into the shade under a tree in an orchard, and if we have not that shade, we simply put a block a foot high under each of the four corners, and we make a cool shady place under the hen house, and we never have any trouble in keeping our hens comfortable in the warm weather.

We have winters at Macdonald College that are very cold; we had it 28 to 30 degres below zero for days at a time, and in addition to that, there prevails a strong east wind; yet there is not a day in the winter when our hens were not perfectly comfortable and laid eggs. We could get plenty of fresh air by opening up the windows, and there were only three days last winter that the houses were not opened up some time during the day.

Hens stand considerable cold. A healthy hen can hardly freeze, but the moment you get a hen that is not healthy then they freeze very rapidly. We had the thermometer down to 18° below zero inside the house, and there was not a frozen comb in the house. We had only the utility breeds. I do not know how the large comb breeds will stand it, I will know better next year.

The house is always dry; no frost accumulates on the wall because it is well ventilated, and we have no trouble with dampness.

Q.—Do you set that house on a foundation for the winter?

A.—As soon as the winter comes on we bring them up near the feeding house for shelter and convenience, and bank them around with snow.

Q.—Do your windows swing or slide?

A.—Slide.

Q.—Do you have curtains in front of the roosts?

A.—Yes; they are let down only on the colder nights. That curtain will make a difference of probably from 6 to 8 degrees in the temperature.

If the hens simply do not freeze, the house would not be effective. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the proof of the house, other things being equal, is in the eggs, and that is one of the surprising things that presented itself to the visitors.

We had about 230 hens last winter; they only averaged 122½ eggs in eleven months; but what I want to call your attention to is this: 230 hens laid 28,314 eggs in eleven months, or an average of 2,500 eggs in a month—

that is, for the whole year right through; but the 230 hens for the four months, December, January, February and March, gave us 10,347 eggs, or 2,587 eggs a month. That is, they averaged more eggs in the four winter months than they did in the rest of the year. The hen that lays in the winter is the hen that pays. The whole revenue from these hens was $887; for the winter months $431; and for the other months $456. There was nearly as much revenue from the sale of the eggs during the four winter months as all the rest of the year. The net revenue, by simply taking off the cost of the feed, was $582.74 for the eleven months, or $329.24 for the four months, as against $262.50 for the other seven months. They averaged $2.52 each for the eleven months, and they netted $1.38 each for the four months, as against $1.14 for the seven months.

Q.—What is the feed in the winter time?

A.—This hopper contains dry bran; that is before them all the time. The little hopper contains beef scrap; grit and oyster shell. Once a day, between half-past two or three o'clock, they are fed grain in the litter. That grain consists of anything we can get; feed is very dear with us.

Last year we fed two parts of oats, two parts of wheat, and the other parts made up of barley, corn, buckwheat, or any other grain that we could get to make a variety. We fed about three quarts a day to twenty-five hens. Just about an hour before they go to roost they get a full crop of grain, and when they get up in the morning there is still grain in the litter, and they scratch away all day long, and they get a mangel or turnip each day.

If there is any grain in the litter when feeding time comes, we do not feed them too much, but I should like to see the hen get something whenever she scratches for it; because if she scratches and does not find anything, she gets discouraged and sits down, and I do not want a hen to sit down in the day time. If we find there is no grain in the litter, we put in a little more. We do not give them any water; they eat snow. We get as high as 100 per cent. of fertility; the average was 92 and the lowest 87;—not hatchability, but fertility. We only hatched about 50 per cent. of the total eggs, but we only lost 12 per cent. from the time they were hatched till they matured.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ONTARIO'S PASTURE CROPS.

By C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., Professor of Field Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph.

I consider this a very opportune time to speak about the improvement of the pasture crops of Ontario. It is during the winter season that we should make out plans in connection with the operations of the farm for the coming season. I doubt if there is any more important subject which could be discussed by this collection of Ontario stock men than that allotted to me for introducing at this time. I do no expect to go into the question in an elaborate way, but I hope to refer to some exceedingly important points in connection with Ontario's pasture crops, with the hope that a valuable discussion may take place. In fact, I hope that nearly the whole of the time will be devoted to discussion on this important question.

Let us look for a moment at the position which the pasture crops occupy in the agriculture of Ontario. In examining the statistics of the Province, I find that if we take into consideration the last twenty years and divide this time into two periods of ten years each, for the sake of comparison, we find that during the first period, the area devoted to pasture crops in the

Province was almost constant, the increase being about 190,000 acres for the whole period, or an average increase of 19,000 acres per annum. During the past ten years, however, the pasture lands of Ontario have increased considerably more than one million acres, or an average of about 140,000 acres annually. We now have over six million acres of grass land in Ontario. We scarcely realize that about one-half of the cultivated land of this Province is now down to grass, and that the pasture land is being added to every year at a rate of about 140,000 acres. If we take into consideration the last five years, we find that there is an increase of 570,000 acres of pasture land and 503,000 acres of hay land, making an increase of over a million acres of hay and pasture in Ontario within a period of five years. The crops which are being increased to the greatest extent in Ontario at the present time are, 1st, pasture; 2nd, hay; 3rd, oats; 4th barley; and 5th, mangels.

While it is true that the areas devoted to pasture lands in Ontario have been increasing rapidly during recent years, it is certainly true that the quality of the pasture produced on those lands has not been improving at the same rapid rate. I believe I am safe in saying that the quality of our pasture lands, taking the Province as a whole, is not as good at the present time as it was ten years ago. The statistical reports inform us that in the average of the last ten years we obtained about one-fifth greater yields of barley, oats, and wheat per acre that we did in the ten years previous. It therefore behooves the Ontario farmer to look into the matter very carefully and seriously consider the improvement of his pasture crops. Formerly, it was the general custom to seed down with grain crops, either clover alone for one year's hay or pasture, or with timothy and clover for two years' hay or pasture. At the present time, however, owing to scarcity of help, etc., the fields which are seeded to timothy and clover often remain in grass for three, four, or five years, or sometimes for a longer period before they are plowed. The clover largely disappears after the first year. Timothy forms fairly good pasture in favorable seasons, but in a hot, dry summer, the results from timothy, as a pasture crop, are unsatisfactory. During the last four or five years previous to 1907, we had rather more than the average amount of rainfall during the six growing months in each of the summer seasons, and we therefore obtained fairly good results from the old timothy sods. Last year, in many parts of the Province, the rainfall was comparatively light and there was almost a pasture famine. This is what I naturally expected from the character of many of the pasture fields. I sincerely hope that something will be done very soon in the use of better pastures throughout the Province.

Permit me to present the subject of pasture crops under the three following headings:—(1) Pasture crops for one year, (2) Pasture crops for two, three, four, or five years, and (3) Permanent pasture crops.

Pasture Crops for One Year. Farmers frequently write in the spring of the year, stating, that through lack of germination of the grass and clover seed, the killing of the plants by the hot, dry weather of the past summer, or the heaving of the clover in the early spring, the pasture crop is likely to be deficient in the coming season, and they ask what they could sow in the spring of the year that will furnish the best pasture in the same season. In each of five years, we conducted an experiment in testing fourteen different kinds of crops for the production of pasture in the same season in which the seed was sown. As a result of these experiments, we found that we got better returns from a combination of varieties than from any one variety sown by itself. The following mixture, when sown in the spring, has usually been ready for pasture in about six weeks after the seed was sown, and has given good satisfaction in furnishing pasture throughout the sum-

mer: Oats, 51 lbs., ($1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels by weight); early amber sugar cane, 30 lbs.; and common red clover, 7 lbs.; thus making a total of 88 pounds of seed per acre. Not only have we tested this mixture carefully in our small plots, but we have also sown seven and eight acres in each of two years and have pastured the crop with steers, with good results, both in the amount of pasture material furnished, and by the condition of the steers during the summer months while they were on the pastures.

In 1906, we placed seven steers on seven acres of annual pasture and kept them there constantly from the time they went on the land, early in June, until they were removed from the pasture to enable the land to be plowed for winter wheat. The seven steers, however, were unable to keep the pasture down, and for four days a college herd of cattle, numbering twenty-three, were also pastured in the field.

In the past year, about eight acres were sown with the annual pasture mixture. Owing to the unusually backward spring, the crop was not ready for pasturing until about seven weeks after the seed was sown. At first, six two-year-old steers were turned into the pasture, and after about a week, five other steers were also placed in the same field, making a total of eleven steers on the eight acres. The animals made excellent progress on the pasture until it was necessary to plow the land for winter wheat.

The mixture here referred to gives a continuous growth of pasture, the oats being the earliest to produce pasture, and the early amber sugar cane giving good satisfaction in producing a considerable amount of growth in the dryer and hotter part of the summer, and the red clover making it best growth a little later in the season. In every instance we have been enabled to secure an excellent catch of red clover, and believe it to be even a better system for getting a catch of clover than the usual method of seeding with a grain crop, and particularly with oats. I am not recommending this mixture for ordinary pasture purposes, but if any one wishes information as to the best crop to sow in the spring of the year to furnish a pasture in the same season, particularly for cattle, I do not know of anything which is likely to give better results than the mixture here given.

Pasture for Two Years or More. In connection with the short rotations on many farms throughout Ontario, I would advise the addition of some other seed than Common red clover and timothy, if the crop is to be used principally for pasture purposes, and particularly if there is a possibility of leaving the land unbroken for more than two years. As mentioned previously, the red clover mostly disappears the first year, and the timothy does not give a very satisfactory pasture in hot, dry summers. The following mixture would likely be rather superior to red clover and timothy alone in each of the first two years, and decidedly better should the land remain for a longer period of time for pasture purposes: Red Clover, 5 lbs., Alsike Clover, 3 lbs.; Timothy, 3 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 3 lbs.; and Orchard Grass, 3 lbs., making a total of 17 pounds of seed per acre. If it is difficult to secure both the Meadow Fescue and the Orchard Grass, six pounds of one instead of three pounds of each of the two might be used. Mixtures somewhat similar to the one here mentioned have been used in the large fields on the farm proper at our Agricultural College with excellent satisfaction.

Permanent Pastures. The scarcity of labor and the great development of our live stock industry are factors which are causing some of our most thoughtful farmers to consider the advisability of securing a first-class permanent pasture instead of relying so much on timothy for pasture purposes. Fields which are located long distances from the farm buildings or which are difficult to work on account of the presence of steep hillsides,

crooked rivulets, low spots, etc., might be converted into permanent pastures and thus made into areas of great economic value. This arrangement would not interfere materially with the regular crop rotation of the farm. From more than twenty years' work in testing different varieties of grasses and clovers, both singly and in combination, I would suggest the following mixture for permanent pasture on an average soil in Ontario: Alfalfa, 5 lbs.; Alsike Clover, 2 lbs.; White Clover, 2 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 4 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 4 lbs.; Tall Oat Grass, 3 lbs.; Meadow Foxtail, 2 lbs.; and Timothy, 2 lbs.; thus making a total of 24 pounds of seed per acre. These varieties are all very hardy. Some of those used in Great Britain are not permanent in this country. None of the smaller growing varieties, such as the blue grasses and the bent grasses are mentioned, as there is scarcely a farm in Ontario in which the Canadian Blue Grass, the Kentucky Blue Grass, or the Red Top will not grow naturally. The varieties here recommended are strong, vigorous growers. Some of them produce pasture very early in the spring and others later in the season. Most of the varieties are superior to timothy in producing a growth during the hot, dry weather which occasionally occurs in the months of July and August. The seed can be sown in the early spring either alone or with a light seeding of spring wheat or of barley. Such a mixture as this when well established on suitable land should furnish a pasture, abundant in growth, excellent in quality, and permanent in character.

Q.—Would the mixture referred to for annual pasture purposes be suitable for fowls?

A.—I have not thought of it from that standpoint; I think probably it would. The fowls, however, might pick out the very young clover plants before they could make much growth.

Q.—Would the annual pasture mixture be good for a swampy soil?

A.—I do not think it would be as suitable for a swamp soil, because the sugar-cane would not thrive as well as on a warm, dry soil.

Q.—What area did you use?

A.—About seven acres each year.

Q.—Would the Early Amber Sugar Cane be better than corn?

A.—The Early Amber Sugar Cane is greatly relished by farm stock, and it seems to be a valuable pasture food. It will stand the dry weather much better than corn, and it will also stand pasturing better than corn. The more you pasture the Early Amber Sugar Cane the more it grows.

Q.—How would that do for hog pasture?

A.—I believe it would do fairly well as a hog pasture. I think, however, I would prefer to put in some rape and some peas or vetches for the hogs. Rape makes a very good hog pasture.

Q.—How would the mixture do for plowing up the next spring?

A.—It would do very well, because there is usually a regular mat of red clover. We made an investigation of the root development at the end of the season, and we found a large amount of roots. The clover roots were down several inches.

Q.—What is the nature of your land?

A.—Average clay loam.

Q.—How would it do to plow up an old pasture sod and put this mixture on?

A.—I do not see why it would not work fairly well, unless the wire worm would get some of the plants.

Q.—Will it stand the winter?

A.—Yes, the clover will usually stand the winter. Of course the oats have all disappeared by early autumn, and the Early Amber Sugar Cane has

mostly disappeared by the late autumn and your land is nearly all covered with clover. You can use the clover in the following year as a green crop, for hay production, or for any purpose you wish.

Q.—Do the cattle make good gains on it?

A.—Yes, very good indeed: the animals gained about 140 pounds per head; we weighed them twice when they went in and twice when they came out.

Q.—How long were they on that pasture?

A.—They were on the pasture about two months and three-quarters or 85 days from the time the pasture was ready, until we wished to use the land for plowing for fall wheat.

Q.—When do you turn them on first?

A.—We usually turn them on six weeks after seeding, which is about the middle of June. Last year being a cold, wet season, it was about seven weeks. If we sow about the first of May, then we are able to turn them on about the middle of June.

Q.—How would it do for dairy purposes?

A.—I think the pasture is particularly good either for dairy cows or for steers.

Q.—How would it do to substitute alfalfa for red clover?

A.—I would not favor it in a mixture of this kind, because red clover gives very good results, and alfalfa being rather tender in its growth the first year, would likely be killed by close grazing and by tramping.

Q.—Do you think the ground would be suitable for fall wheat without manuring?

A—We manure once in four years, and we always manure with the cultivated crops, such as potatoes, roots, corn, and rape. During each of the past two years we have followed the pasture crop with fall wheat.

Q.—Can the second mixture referred to be sown on fall wheat?

A.—Yes, but you would have to sow it by hand in the spring.

Q.—Would you prefer sowing Orchard Grass in the fall or the spring?

A.—We have sown it both in the fall and the spring, and we have obtained good satisfaction from both. In the case of red clover or alfalfa or alsike clover, however, we have not obtained satisfactory results when sown in the autumn. If the clovers are sown with the winter wheat, and the young plants are well protected by the wheat, the crops sometimes do fairly well, but it is not a very safe method.

Q.—Can you give us an idea of the cost of seed of the permanent pasture mixture per acre?

A.—I cannot at the present time; it would probably be in the neighborhood of $5, but the prices of the seed change from time to time.

Q.—I have a couple of fields with a good deal of black muck; what would you advise seeding them down to?

A.—I would drop the five pounds of alfalfa and put in two or three pounds of red-top instead. It is one of the most suitable grasses for low, mucky land.

Q.—Did you top dress these crops?

A.—No, not during the eleven years, during which time we had the permanent pasture.

Q.—Did you ever experiment with the *Bromus inermis*?

A.—Yes, we have grown the *Bromus inermis* or the Hungarian Brome grass for a number of years, but we have not yet felt justified in recommending it for Ontario.

Q.—How much red-top would you put in the place of alfalfa?

A.—I think about three pounds.

Q.—Would the permanent pasture mixture make a good hay crop?

A.—It is impossible to cut all the varieties at the very best time for hay production. If the crop is cut early, however, it gives a large yield of hay of very good quality.

Q.—How many cuttings did you have?

A.—We had sometimes two and sometimes three cuttings a year. In the eleven years we had a total of twenty-six cuttings.

Q.—Do you sow that mixture with a nurse crop or by itself?

A.—It can be sown either with or without a nurse crop. If you sow a nurse crop, one bushel of barley per acre is one of the very best that can be used.

Q.—Can you get these seeds from the seedsmen in Toronto?

A.—Yes, but I would advise you to first get samples and examine the seed, and order from the samples. Buy the different varieties separately.

Q.—Is Orchard Grass relished by the stock?

A.—It is apt to grow a little coarse, but is relished by the animals fairly well. It would have been relished in Ontario this past summer.

Q.—Would you recommend the permanent pasture mixture for dry, sandy land?

A.—It would likely give a fairly good pasture in the summer where timothy would sometimes furnish practically no pasture at all on dry, sandy land. I would increase the alfalfa somewhat.

Q.—Does alfalfa make a good pasture crop?

A.—I would not recommend alfalfa alone for pasture, for cattle or sheep, but would do so for hogs. I would, however, sow it in a permanent pasture mixture if the land was not wet.

Q.—In a soil favorable for alfalfa, does it not have a tendency to crowd out the other crops after a few years?

A.—No; the alfalfa has an upright growth and does not have a crowding habit. With the quantity I have given here, it would not crowd out the other crops under ordinary conditions.

Q.—Have you tried alfalfa with the other crops as a mixture for hay?

A.—Yes, we have. Alfalfa and tall oat grass stand at the top of the list in yield of hay. I would, however, prefer alfalfa alone for hay production.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SPECIAL SEED PLOT AS A SOURCE OF SEED.

By J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, Ont.

I am sure we have all listened with a great deal of appreciative attention to the very able address, supplemented by practical experience, which has just been given by our worthy friend, Professor Zavitz.

The improvement of our live stock and farm crops should go hand in hand, because the improvement of our live stock will be made greater if our crops are improved The growing of grain is engaged in by almost every farmer, and in some parts, large areas are devoted almost exclusively to the growing of grain. It speaks well for the future of Ontario agriculture when we find a discussion of plant husbandry upon the programme of addresses to be given at the Winter Fair. Among the many branches of practical agriculture few if any, are deserving of more attention, or could be more profit-

ably improved, than the growing of purer seed for our farm crops. No matter what line of farming is followed, the growing of grain is engaged in on almost every farm, while in many parts of the Dominion grain growing is the principal occupation. Canada is so pre-eminently adapted for farming, and such large areas of it are devoted to the growing of our cultivated grains, that any means for improving the quality and increasing the yield thereof should attract our close attention.

In past years at the Winter Fair the great importance of a supply of pure seed-grain has been kept before the farmers who have attended the addresses given in this lecture room. Previously most of the addresses on "seeds" have been given from the standpoint of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association—that Association which is taking the lead in the work of organized improvement in seed-grain. To-day I am taking up the work from the standpoint of a seed-producer and seed-user, which is the practical application of the work advocated by the Association; and I shall endeavor to shew the really great importance of the work when considered from the farmers' standpoint. We very often find that improved methods in any line of farming are at first looked upon with suspicion by farmers, and that it usually takes a number of years before they are generally adopted by the farming public. In one sense this is a wise course on the part of the farmers, but I think that the farmers of Ontario are just a little too conservative in experimenting with new ideas.

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to cast the old aside."

is a motto which might very well be entwined into the practice of advanced farming.

During recent years several methods have been used for increasing the yield of our crops. We have all experienced the unpleasant results of the presence of smut in our crops, and the discovery that this fungus disease is very thoroughly combatted by treating the seed with a solution of formalin, has been of very great advantage to farmers, and has materially increased their returns. Again, the discovery that intelligent spraying with Bordeaux mixture will assist in the prevention of blight on potatoes has proven of great advantage in the growing of this crop. But great as are the benefits derived from these preventive measures, there is yet a very simple means of further increasing the yield of our farm crops. I refer to the use of the special seed-plot, and the hand-selection of plants—a system which means improvement from the very foundation of the grain-growing industry.

Strictly speaking, farmers have always paid more or less attention to the procuring of their seed grain. Some have considered that by cleaning a portion of their own general crop two or three times with their fanning mill they have done all that is necessary. Others save a portion of seed from the best field. Others save the seed from the best part of the best field; while still others depend upon a change of seed from some other farmer as their supply for the next crop. Now, all of these methods were all right in their day, and certainly must have resulted in improvement, but in order to keep abreast of the progress in other branches of practical agriculture, we must resort to some advanced system of improving our seed supply. The best and most satisfactory method we know of to-day is by the special seed-plot in conjunction with careful and timely hand-selection of the best heads from the strongest plants—which means a constant improvement from year to year.

The seed-plot system, as a source of seed, is very simple in detail. The beginner, having selected his variety, procures a sufficient quantity of seed

to sow at least a quarter of an acre of ground, which should be in a good state of cultivation and as free as possible from weeds. In sowing the seed on this plot it is well not to sow too thickly in order to secure good, full development of the plants. Some growers follow the plan of sowing only from every second spout of the seed-drill. This plan has to recommend it the fact that it allows more chance for the selection of heads at harvest time, and allows for fuller development of the plants in the rows. Next comes the selection of plants, which is done at harvest time, while the crop is still standing; and let me here say that it is really the most important stage of the whole work. The grower must first have an ideal in his mind. He must decide what type of plant he wishes to perpetuate, and carry on the work of selection accordingly. Keeping this ideal in view, he should select from the strong, vigorous, healthy plants such heads as are superior to the surrounding heads without having been grown in more favorable conditions. This starting point once secured, all progress lies in continued selection. The number of heads selected should be sufficient to furnish enough seed to sow the quarter-acre seed-plot next year. If time and help permit, it is well to have an extra quantity of seed, to avoid losing well-bred seed in case of one year's failure of crop. The remainder of the crop on the plot will turnish improved seed for the general crop on the farm. The objects of this system are two-fold. Firstly, to develop and maintain a high-class strain of seed adapted to the conditions existing on the grower's farm; and, secondly, to keep up a supply of pure seed for the grower's own use.

One objection which might be raised to following this system is the amount of time taken up in the work of hand-selection in these times of expensive farm labor.

When we consider the performance of results and the increase in the average yield and quality of our grain crops, and the consequent increase in monetary value, this objection sinks into insignificance. Half a day's work for two men will be sufficient to secure all the hand-selected heads necessary for furnishing the seed for next year.

Following are the chief advantages of the plan:—

1. Insures trustworthy basis for supply of pure seed.
2. Increases average yield per acre—best heads selected. Like begets like.
3. Reduces the work of grain-growing to a science.
4. The simplicity of the system commends it to every farmer.
5. Increase in financial returns adds to the prosperity of the farming community.
6. The commercial aspect of the question.
7. People will pay high prices for guaranteed pure seed.

HILL SELECTION OF SEED POTATOES.

By T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Ontario Representative of Seed Branch, Ottawa.

With regard to the noxious weeds introduced through importation of wheat from the west, I may say that we have no law covering that point. But those of us who are interested in keeping out the weed seeds, have taken it up in the press, and Mr. J. Lochie Wilson, who has been up to Port Arthur

and Fort William recently, reported what he saw. There was a lot of wild oats, and a large number of other weed seeds comprising between 15 and 20 per cent. of some of the stuff he saw. I think the matter should be laid before our Legislature and a law should be passed so that the standard of purity will affect not only the seed that comes down for milling purposes, but seeds that are sold to farmers for feed. I do not understand why that miller should have got that weed seed. I think it must have been penny cress, because I do not think skunk grass would be in wheat. It is a small seed with a considerable amount of awn and could be easily cleaned out, and I do not understand why that miller did not clean it out of his wheat if that were the one. If he had done so, he would have had a better sample of flour. Wheat imported from the North-west for feed, should be ground before it is fed, and that will help to keep down the spread of noxious weeds.

With regard to the potato problem, I want to tell you that they are planning in one of the States of the Union to have a five day course in discussing the potato alone, so that we have abundant material to supply us for at least a half-hour discussion. I did not know that there was so much in the potato question until I began to read it and discuss it. The potato crop is bringing a large amount of revenue to the country. I was surprised to find out that the production of the world's output, was 4,500,000,000 bush. Of course a great many of these potatoes are used in the manufacturing of alcohol and starch. The question I am to discuss with you is the production of potatoes for the purpose of food.

I can heartily endorse all that has been said as to the improvement of our seeds, by Mr. McCallum. He is one of the best members of the Canadian Seed Grower's Association, and he has taken great pains in the improvement of corn and wheat, and he will likely take up other seeds if he has time. Sometimes our potatoes are left in the cellar, and not brought out into the light, and are allowed to sprout, which weakens the seed. In the sunlight they make a strong, thick sprout, and there is a better supply of seed from which to select when we get ready to plant. Some people save only the small potatoes for seed, and that is not a good practice, unless they are small from normal conditions. Of course, some seasons the potatoes do not get a chance to develop fully. There are some thirteen points with regard to the potato that are worthy of consideration. Mr. Zavitz is the authority for telling us that the largest yield of potatoes comes from planting the largest seed potatoes. He does not say that it is the most economical source, but rather favors the medium sized potatoes, and cutting to one or two eyes. Whatever our selection is, we ought to have some definite way. When potatoes are a high price, it might not pay to use the very large potatoes for seed.

In the season when potatoes are low in price, it would certainly be a great advantage to take the larger sized tubers for seed purposes. The system we have in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, is to make the selection uniform. If you go out into the field and see a strong rank growing hill with strong stocks, and in every way showing vigor and vitality, plant a stake beside that hill. I would plant about 150 stakes in order to make my selection. When you come to dig these potatoes, take out these 150 or 200 hills you have staked and select the best hills, those that have got the largest number of tubers and of uniform size. Those that have a lot of smaller tubers should be discarded. Uniformity is one thing we are aiming at. Select 25 of the best hills out of the 150, and keep the product of these hills in individual sacks, and next spring when you get your ground ready to plant, we ask you to take eight potatoes out of each hill; there-

fore you would not select any hills for your purpose that had less than eight potatoes in it; it would be better to have 10, so as to have one or two to play on.

We ask you to plant the product of each hill in a row eight hills deep, so that you can follow up the history of individual hills, and should one potato in any hill seem to give perfection, you can take that individual potato and follow it up as a progenitor of future stock.

It is a law in nature that like breeds like, and the same laws are in operation in connection with our crops, as obtain in stock improvement, and we can expect to continue to improve right along and hold it there after we get it to a state of perfection.

Professor Hays says that the potato properly selected in some such way as this, will retain its vitality for about thirty years, and that is good enough for the ordinary man, and it is worth while, because there is a large amount of money comes from the potato crop.

You can see from this chart that the lowest row produced 62 potatoes, and the highest one 127 potatoes. We also want to try and get a variety that is free from disease, and that is well up in productiveness. There is a great difference in varieties in these respects. When you undertake to select potatoes from the breeding plot, you should be careful to select only the very best.

I have here before me a number of potatoes, and in the first place I want to show you a good sized potato. You will notice that this one is irregular; evidently, it has received crowding in the hill, very likely the ground was too hard at a certain stage when this potato was developing. The best soil for potatoes is sandy soil; we can do a lot to improve potatoes by putting the soil in proper condition.

If you want to see if the potato has good quality for eating purposes, you should cut it in two, and you will notice some spaces of a sort of watery color, medullary rays, larger in the centre, and ramifying out towards the outside of the potato, and the potato that has these medullary rays large and open is the poorest; they are not so good for cooking. We want a potato to be as solid as possible with the starchy particles lying closely together, obliterating the medullary rays. There is a popular notion that the potato that is a sort of a russet color with roughish skin is the best, and I believe that is the case. It is said that there are certain varieties that, if you store them for a while, will develop this roughness on the skin. Certain markets discriminate against potatoes on account of their color, and the potato grower should find out what they want in the market he is going to cater to, and make his selection accordingly.

You will notice there is a great difference in the depth of the eye in these potatoes; you will see that this one has a very deep eye, and in order to obliterate this eye, a very heavy peeling will have to be taken off. We should select the potato that is shallow in the eye. There are two or three different shapes in potatoes, there is an oblong shape, the kidney shape, and the oval shape.

Mr. Newman was good enough to bring up some samples of potatoes grown in the Maritime Provinces, and in Toronto they will pay 10 cents a bag more for the New Brunswick potatoes than they will for Ontario potatoes.

The Ontario grower used to have all this Toronto market of three or four thousand bags a day, now 80 per cent. of it is supplied with potatoes from the Maritime Provinces. Potatoes they send up from New Brunswick are uniform and well selected. They do not put in half a car of one size and

half a car of another; because it would destroy their value in the Toronto market. They grow potatoes of the same kind in the same community to a large extent, and have them as near as possible all the same size and shape and color when marketing, and when the Toronto dealer gets the car load it is uniform, and he has no trouble in disposing of them.

I have here a few potatoes that were grown in the Ottawa valley. There is a potato called the Maggie Murphy; it looks nice, but it is not very good in quality.

Q.—Suppose in one of the hills you have only four or five good sized potatoes?

A.—That would prove to me that if I planted these potatoes another year, they would have a tendency to produce hills with four or five potatoes, and that would not be enough to suit me, and I would prefer to make my selection from potatoes that were not too large in size, and were uniform and that would give a better yield.

Q.—Would you plant in hills?

A.—As far as this experimental work is concerned, we certainly want it in hills; we want to give each hill plenty of room so that the roots can ramify in the soil. To get the best results it is not necessary to plant in hills, but it is necessary to give plenty of room for the roots. The best practice is to plant in rows three feet apart, and fifteen inches in a row.

Q.—Do you cut potatoes in two for planting?

A.—These potatoes cut in two, I consider would give two good pieces.

Q.—Do you leave all the eyes in?

A.—It does not matter about that at all; experiments have been conducted to try and determine what effect that has, and it has been found that all eyes do not produce stocks; when the potato is planted whole or in pieces, it appears to have power to send out individual shoots strong enough to overcome weaker buds which die shortly after starting.

Q.—Are there any blight proof varieties?

A.—None that I know of, but there are some that are more blight resisting than others.

Q.—There is a blight proof variety advertised at a high figure?

A.—There are a great many things advertised at high figures that do not always pan out.

Q.—Is it better to have the potato mature is a short time or in a longer time?

A.—That is true with regard to the early varieties and perhaps even in the later varieties. It is a good thing to have them mature and ripen just as early in the season as possible. I would favor selecting from the variety that would mature a little on the early side even if it were a late variety.

Q.—In countries where they take longer to mature they are coarser and have not as much starch.

PROF. ZAVITZ:—Some of our best varieties mature late.

MR. RAYNOR:—You must have a potato that matures before the frost comes; it is just as necessary that the potato should mature before the frost as any other crop.

There is a most useful article published in the last *Farmers' Advocate*, where the results of experiments are given at the college and other places, and you will see the varieties that stand highest in the experiments conducted by Professor Zavitz, and also at the Dominion Experimental Farm; you can also get that information in the reports from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the Agricultural College at Guelph.

PROF. ZAVITZ: In our own experiments, Empire State has been found to be the best. Burpee's, and Extra Early, and Rose of the North and Early Fortune, are some of the best early, and Early Eureka is also a good potato.

Q.—What variety is that large potato?

A.—It belongs either to the Rural New Yorker No. 2 or Carmen No. 3; I think the exhibit of Ontario grown potatoes here compares very favorably with the New Brunswick potatoes; of course down there they have a climate particularly adapted for growing potatoes.

GOOD ROADS RIGHT NOW.

By D. Ward King, Maitland, Mo.

I cannot express to you the pleasure that it gives me to be with you this afternoon, and to know that we are to do what we can to follow up the campaign for good roads that has already been started by the *Farmers' Advocate* of London. I heard a gentleman say since twelve o'clock that he was surprised so many farmers could get into town. He was judging by the appearance of the roads. Therefore I have authority for saying that you have not "Good Roads Right Now."

I learned by a talk with Mr. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works, and who has charge of the road system in the Province, that you, here in Ontario, have about 25 per cent. of what we know as hard surface roads. That is, for every 25 miles of hard road you possess, you have 75 miles of native soil roads. The problem then is largely one of treating the native soil. I come to you this afternoon with a very simple remedy for bad roads which I hope you will not turn down merely because it is simple. Do you know that some of the simplest things in the world are the greatest, and that some of the most simple things in the world are the hardest to understand because of their simplicity.

Farmers are familiar with the old illustration of turning a goose, a sheep, and a horse out to pasture and letting them manufacture feathers, wool, and hair. It is done by the simple process of eating the grass. The simplest things in the whole universe are things we know but cannot explain. Who knows what electricity is? Ever since Benjamin Franklin sent a kite into a thunder cloud and held an iron key in his hand, we have known of electricity. How many years did we do without a telephone because we did not know that by the making and breaking of the electric current at one end of a wire a thousand miles long we could make and break the current at the other end of the wire, and that this act would move a diaphragm and enable us to understand the voice of a friend.

The question of good roads is so big that I hesitate. I came through Michigan on my way here and the folks over there are just as smart as you Canadian folks. I do not live in Michigan, but two years ago when I was scheduled for a two weeks' trip through that State, they covered their roads with two feet of snow before I got there and kept them covered all the time I was in the State. You folks are just a day late. (Laughter.) I got a glimpse of your roads yesterday afternoon as I came over from the American side, and the first road I saw in Canada was this side of Sarnia, a road that crosses the Grand Trunk Railway. I am satisfied that if by some magic that road could be moved to-night it would cost $10,000 a mile to put it back. I

take it that this Sarnia road is from six to eight feet above the level of the surrounding country. It is probably twenty feet wide, but it is imperfect, and it might be made almost perfect at less expense than is now put on it year by year. This fine road is almost flat. What it lacks of being flat is a depression in the middle that ought to be reversed. I could look down that road a quarter of a mile and saw that it was mud and water all the way. The water has no chance to run off. The road has hips on it, and it is cheaper to work the road so as to take the hips off than it is to leave them there. The hips force the water to go to the end of the road before it can get out and that keeps the road in bad condition. If we want to have good roads we must get them to dry quickly. Whether a road is a gravel road, a mud road, or an asphalt road it ought to have these three characteristics. It should be oval, hard, and smooth. We cannot get away from any one of these without spoiling the road. I do not know which is the most important. It is so absolutely necessary that these three things be present at the same moment, that for the life of me I cannot say which one comes first.

Now the simplest manner of securing a hard and smooth earth road is to use the split log drag. It does things that no other implement will do. The split log drag does things cheaper than any other implement. Any man with an axe and a two-inch auger can make a split log drag that will help the road 100 per cent., and a twelve-year-old boy can use it. I know this because we in Missouri are using the drag where we have to put two children on it to manage the team. The postmaster in one of our Missouri towns got enthusiastic over the King drag, and hired a man to make a dozen; they cost 75 cents each, the price of a good jack-knife. I gave a $50 prize to a man near Oregon, Miss., for making the best road in a contest. His prize road was built with a drag built from a deserted and decayed log cabin. The owner had fixed the edge with what we call stalk cutter knives. A farmer in Iowa showed me a drag made out of a willow which he said cost him just eleven cents. I am telling you these things in order that you may comprehend that you may have good roads right now. You need wait neither for time or money. You don't have to wait for somebody to come and make something for you. Go home and make a King split log drag; hitch a team to it and make a boulevard.

I have lived on one farm twenty-nine years. I waded through the mud seventeen years before I found out how to make a split log drag. I have been dragging twelve years, and I would rather take care of one-half mile of road for a year with a split log drag than to water three horses for the same length of time. We can drag the roads and make them 100 per cent. better than we thought it was possible ever to have them, for from five to eight dollars per mile a year. Seven years ago the Missouri State Board of Agriculture took me off the farm and asked me to go out and tell the farmers around through Missouri how we had been making roads in our neighborhood. I have been preaching the gospel of the split log drag ever since.

Q.—How are these things brought about; what does the split log drag do?

A.—The first thing the split log drag does is to make the road smooth. When it is hauled over the road at an angle of 45 degrees it will carry part of the dirt to the middle of the road. That makes the road smoother than it was before, and elevates the centre. The split log drag obliterates the wheel track. A good many of you people who drove to town to-day did not drive at all. You just turned out of the gate and the team came on to town in the same track that the other fellow did who went before you. In Missouri we used to drive in the same track until the axle began to touch, and then

we made another pair of ruts. The split log drag fixed the road so that even if you wanted to you could not drive in the same track that the other fellow did. Now, as it is, I do not blame you for driving in the same track because there is no other place where your team can travel so easily, but if you use the split log drag no two men can travel in exactly the same spot and the result is distribution of the traffic. There is some talk about using rollers on the road. We use rollers now, but we do not use them right. If you will figure how much pressure is brought to bear per square inch by a waggon loaded with forty bushels of wheat, you will learn that it is greater than the pressure of the heaviest steam rollers. A good many years ago a man came to my house and wanted to rod my house. I believe in lightning rods, and I had the house rodded. I knew that the fellow was going to make a big profit, so I stipulated that he should put that lightning rod down eight feet in the ground, and I thought I would watch him as he dug the hole; and what do you suppose he did? He said, "Have you a spade?" and I said, "Yes, sir," and he said "Let me have a bucket of water and a tin cup and a spade." He took the spade and removed about half a spade full of soil, and then he took a length of the lightning rod and jabbed it down into the ground. Then he took it up and poured half a tin of water into the hole and jabbed the lightning rod down again, and took it up and poured in some more water and so on. Inside of two minutes he had that rod down eight feet in the ground. That is the way we work the roads, and the only reason we don't go eight feet in to the ground is because our wheels are not sixteen feet high. We go as far as we can. If we use the split log drag we obliterate the rut and make a smooth road.

I did not start out to do this thing all in one day. I am telling you the things that have come to me by trying to keep my own door-step clean. I said to myself in 1896, maybe if I will take a little extra care of my road my neighbors will take a little extra care of theirs. One spring when I had dragged the road several years, we had two weeks of the wettest weather we have ever had. Twenty-four hours after the last rain of that two weeks of wet weather, I made a race track out of that clay road, and that road is the main travelled highway between two towns only seven miles apart. When I told people about it I could see them choke. They would not swallow it at all, so I had to get up a theory to explain the matter. The people that raise hogs will bear me out when I say that there are times when you will find a bucket of water in the hog wallow and the more level parts of the hog lot will be dry. We can go out in the garden and dig a hole just exactly like that hog wallow and carry a tub full of water and pour into it and before we get all the water out of the tub there will be nothing but bubbles in the bottom of the hole in the garden. Yet the water stands in the hog wallow. Why? Because the hogs have rooted and rolled and made the earth water-tight. They have made cement out of it. Puddled earth is the technical name for that stuff and that is what you have in the middle of the road. Make your road oval and water-tight, whether it is a dirt road, a gravel road or an asphalt road.

Q.—How often do you go along the road with split log drag in wet weather?

A.—You should not drag the road while it is raining. You should do it when the soil is moist, but not sticky. The first time you drag the road you will find that one part is too dry and another part too wet and only a portion of it just right, but after you have dragged it two or three times it will all dry off at about the same time. Drag the road when the soil is "moist, but not sticky."

Q.—How does the drag work where there are stones?

A.—It will drag the dirt up to the level of the stones so that you cannot tell where they are.

Q.—How do you handle a road that has grown up on either side with sod; if you had a flat road that had never been graded what would you do with it first?

A.—If you had sod or thick weeds take a sharp disk and set it to cut, then cut the sod when it is sopping wet and leave it until it dries. The disk will cut it into slender ribbons which when dry you can move with the drag.

Now this is the whole thing. Make the drag; then hitch to the drag so that it will follow the horses at an angle of 45 degrees; drive the team down the right hand wheel track, and go back over the other wheel track. If you want to quit that is all I ask you to do the first time. You will have made the road 100 per cent better. The next time it rains when the road gets in the right condition, being moist but not sticky, perform the same operation, and again and again after succeeding wet spells until you have dragged the road from four to six times. After the fourth or fifth dragging you will discover that the middle of that part of the road which you travel on is higher than any other part, and therefore you have drainage to that extent. However, it will not be wide enough to suit you, so after the next rain or wet spell, plow a shallow furrow at each side of the road Plow at the edge of the dragged portion, then with your drag spread the furrow to the centre and the road will be two feet wider. If you plow again after the next rain the road will be four feet wider, and then after the next rain six feet wider. This is a perfect receipt for making a good earth road.

Q.—What length is the drag?

A.—That depends on the size of the team. If they weigh 1200 lbs. to the horse I would not make the drag over seven feet long.

Q.—How stout a log do you use?

A.—Use a light log. The best drags I ever built have been made out of red cedar posts or poles. They are made light enough so that I can pick them up. Split the log and set it on edge and put the round part to the back, and put the slabs about thirty inches apart; don't make the drag narrow.

Q.—I have charge of a gravel road two and a half miles long, and *there has been $600 spent on it lately. In the spring we took a grader and* cut off the hips and put them in the centre. It is pretty hard work for four horses to do it.

A.—Every time you hitch four horses to one of these graders, you are wasting a man and a team, because one of the teams is hauling that big grader. It takes two horses to haul the iron and there are only two *horses hauling dirt.*

Q.—Our gravel gets so hard that I thought a split log drag would not touch it.

A.—Work the gravel road when it is wet enough to be soft. After it gets smooth you may have to put iron along both sides of your drag.

Q.—What is the diameter of the log?

A.—From ten to twelve inches; don't make a heavy drag. Use a light plank rather than make a heavy drag.

Q.—How about sandy roads?

A.—Up to about two years ago I answered that question according to the books. The books said you could not do anything with sand, but my experience is that the split log drag helps these roads immensely.

Q.—Is sod any benefit to put on a sand road?

A.—If it has clay in it, it will be a benefit, but all the humus you carry into the road with the sod is bad material.

Q.—How about frost coming out in the spring?

A.—If the road is dragged carefully one does not know when the frost comes out.

Q.—Will the split log drag do away with the necessity of covering the road with gravel?

A.—No, but the split log drag will add from five to ten years to the life of the gravel on the road.

I have made arrangements with your authorities to send a copy of the bulletin I have writen on the split log drag, to any person who leaves his name and address.

OBSERVATIONS ON WORK OF THE SPLIT LOG DRAG.

By A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Toronto.

I was very glad indeed to attend this meeting, and very glad to be given an opportunity of listening to that excellent address which we have just heard delivered by Mr. King, of split log drag fame. Most of us in the Province of Ontario are interested in the point he has made, and it was unquestionably gratifying to me to observe the very close attention which you were giving to his remarks, illustrating as it does the very great interest which you are taking in road-making and road maintenance in the Province of Ontario. It matters not whether the expert comes from Missouri, Michigan, or Ontario, there are certain principles in connection with road-making and road maintenance which are world-wide. They are universal; must be adhered to if we are going to make good roads, and make them in the cheapest possible way. I was exceedingly pleased to hear the enthusiastic manner in which Mr. King tried to impress upon you the principal question of utilizing the split log drag. It is only by an enthusiastic description of wonders which it will perform that will cause you to study it out, and, as he says, to give it a trial. If you can make a split log drag in your district it will not cause you more than a few hours time and a piece of timber; and, as Mr. King said, eleven cents did it. Surely there is no one who has the improvement of the roads in their neighborhood in hand who will hesitate to go to that expense and spend the little time which may be necessary to operate it in order to demonstrate for themselves just what can be accomplished by the use of a split log drag. The split log drag will not make an asphalt pavement; it will not make ideal stone roads; it will not make gravel roads of the most satisfactory character; but a split log drag has a duty to perform which cannot be disregarded if we are going to equip ourselves with an economical and complete outfit of road-making machinery which will make roads in the best possible manner, maintaining them as they are to be maintained, and utilize our labor and the expenditure of our money to the best possible advantage.

There is possibly no state or community on the continent of America that has had more experience in road making than has the Province of Ontario. We have contributed an immense amount of labor, and we have raised and expended an enormous amount of money in trying to make good roads, which

we know to be of such wonderful importance to the welfare of the people of the Province of Ontario. In this we have experimented, and in this we have spent time and money in many instances in a reckless, shiftless, and inconsistent manner, and we have produced results, which, in many instances, were a discredit to ourselves, and which were not what we had hoped for or expected from the expenditure which we were making, and much of this disappointment has been brought about by imperfect equipment of machinery; the imperfect outfit which we had at our disposal to do the work. A man cannot undertake to do a good piece of carpenter work unless he has the proper tools with which to do the work, and it matters not how anxious he may be to do a good piece of work, or how anxious he may be to expend the money profitably for the person he is working for, if he has not in the first place equipped himself with the proper tools he cannot be expected, nor can he expect himself to reach creditable results through that expenditure of his efforts and money. I often wonder if the people realize what we mean in this country by good roads, or better roads, or perfect roads. Do we mean that we must go to additional expense in order to produce these roads. If we do, then it is a question for us to stop and consider as to how we are going to raise the money or to finance the problem before we alter any of our present plans, or undertake to accomplish anything different to what we are doing now. I say that it is not necessary for us to raise any more money or necessary for us to devote any more time to the question of road making in order to make ideal roads throughout the province.

We have expended ten million days of labor on these roads, and, in addition to this through our municipal machinery, the Township Councils of Ontario have taxed the people and expended on roads nearly ten million dollars of cash. If I had the expending of that money since I took office ten years ago, namely, twenty-one million, I would contract and give good ample security, to macadamize every rod of road in this province, just with the expenditure that has been made in the last ten years. That shows that we are taxing ourselves most liberally, most generously, and facts and figures are there to be shown by your own officials to represent the expenditure which you are making. Now, we have not macadamized these roads in that time, true we have made some improvement. In 153 townships in Ontario we have done away with the Statute Labor System, which system had performed a marvelous work in Ontario in its time, but which was incompetent or incapable of making that finish which was required upon these roads. We have raised nearly eleven million dollars of cash and spent on roads, and Municipal Councils have contributed very largely in the way of grants to bridges. Yet we do not appear to have produced the improvement upon our roads which should have been expected from that outlay.

I am very glad to know that this body of keen, shrewd farmers have come to the conclusion that the day is passed when all that is necessary on a farm is to turn over the soil, sow the seed and reap the grain. It has been clearly demonstrated that in order to produce the best results on a farm the greatest amount of ability must be applied: every operation of science must be carefully studied in order that you may produce the greatest amount from the efforts which you are putting forth. You must provide a foundation for a road to carry the load and you must drain the foundation of the road to carry the load. It is dry earth, it is the soil after all that carries the load. It is not the gravel, the crushed stone, the asphalt or the vitrified brick. You must crown the road for that purpose; to shed the water from the centre into the side. Where the loads are heavy the clay or sand will not withstand the pressure and we must apply gravel or stone.

To prepare the foundation is the first thing. If you were to raise that crown sufficiently high to lower the water line and keep the surface dry and hard and smooth as to neutralize the effect of the frost upon the water, then you have accomplished all that can be hoped for by drainage, but in order to do this on some flat lands the crown would be too high to be serviceable and the tilting of the loads would be dangerous. In that case we believe in reducing the water line by making deep gutters or ditches along the side of the road. Then, with a uniform crown of about one inch of a drop to the foot, that is sufficient to let that water off and if the outlet from the adjoining property is made free the water is discharged, and the road is all right for traffic.

On springy hills our experience is it matters not how much gravel or broken stone you pile on the face of that hill in its undrained condition the frost will raise that up every spring, raise it, imperceptibly, it may be, and that foundation becomes saturated with water and the whole crust of gravel and sand is broken up and in the spring when the frost comes out the foundation is left honey-combed and the whole thing moves like a piece of rubber in front of the wheel. Now, we must either by draining sufficiently reduce that water line or by a system of tile draining, carry away that water. I have always succeeded in getting results more permanent and substantial by placing a row of common farm tiles, one on each side of the road, from the upper part of the spring part to the proper outlet below and in doing this it is useless to lay the tile in the bottom of the drain and put clay immediately back on top, because in doing this we puddle that clay and the drain will be of little service. The tile should be laid in the bottom and covered over with broken stone or sand or any material that is porous and that will stand there as a filter and it will secure the hill for all the time to come as a good and efficient road. I believe Municipal Councils should, as far as possible, decide on the width of the road. Our leading roads should be made about 24 feet in width between the ditches, and the crown of the road should be made with a drop of about one inch to the foot from the centre to the side. A road 24 feet wide would be 12 inches higher in the centre than at the edge of the ditch. I would say for an earth road, crown them with a split log drag or with a grading machine. After they have been once crowned and shaped with whatever instrument you see fit to use, the important part of your whole organization is to enter upon a system for the maintenance and keeping in shape and repair of these earth roads. I would prefer using a heavy grader in the first formation of the roads. In most soils the split log drag will accomplish that same thing. Mr. King tells me it will; we have not used it to any extent in this Province yet. We are using them for maintenance not for construction.

The grading machine is an exceedingly serviceable instrument in the hands of trained and experience men. Many miles of road are being made as perfect as roads can be formed, and many miles of otherwise good roads have been destroyed by the misuse of this grading machine. Let us study how to use a grading machine before we attempt to use it. Many roads would be better to-day if they never had a grading machine near them. But that machine is one of the most serviceable instruments a Municipality can possibly have if properly worked, and I am a staunch supporter and advocate of the proper use of the grading machine. In some townships its operation is a howling farce, and it is not until we get some of you brighter men, who are willing to study this question in a scientific way and take hold of the operating of the machine, that we will be able to determine which of these instruments is the most serviceable, and how they should be employed.

Wherever we have earth roads we should use the split log drag and use it as often as required. Do not decide to use it six times a year, or three times, or twelve times; but decide that it is necessary to use that drag in the spring of the year after the frost has gone out of the ground sufficiently to permit of its being used. Use it a few weeks after in order to harden off the surface of the road, and let it stand until after the next rain. The split log drag should be used after each rain, and if a rain comes each month in the summer the split log drag should be used. Through the enterprize of *The Farmers' Advocate*, which, as long as I have known it, has been an advocate of good roads and has given a wonderful lot of intelligence to the question of road improvement and road maintenance, this year the split log drag received considerable notoriety in Ontario. *The Farmer's Advocate* offered prizes to those who would construct and build and maintain the best piece of road in the Province during the season. By the permission of the Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, we undertook the judging of the work. We viewed the work before the drag was used, and viewed it after the drag was applied, and as often as possible during the interval.

To my surprise some 62 persons, scattered all over the Province, made application, and the 62 competitors are only a small fraction of those who have, during the past summer, built split log drags and have been using them on the roads of Ontario. But the 62 competitors displayed a marvelous amount of interest in their work, and it was inspiring to see how they abandoned all other public questions and centered their interests in building a log drag, to see what could be accomplished by such a simple piece of machinery, as its very simplicity seemed to cast a suspicion upon its usefulness. In most cases the drag was used on light roads, and the road was shaped first by the use of a grader. In many cases, however, the split log drag was made to do the grading. These 62 men were nearly all convinced that the split log drag was a useful device, and one of the most serviceable implements that could be in the employ of the Municipility. There is no other implement so useful in bringing fresh gravel into the centre. As to its success on old gravel roads, I believe that where an old gravel road has been travelled for years and the slopes have been created, it is better to put the steel blade of the grading machine over it first and use the split log drag after for keeping the road in condition.

I should like to see in every part of the Province of Ontario some man who has sufficient interest in the development of the roads in his section who would go to the expense of a split log drag. I believe that you are going to make permanent roads by its use, and not measuring its usefulness beyond what it is designed and intended to accomplish. If you do, a transformation will be created in the condition of your roads, and much benefit will result to you, and one more step towards the marvelous improvement which the people of Ontario are making will be made and we will have good roads closely in view.

THE OPERATION AND RESULTS OF PRACTICAL WORK IN TESTING COWS.

By Members of the Cow Testing Association.

E. Hawthorne, Warsaw: It is with a great deal of trepidation I appear before you this afternoon. This is the first time I have attended a Winter Fair, and I am something like the Queen of Sheba, who said, after returning from her visit to Solomon, that the half had never been told.

I am thoroughly convinced that the testing of milk by the Babcock test, is the only fair way to pay for it at the creamery or cheese factory. In the County of Peterborough we have five cow testing associations. These associations were formed last spring under the auspices of the Dominion Government. There must be twenty herds, and samples of the milk are taken. Three times a month the milk is weighed, and at the end of the month the box containing the bottles is taken to some central place, and the Government sends a man there to test it, and he gives the results, the amount of milk for each individual cow and the number of pounds of fat, and I have found that there is a difference in each cow. In our herd there is a difference of 100 lbs. of butter-fat between two cows of the same age, and on the same feed, and of the same general appearance, which means a difference of from $25 to $26 in these cows. I think it is important that our farmers should know what their cows are doing. We also get a report from the Government that gives us the herd average of all the cows in the Association, and also the herd average of the fat and the highest individual milk yields in each herd and the lowest individual milk yields in each herd, and the average of the whole Association.

We all know the advantage the travelling dairy was to the country; the only trouble was that it was too long coming. I believe the Government is doing a good thing in forming these cows testing associations. There are some in our district who do not think very much of these associations, because they find out too much about their cows. There are plenty of herds of cattle that do not produce an average of 3,000 pounds of milk, and it is time they were shown up in their true light. The boys and girls who milk the cows are as much interested in this as the people who own the cows. There is a little rivalry about it, and that keeps up the interest. I am satisfied with the results during the past season, and I intend to continue it, and I think everybody should take advantage of the offer made by the Government.

A. Dunn, Ingersoll: When I was asked to come here I thought it was only to assist Mr. Whitley in the discussion, but have found that I am expected to make an address. I am not in the habit of appearing on a public platform, especially to appear before a lot of men who, perhaps, know more about the question of testing cows than I do myself.

Having taken part in the North Oxford Cow Testing Association for two years, I have got to understand pretty thoroughly how difficult it is to get people to take up the work, and if I can persuade any of you to become interested in this important subject, I will be very pleased indeed.

I will first touch on the question of time involved in doing the work. Judging from the tone of the correspondence in the agricultural press, a person is almost led to believe that the whole difficulty of inducing farmers to begin the work, lies there; and, as a matter of fact, in advocating with farmers to get them interested in our association, we find, very often they give as a reason for not joining that it would take too much time to do the work for all the benefit they would derive from it, demonstrating clearly to my mind that they do not realize the small amount of time required to weigh and take testing samples of each cow's milk, and also that they do not clearly understand the object for which they are doing it. It should not take you much more than one half minute to weigh and sample each cow's milk each time. In fact it can be done in less time. The gentleman who did our testing went to two different farms, and without their knowledge, timed them for each cow for their whole herds, of about twenty cows each, and found that in one case it took an average of twenty seconds for

each cow, and in the other twenty-one seconds. Another gentleman tells me they can take the samples of three cows per minute. While it is possible to do the work in that short time, I think it better to allow more when advising you to undertake the work. Supposing you took one minute, it would then only require one hour to take all the samples from each cow, for a milking period of ten months.

Another point I will touch upon is the amount of milk our cows give. We of course, find almost all deeply interested in what their herd, as a whole, is doing, especially about the time they expect the milk cheques to be issued, but in too many cases they do not seem to take the interest they should in each individual member of the herd. Perhaps I could make this plainer by an illustration: If one of you had $1,000 to let out at interest, on one note, you would expect, we will say, interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Now if you were to let that amount out on twenty notes of $50 each, would you be satisfied if the interest on all the notes averaged you 6% per annum, when you knew that some of the notes were only drawing interest at 1 or 2 per cent. while others were drawing you 9 or 10%, or would you not insist on knowing that you were receiving at least a fair rate of interest on each note? Well, if instead of investing that money in twenty notes, you invested it in twenty cows at $50 each, why should you not for the same reason insist on knowing that each cow was returning you, at least, a fair interest on your investment in her.

We find a large number of men who think they can tell which is their best and poorest cows by guessing at the amount given, but I want to tell you, and with the authority of every member of our association, that it is impossible for you to do so. You not only have to weigh their milk to know what they are doing daily, but to have any definite idea of the amount given during the season it is necessary to total up the whole milk for that period. I will give you two or three examples from my own herd. The first is in the case of two heifers which appeared to give about equal amounts per day. It will also illustrate to you the importance of having persistent milkers. While one gave 31½ lbs. on her best day's milk the other gave 38 lbs. and while the former gave 5,642 lbs, in eleven months the latter gave 11,155 lbs. in twelve months. That is just about double, and should show you the importance of weighing your milk. To give you another instance from my own herd: About a year ago a gentleman came into my stable and wanted me to price a good four year old cow. I priced it at $60. He bought her, and after she was sold, when I got the total returns, I found she had given over 7,800 lbs., which netted me over $80. You can readily see that by my not going to the trouble of knowing what I was selling, I was fooled out of $15 or $20, a lesson I will not forget for a while.

I had placed the minimum standard for mature cows in my own herd at 6,000 lbs. I had one cow that I thought would have to go, but when I totalled her milk at the end of her milking period, I found she had given over 7,000 lbs. Now if I had not been weighing that cow's milk I would have sacrificed her for about $20, because in our section the ruling price for culled cows is $20. We do not consider we can afford to keep poor cows. They are shipped out to people who are better off. They go out of there by the car load.

One gentleman in our district took his milk seven miles to our cow testing association every month to have it tested, then came after his box again which made two trips. He had already worked his herd up, by weighing his milk from each cow daily, from the standard of a common herd, until

at the present time they are averaging him over 8,000 lbs. each. This shows you the importance some men attach to the question of testing their milk.

I would like to ask Prof. Dean if weighing the milk every tenth day will not give practical results.

Prof. DEAN: That is practically correct. I believe in Denmark the cows average something over 9,000 lbs. each. If you compare the average of 3,000 lbs. of each of our Canadian cows with that of Denmark you should readily see the great importance attached to this question of cow testing.

W. H. McNISH, Lyn: I am a dairyman, and I take a great interest in dairying, and I think the dairyman is the most important man on the Ontario farms, because in the first place we have to feed the people. We have to supply them with dairy products, we have to supply them with milk and butter and cheese, and in order to raise up the right kind of young men, it is necessary that we should produce clean, wholesome milk.

I am very glad that the Government to which Mr. Monteith belongs is taking a very great interest in making us farmers produce a more wholesome, cleaner, and purer milk than we have been. There are 28 patrons sending milk to the factory where I send my milk. The Inspector visited the factory in July; he does not test for butter-fat, but for flavor, and I had the curiosity to see what they were doing, and to my horror, I found that there were only eight samples out of twenty-eight of that milk fit to make cheese out of; yet it is all pooled to make cheese for sale, and the man that is really bringing a first-class article both in quality and flavor, is not getting his proper pay. If the regulation that is now contemplated is put in force, I think the people who are progressive will in a short time, get paid for extra labor.

Keeping cow records is practically a system of book-keeping. It is just as important for the dairyman to know his individual cows as it is for the storekeeper to know his individual customers. It would be just as sane for a man to run a business without a book-keeper as it would be to run a dairy herd without keeping records. By keeping records you can not only see what your own herds are doing, but what your neighbor's are doing. We lack enthusiasm, and therefore we do not do nearly as well as we know how to do. The men who are testing cows and keeping individual records are the men who are sending the most milk to the cheese factories, and the men who have the best looking cows in the best condition.

This has been a lean year for the Dominion of Canada. It will be impossible for us, as dairymen, to pay the high prices that are current to-day for feed stuff for animals that are not paying a profit.

In the east fully 33⅓ per cent. of the dairy cows have been sacrificed for little more than their hides are worth, but if the 66⅔ per cent. of the cows remaining are properly cared for, I believe they will give more milk next summer than the whole 100 per cent. did last summer. I do not believe we have sustained as great loss as some people imagine, and I believe the dairymen will look back to the year 1907 as one of the best seasons they ever had, for the lesson that it taught. We have very much improved our dairy cows in the Province of Ontario, and the average yield is only 3,000 pounds of milk; and I very strongly recommend every one to weigh the milk of their own cows in order that they may see what they are doing.

The other day I had a young yearling for sale, and I showed what her dam could do, and I was able to get nearly four times what my neighbors were getting for animals of the same kind, and just as quick as the man saw these records, he paid me my price for this heifer.

You can increase very much the value of your herd by keeping records, even if they are only grade cattle.

THE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MILK PRODUCERS AND OWNERS OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

By Frank Herns, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, London.

We might ask what is co-operation? And then what is co-operation in the dairy business? Co-operation is the joining together for mutual benefit, and consists of a union of effort, *the fruits of which shall be divided among* the participants. Co-operation in dairying, then, should consist of the united efforts of all engaged directly or indirectly in the business to make such a business profitable, and in order to do so each individual must be willing to assume their share of responsibility. It is by co-operation that Denmark has built up great dairy interests.

Co-operation will pay. The "Almighty Dollar" is after all the thing that appeals most forcibly to the average man engaged in the dairy business; we are in the business for the purpose of making money. We must therefore take human nature as we find it, and one of the first things necessary is to prove to, and educate people up to the fact that co-operation in the dairy business will pay.

How much it will pay depends on a number of influences and the faithfulness of those who co-operate. As soon as people begin to see that the *more thoroughly each individual is educated in the great principles of united* effort the larger will be their profits.

Co-operation is not a sure way to ease and shiftlessness on the part of any producer of milk, neither is it a means of livelihood for any cheese or butter maker who has not the knowledge, or the desire to exert himself as he ought in his particular part of the business.

It is not proof against the errors of ignorance, or mismanagement, or fraud, or other problems due entirely to lack of effort on the part of any individual. In short, co-operative effort is by no means independent of the every-day principles that underlie success in any business undertaking.

The individual in the chain of co-operation must recognize that he has a duty to perform and that application, good judgment, and continued effort is required if each is to reap the full benefit claimed for co-operative dairy work.

The producer cannot get along very well without the consumer, consequently he must expect that the consumer will have something to say as to what quality of goods shall be offered him. Any one producing dairy products or other foods has a right, no doubt, to produce unclean, or unwholesome food on his premises so long as he consumes it himself; but when it is offered for sale it must conform to a reasonable extent to the laws of pure food production.

I wish to speak more particularly of the necessity of co-operation between the patron, the man who produces the milk or cream, and the manufacturer or maker, who converts this raw material into marketable cheese or butter.

The producer is responsible to a great extent for the result of the finished product. Nearly one half of the quality depends on flavor, or taste and smell, and this flavor is largely dependent on the care and handling of the milk or cream before it reaches the factory. The producer does not understand the *technical principles underlying the manufacturing of cheese, and therefore* does not realize the effects of undesirable flavors in milk which is to be made into dairy products. So many patrons seem to think that when the milk is received at the factory their responsibility ends.

They have never made into cheese tainted, gassy, or overripe milk, and cannot realize the enormous loss arising from this source. Their milk does not come into competition in open market (as other products do) until after it is made into cheese or butter, with the result that they expect any defects in the cheese or butter, and consequently lower price, shall be made good to them by the maker, when in reality some individual patron or all of them may be responsible for such defects by not making the effort required to take proper care of the milk.

The co-operative cheese or butter factory should show its greatest benefits in the uniformity of the product. The butter or cheese made by a hundred different milk producers would be of a hundred different kinds, put up in as many styles and worth as many different prices. It would have a hundred different flavors, textures, and colors. But if we take these hundred different lots of cream or milk, mix them, and allow them to be made up by one experienced maker, then the hundred different flavors, textures, and colors are blended in one, one style of package is used. The price immediately goes up because the product is uniform and the one quality can be obtained in large quantities.

But we must not forget that in mixing these different lots of milk or cream that the uniformity will be present, but the real quality of the cheese or butter must depend on the individual condition of the different lots of milk or cream.

One overripe or tainted lot will, when mixed with the others, bring the standard of the whole production down to a level with this poor lot; and until this is fully realized by the producer, and such measures taken by them that there will not be any tainted, gassy, or overripe milk produced for manufacture, just so long will we have some dairy products made that, although uniform in certain ways, still not finest from the consumer's standpoint.

Again, no man has a right to be connected in this chain of co-operation as a cheese or butter maker unless he thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make an honest effort to fulfil his part of the contract, in making the most and best possible out of the raw material placed in his hands. If he is not clean and tidy and his factory kept in a proper condition he has no right to expect the benefits arising from co-operative dairying.

Again, the factory should be well patronized by the patrons, for the greater the product the less expense for operating, and the greater the net returns to the farmers.

The more concentrated the milk or cream routes the less the cost of gathering cream or milk.

To my mind one of the greatest mistakes of our dairy system to-day is the small factory. Small factories must necessarily mean cheapness all along the line—cheap maker, cheap building, cheap equipment. This must have a certain influence on the producers, and lead to a lack of stability and effort on the part of those who produce the milk, and of the man who makes it up. We almost invariably find that in the larger factories the cheese are of a better and more uniform quality, that the business is on a sound basis and such improvements as may be required are readily secured.

The patrons may argue that the greater the competition among the factories the larger the returns. This, I do not think, will bear out in the majority of cases. The expense of keeping up factories should, if properly done, be as great for the small factory as the large one and the cost of making, if properly done, must be greater, while the product is very often of such an inferior quality that much less price must either be taken, or else the price

of all the cheese made everywhere must be lowered, in order to make up for losses sustained by the buyer, on inferior cheese.

Patrons will say that the expense of drawing milk long distances is too great. This I know is one of the problems of the business at the present time; but if a better quality of cows were kept and more attention paid to feeding and producing it would not be necessary to cover a very large territory in order to get a good load of milk, and even if patrons wished to draw the milk themselves a larger factory could be maintained where a small one is now operating. We must remember that in manufacturing cheese it is only after a certain amount has been made that any profit can be assured to either the cheese makers or, if a joint stock company, to the share-holders, and that the patrons themselves cannot get as good returns as they would if factories were run on a larger scale.

Many, of course, will say that the cheese from the small factory sells for as much as from a large factory. This may be true to a certain extent, but I believe that a lot of poor cheese is made in some of the small factories; and this being true it stands to reason that the price of large lots of fine cheese is affected by throwing quantities of inferior cheese on the market. The report of the Official Referee at Montreal this year bears out this statement to some extent: He says that 23 per cent. of the cheese seen by him under "finest" contained lots less than 30 boxes, 43 per cent. lots less than 40 boxes, 83 per cent. lots less than 70 boxes, 93 per cent. lots less than 100 boxes; and only 6.5 per cent. lots of cheese seen by him were lots of over 100 boxes that were classed as under "finest." Now, these lots of cheese must represent shipments of not less than a week's cheese, and it seems to me that somebody must have had to lose the cuts for these cheese. If the maker lost it he can't stay in the business. If the patrons lost it, does it pay to have small factories? No doubt numbers of other lots of cheese were passed by the buyers that although not perfect, still were accepted. It certainly looks that so far as the small factory is concerned it will pay milk producers to co-operate in cutting out some of the small factories for the improvement of the trade.

Any patron of a cheese factory who persists in storing or drawing milk in a rusty can or using any dairy utensils that are rusty or in such a condition that they are impossible to keep clean is not co-operating in any true sense with his neighboring patrons or with the cheese maker. Rusty cans are a source of all kinds of trouble in the dairy business.

The cracks and crevices are impossible to reach with any ordinary methods of cleaning, with the result that they are a prolific source of bacterial contamination of the milk. For the small cost of new cans it will not pay for a few patrons to injure the product of the others in this matter of rusty cans. But it will pay to have entire co-operation on the part of the patrons along this line and when requested by either the cheese maker or the Instructor to get new cans, to do so, for they are undoubtedly in the best position to know when the cans are unfit for use.

It is or should be well known that all milk to be made into dairy products should be produced in the most cleanly way, strained (cooled at once after milking), into clean cans, this to be done for the benefit of all concerned, that the finest dairy products may be made and consequently the highest price obtained.

If there are any patrons who fail to make this necessary effort, they are not co-operating with their brother patrons who do these things, and therefore they have no right to expect an equal share of the profits. It is not fair or just that any patron of a factory should make no effort to produce the very best milk or cream, expecting his neighbors will carry him along

with their milk which has been properly handled. Such being the case do we find every patron of a factory so conducting his business that he is contributing his share towards the common welfare of the enterprise? If 75 patrons out of 100 produce sweet, clean milk, and the other 25 do not, these 25 are certainly not doing their duty towards the other 75, and are not co-operating in any true sense.

Thousands of dollars are lost every year by the milk producers of this country by not having plenty of cold water, or ice for cooling purposes on the farm. To store ice does not cost very much, and the cost is saved many times over. It is somewhat discouraging for some patrons to store ice and send the milk sweet and cool, while perhaps his neighbor does not feel inclined to do anything of the kind.

Here is where co-operation will come in again. Let everyone store ice that possibly can. Use it for putting around the milk cans in hot weather, and I venture to say that the yield of cheese will increase at least 5 per cent. from the milk produced, and the price increase also from the superior quality that can be made from such milk. The individual returns in cash amounting to a great deal more than the individual cost of storing ice. Milk can be cooled so much more quickly with less worry and labor. The ice also comes in for other domestic uses on the farm. It will pay to store ice. If anyone will prove to the entire satisfaction of all concerned that returning ordinary whey in the cans has no harmful effect on the milk supply, then I have nothing to say about whey tanks. But as yet I do not think anyone will make that statement. I believe the patrons have a right to have clean whey returned in the cans just as well as they have a right to send clean milk. The proper thing to do no doubt is not to return any whey in cans, but the practice seems to have got a secure hold in the business, and it may not be practical in many cases to feed the whey at the factory or sell it. Assuming, then, that whey is bound to be returned, and also assuming that if such is the case it would not be practical or profitable to return whey in other cans than those in which the milk is drawn, it then becomes a necessity that this whey be clean. The tanks must be constructed in such a way and of such material that they can readily be kept clean. I believe the whey tanks of Western Ontario at least, have been kept cleaner this year than ever before, but they are yet on the whole a long way from perfection.

Patrons who do not wash their cans properly are not co-operating with those who do. I believe every effort should be put forth to educate patrons up to the necessity of properly washing cans, but I must say that some of the whey which is sent home makes it almost impossible to properly sterilize the cans with the facilities at hand at the average farm house. We hear of large numbers of our cheese developing with age a whey flavor, and a fruity flavor. Now there is to my mind only two ways by which cheese will develop whey flavor. One is through uncleanness at the factory, and wrong methods of making; the other is through the medium of the whey tanks. The first trouble is pretty well cleaned up now, consequently I think we are safe in saying that the majority of whey flavored cheese are due to unclean whey sent home in the cans not properly sterilized.

Again, there are certain gassy, yeasty, and other flavors that seem to develop readily in old, sour, unclean whey, and there is no doubt that the plant life or bacteria that are the direct cause of these flavors are carried in the patron's cans and finally become seeded in a great many different places. Certain flavors due to bacteria may become present in one or more patron's milk, these are brought to the factory, many times undetected as

they are not far enough advanced, they are not *killed in the process of* making, they pass into the whey tank and are widely distributed through the milk cans among the other patrons. Thus the entire number of cans *may become contaminated through the medium of the whey*. If not sterilized their growth readily increases and becomes present in almost all the cans.

To minimize the contamination of the cans by returning whey, it *becomes necessary to free the whey from these undesirable germs.* We may clean a whey tank every day but unless the tank is thoroughly sterilized with live steam it is not clean from a bacteriological standpoint. In the case of wooden tanks, the wood being somewhat porous will contain a certain amount of germ life impossible to dislodge with ordinary washing.

If the whey is heated (by the introduction of steam in the tanks) to a temperature of 160 or a 165 degrees, and held at that temperature from one to two hours, it should put the whey in a much cleaner condition to go into the patrons' cans.

Ordinary whey will have acidity of about 1 per cent. or over, depending on cleanliness of tanks when returned to patrons. Whey heated to 130 degrees, acidity 5 per cent.; whey heated to 140 degrees, acidity 45 per cent.; whey heated to 150 degrees, acidity 4 per cent.; whey heated to 165 degrees, acidity 25 per cent., or practically sweet.

Turn exhaust steam into tank and add sufficient live steam to raise temperature to 165 degrees, will go into patron's can at about temperature of 140 degrees in hot weather if tanks are covered. Steam should be distributed around tank at bottom.

The advantages are:

Keeps the whey sweet.
Gives better feeding value.
Can be fed to young calves and pigs.
Keeps the fat in the whey.
Prevents fat from rising in the tanks.
Keeps the tank cleaner.
Keeps the cans cleaner and makes them easier to wash.
Practically kills bitter, or yeasty flavor, and gas flavors.
Will inhibit the growth of all germ life.
Does not have that old sour disagreeale flavor that ordinary whey has.
The cans will last longer.
Cost about 50 or 60 cents per ton of cheese. For factory of 150 tons—cost be about $75.00 or $80.00.

With 80 patrons would be about $1.00 each. A very small cost compared to the benefits secured.

It will pay to heat the whey from the standpoint of cans alone, as the sweet whey does not take off tin like sour whey. It also kills disease germs, particularly tuberculosis.

The patrons get nearly all the benefits from having clean, heated whey, consequently if they will pay their share of $1.00 or so, towards the pasteurization of the whey, I am sure the makers would be willing to take the little time and trouble necessary to make it a success. It will be of no value if only half done. The temperature should not go above 165 degrees or the albumen will separate and the whey will be slimy. It will pay to heat the whey from the standpoint of saving in cans alone, to say nothing of lessening the chances of having over-ripe and tainted milk which may be due to the effects of unclean whey.

Then, again, I think it is generally conceded that cheese cured in up-to-date cool-curing rooms at temperatures between 56 to 60 degrees are a great deal finer in texture, flavor and keeping qualities than cheese cured in the ordinary room in hot weather. That if all cheese where cured in such cool-curing rooms, thousands of dollars would be saved the patrons in shrinkage in weight alone, to say nothing about the improvement in quality and greater price, and that even now the percentage that are cured in cool-curing rooms are having a marked effect on the consumption of cheese on the market. There are sections where a number of cool-curing rooms have been established that are being paid 1-8c. per lb. more for their cheese than some other sections where cheese are cured in the ordinary hot room. Then if cool-curing rooms are to be put in it seems to me that the patrons of factories will have to co-operate with the owners of the factories and with the stockholders of joint stock factories in helping to bear the expense of these improvements.

The patrons are the ones who will reap the greatest benefits, both in the improved quality, demanding a higher price, and the saving in shrinkage, yield, and if they would come together and agree to pay one half the expense of putting in cool rooms, I believe hundreds of them would be put in, in the near future.

This is where a large factory again comes to the front. A factory making 100 tons of cheese usually has about 100 to 125 patrons. A modern cool curing room will cost about $600 to $800. If half of the expense was borne by the patrons it would amount only to from $1 to $4 each, a very small amount when the benefits to be derived are considered.

Even if the patrons bore the whole cost of a modern cool-curing room for curing cheese the cost to each would not be great. It is by the joining together of all concerned that makes the burden light and the final cost of improvements a small item.

It will pay to put in cool-curing rooms.

I believe the cost of producing milk on the average farm has increased during the past few years. There has been increased cost of labor, and increased value of feed, but I do not think the cost of producing milk has risen to as great a proportion as the cost of manufacturing this milk or cream into cheese or butter.

The cheese or butter maker or manufacturer is also up against the problem of increased cost of labor. His supplies have gone up 25 per cent. His price for making has remained the same, while the price of dairy products has gone up to meet somewhat the increased cost of production. It certainly looks as though the manufacturer should have more for making it if he is to continue the improvements required by a more stringent market condition.

By the patrons co-operating with the maker and paying him a few cents more per 100 for making it will put him in a position to improve his business, keep his plant in sanitary condition, and keep in the business the best men who are undoubtedly to some extent going out of the business for reasons already mentioned. This small increase in the price of making will not be felt by the patrons and they will undoubtedly get it back again in improvements made from the makers' end of the business.

There are 280 cheese and butter factories in Western Ontario, and this year they spent $52,834 in improving their buildings and equipment, and taking the past five years, over $250,000 has been spent by factory owners and joint stock companies of Western Ontario in trying to put their factories in a better condition. As much and more has been spent in Eastern Ontario.

Our makers are spending money and time in attending dairy schools and the majority of them are doing everything they can to fit themselves for their business and improving their methods. The Departments of Agriculture of both Governments are spending money in further improved transportation of dairy products, in getting better cold storage facilities, employing expert instructors, and doing everything in their power to advance the dairy industry.

I would like to ask the patrons of our cheese factories and creameries:

Are you living up to your opportunities? Are you doing what you can to improve the quality of the milk or cream?

Or must you confess, some of you at least, that you are getting a little behind, and are not improving your methods as fast as our cheese and butter makers are?

I believe the majority of our factory men are spending all they can afford from year to year in improvements. But let me say that if we had palaces for cheese and butter factories, that after all the quality of the cheese and butter would depend to a great extent on the raw material, the milk or cream, and I believe the weakest link in the dairy chain to-day is the quality of the milk.

I leave this for your serious consideration.

THE SANITARY HANDLING OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

By H. H Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

Some one has said, "Every good farmer has two farms, the real and the ideal. The ideal is always a little better than the real, because when the real catches up with the past ideal there is created a new and better ideal. As soon as a man has attained in reality the best ideal he can create he comes to a standstill, and when a man gets to that point he begins to go backward. Keep pushing up your ideals and strive for them."

The foregoing is true also of the dairy business. Every good dairyman has two qualities of dairy products, one which he produces and sells—the real, and the one which he hopes to produce—the ideal. The moment a dairyman reaches his ideal, progress ceases. This is the chief cause of trouble at the present time. Too many dairymen have reached their ideal; hence, make no improvement. In fact, the tendency is backward. To produce a higher ideal in the minds of the producers and consumers of dairy products is the object of this address.

Ideals are produced chiefly in two ways—first, by stimulating the person to improve through precept and example, or in other word, by means of education, and secondly, by means of force, or what is commonly known as "the law," which compels a better ideal, though this is often more apparent than real. As an example of the latter method, applied to the improvement of the milk supply of cities, the following extracts from the public press will illustrate. A Canadian city, through its authorized officer sent out this notice recently:

"You are hereby notified that if you wish to continue the sale of milk you must do so in a manner approved by this office."

"You must have your license posted in store and see that your milk is obtained from a licensed vendor. Full information as to source of milk must be given."

"Milk must be kept covered in a cool, clean place, free from anything that might taint or injure the milk in any way, and must be kept at a temperature not exceeding 50 deg., and not allowed to be frozen."

"All receptacles and utensils used in handling milk must be kept scrupulously clean. Clean by rinsing in cold water, then washing with hot washing soda solution, and finally scald with boiling water and turn bottom up to dry in a clean place."

"Care must be taken before measuring out to see that it is thoroughly mixed, as neglect to do this must result in some of the milk being inferior. Milk containing less than 3 per cent. butter fat and 12 per cent. total solids, must not be sold."

"As several samples obtained from stores have been found below this, you are now warned that if any samples obtained from you should be below above standard you will be prosecuted forthwith, and you are liable to be heavily fined."

"No excuse will be accepted. It is your business to see that your milk is right."

An American city which was determined to have an improved milk supply, "prosecuted twenty per cent. of the milkmen before they (the milkmen), understood that it (the city), meant business. As a result of this and of guarding the milk supply from contamination, the infant death rate was reduced forty per cent."

Ideals attained by means of education are possibly more valuable than those attained by means of force, but the latter is a method which makes much better time, and is the only effective way of changing the real into an ideal, in some cases.

It is doubtful if very much improvement has been made during the last twenty years in Canada so far as the production of sanitary milk is concerned. We may safely say that the "please be clean" campaign has been largely a failure, and it would seem as if something sterner is necessary in order to obtain ideal or clean milk or cream for use in the home and for use in the cheese factory and creamery.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, U. S. A., have recommended that there be recognized by law three grades of milk for sale, viz., "Certified," "Inspected," and "Pasteurized." (See Circular 114, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture). It is quite probable that the Unied States Congress will pass a federal law in the near future requiring all milk sold for direct consumption to be graded into these three classes. According to the ruling of this Commission, "Certified Milk" is milk produced at dairies which are inspected regularly; have the products frequently analysed; cows free from tuberculosis and all other communicable diseases; cows fed on clean food and kept in clean stables properly ventilated; persons handling the milk must exercise scrupulous cleanliness and be free from infectious germs; milk must be drawn from the cow in a cleanly manner, be immediately strained, cooled and placed in sterilized bottles and be kept at a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees F., until delivered to the consumer. The water used throughout the farm and dairy must be chemically and bacteriologically pure. The milk must not be more than twelve hours old when delivered, and should not contain over 10,000 bacteria c.c.

"Inspected Milk" is a slightly lower grade than "Certified," the chief difference being in the number of baceria per c.c. of milk which is allowed. In this class, 100,000 bacteria per c.c. is the maximum.

The third class known as "Pasteurized Milk" is from dairies not able to comply with the requirements in the other two classes. "Milk for pasteur-

ization shall be kept at all times at a temperature not exceeding 60 degrees F., while in transit from the dairy farm to the pasteurization plant, and milk after pasteurization shall be placed in sterilized containers and delivered to the consumer at a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees F. All milk of unknown origin shall be placed in class 3, and subjected to clarification and pasteurization." "By the term 'pasteurization' as used herein, is meant the heating of milk to a temperature of 150 degrees F., or 65 degrees C. for 20 minutes, or 160 degrees F. or 70 degrees C. for ten minutes as soon as practicable after milking—and after heating immediate cooling to a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees F., or 10 degrees C. No milk shall be regarded as pure and wholesome which, after standing for two hours or less reveals a visible sediment at the bottom of the bottle." In the foregoing we have something clear cut and definite. An ideal is placed before us; in fact, we have three ideals, each one a little lower than the other and no one of them impossible. Shall we lag behind our neighbor in this question of a pure milk supply?

How to Attain the Ideal.

1. At present it seem to be no person's business in particular to see that the people of Canada are furnished with pure milk. At the risk of being called visionary we beg leave to suggest that Parliament appoint a Milk Commission, somewhat similar to the Railway Commission, whose duty it shall be to see that people and factories are furnished with clean, wholesome milk. The Commission should be composed of men of wide expereince in producing and handling milk, and, above all, they need to be men with backbone and good sense. This Commission should be the fountain head of the milk trade in Canada. It is a question more important than railways or anything else, as the very life and health of the people of Canada depend upon a pure milk supply. About the first thing which man requires when he comes into the world is milk; he uses it largely in some form all the way through life; and about all he needs in the way of food just before he passes out of the world, is milk—chiefly cow's milk. The cow may be considered as the "Foster Mother of the Human Race." What should we do without her?

2. A corps of Instructors and Inspectors to carry out the will of the Commission would be needed in every Province. These Inspectors should be properly paid. The U.S. Commission recommend a salary of $1,600 to $2,000 and travelling expenses, which is none too much for the right kind of a man, with the necessary technical knowledge and skill.

3. A central milk laboratory for chemical and bacteriological analysis is necessary, and also branch laboratories for similar work in every dairy district. Standards for chemical and bacteriological tests should be set for the guidance of laboratory workers. Experiments in conjunction with the dairy departments of the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations should be made. A German professor recommends compelling German Railways to provide refrigerator cars attached to express trains for transporting milk.

The freezing of milk and transporting it in a frozen condition is also recommended. Is this practicable? It can be demonstrated only by experiment.

4. In the distribution of milk and cream in towns and cities, the use of a paper bottle would undoubtedly lessen expense for bottles, labor for washing and lessen the danger from contagious disease, as they are used but once. Quart bottles may be purchased at one-half cent each and should prove a great help in the milk and cream business. Glass bottles, cans, dippers, etc., ought to be sterilized daily.

5. All our exhibitions, including the Winter Fair should give prizes for best milk and cream, best stables and most cleanly kept cows. Every important Fair in Canada ought to have a model stable in actual use on the grounds in order to give practical demonstrations in the sanitary handling of cows, and milk. Milk and cream contests have been tried and proven to be helpful in improving the quality of milk and cream delivered to American cities. (See Circular No. 117, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.) Prizes for dairy farms kept in a sanitary way would also be helpful.

6. Literature should be freely distributed showing the importance of a pure water supply on the farm, need of healthy cows, and clean, light, well-ventilated stables, need of care in milking, straining and cooling milk to 60 degrees F. for the factory, and 50 degrees F. for city trade. Having done all this, then those who will not improve should be firmly dealt with, and be compelled to produce clean dairy products or go out of the business.

7. The Second International Pure Milk Congress which met at Brussels in September, 1907, *recommended universal pasteurization of milk* as the best immediate means of improving the milk suppply for home use. There is little doubt that this system is one of the very best for improving the ordinary milk and cream sold for household use. It is a question which every buyer of milk needs to consider carefully. Every town and city should consider whether or not the milk sold should be pasteurized. Where private means are not forthcoming, the municipality should furnish the necessary pasteurizing plant. Pure milk is just as important, or more so, than pure water.

If it is no practicable that all cows shall be free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test, consumers of milk have a right to protection from possible tubercular contamination, by the State requiring all milk, other than that from tubercular free cows, to be pasteurized. Further, a man who has healthy stock has a right to require that the State shall protect him from possible contamination from neighbor's unhealthy stock by the consuming of infected dairy by-products from creameries and cheeseries. This can be done by requiring that those by-products shall be pasteurized at the factory. (See Bulletin No. 92, Iowa Experiment Station.) Professor Van Behring has *discovered a lymph which he calls "Bovovaccine," that is said to make* animals immune from tuberculosis.

8. Wherever practicable, proper contracts should be made between the milk producer and purchaser or consumer. The following are among the main points in milk contract agreements of New York and Chicago as furnished by Chas. C. Johnston in the American Review of Reviews for November 1907:

The dairy farmer agrees to:

1. Keep his stable light, clean and well-ventilated. Cows to be kept clean. Hogs, sheep, or fowl are not to be kept in same stable as cows.

2. To thoroughly wash and rinse all utensils immediately after use, to put no milk in unclean vessels and to keep the outside of cans and covers bright and clean.

3. To provide a milk house *with clean surroundings, and one which is* light, ventilated and not connected with stable or kitchen, painted or white-washed inside and to be used for no other purpose.

4. To milk with dry hands in a cleanly manner, to remove milk immediately after milking to the milk house, strain through a 100 mesh wire cloth strainer, and cool to 58 degrees within 45 minutes from the time it is drawn from the cow; keep the cans of milk in cold water until the time of delivery, prevent milk from freezing or rising above 58 degrees, transport in a clean

spring wagon covered with clean canvas, not mix morning and evening milk, and not to deliver milk from an unhealthy cow.

5. He agrees further to notify the company at once if anyone connected with the farm has infectious disease.

The milk company reserves the right to cancel the contract, if milk is adulterated or contaminated. The milk companies send inspectors and veterinarians to examine dairies and herds.

In consequence of all this the American dairy farmer finds that sanitary dairying pays. It will also pay the Canadian farmer.

We have omitted saying anything about the importance of sanitary ice cream, butter, cheese, etc. The same principles should be followed in these as in the case of milk. If we can secure sanitary milk all else will follow. The greatest problem is the milk problem.

In the report of the Registrar-General for the Province of Ontario, 1904 (latest available), we are given on p. 9, the number of deaths in the Province at various ages for the years 1897 to 1904. The yearly average deaths for all ages for the eight years is 28,688. Of this number 6,228 or over 21 per cent., died under one year. From one to four years of age the total average deaths were 1,937. In 1904 the total deaths for the Province of all ages was 31,290, of which 6,902, or over 22 per cent. died under the age of one year. Of these 6,902 deaths under one year, 192 deaths were from communicable diseases, and 852 were from diseases of the digestive system, which means in most cases, deaths caused by impure milk.

In cities, out of a total death rate of all ages in 1904, of 8,742, 2,268, or over 25 per cent., died under one year, and of these 364 were from diseases of the digestive tract.

These figures are sufficient to show the very large death rate in this Province among children under one year, and especially in cities where over one-quarter of the deaths are among helpless infants.

The Deputy Registrar-General and Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, in a recent communication says, "A large amount of work must be done by this Board, as also by all interested in securing a pure milk supply, before very material advantages will accrue to the infantile population of our cities and towns, in the way of providing for them pure, fresh milk."

Our Governments are making strenuous efforts to induce immigration to this country, but are they doing as much as they might to save the native born population, who are much more valuable? We hear of earnest appeals for aid in establishing and maintaining consumptive hospitals, but would it not be wiser and cheaper to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by giving careful heed to the milk and meat supply of our people? In this case, it is doubly true that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

THE HORSE INDUSTRY.

Hon, Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, occupied the Chair during the session devoted to subjects relating to Horses. In opening the meeting he said:

The question for our consideration this morning is of great interest to the people of Ontario, and I will give you a few figures to show you what the horse interest of Ontario represents. The last figures to hand show that we have 672,781 horses in the Province of Ontario, having a value of $74,000,000. The amount reported as sold is $7,419,000.

You will remember that about a year ago a commission was issued to a number of gentlemen, and these gentlemen visited the various counties of this Province to examine into the conditions of the horse industry of Ontario, and to take such evidence as might be of value, and find out the real situation with regard to the use of sound stallions in the Province. I believe the bulk of you here this morning desire the betterment of the horse industry, and it is our wish to take this matter up in a broad way and see if we cannot still further improve this great interest. I need not mention at this time the percentage of pure-bred animals as compared with grades, but it might be well for me to refresh your memory to some extent as to the number of registered animals standing in the Province of Ontario, serviceable and sound. They have been reported to us as six per cent. of the whole, and twenty-eight per cent of grades. Six per cent. of the registered animals have been reported as unsound, and twelve per cent. of the grades have been reported as unsound. I think it is unnecessary for me to say anything further in that regard, because you know in a general way the result of a great deal of investigation on the part of those gentlemen who examined into the horse industry in this Province. Every county was covered with considerable care, and a fairly close scrutiny made of the actual condition as it existed.

I regret very much to have to intimate to you that Mr. Smith of Columbus, one of our prominent horse men, who is on our programme this morning, has been detained through sickness. Mr. Smith has been a very active horse man and desirous for the promotion and best interests of this industry. *Mr. John Gardhouse has agreed to take up the the discussion in the place of* Mr. Smith.

SELECTION OF A STALLION AND PROPER TYPE IN MATING.

By John Gardhouse, Highfield.

The selection of a stallion and the proper type in mating are matters that require some little thought and study. It is very important to always select a good sire, and in selecting the sire it is very important to know the mare. You should know just what kind of an animal you have, and just what kind of a horse would be suitable to mate her with. As a farmer, and speaking largely to farmers, I believe that the farm is the proper place to raise horses in this country, because you must have the land for them to run on to develop their muscles. I will therefore confine my remarks more particularly to the heavy class of horses. We get no one horse that is perfect. There are some defects in every animal, and it is necessary that any defects you have in your mare be made up in the selection of the sire. Be sure that the sire is exceptionally strong in any of the weak points the mare may have. It is important to stick to one breed or another; don't cross breeds. When we were out on the commission we ran across animals bred from pretty nearly every breed of horses—probably crosses of Shire, Percheron and Clydesdale; and then we had farmers who thought they could get first-class horses by breeding their heavy mares to light horses, so as to get good steppers on the road. Therefore we would have a mixture of all kinds in one animal, or an animal that was very little good for anything. If you have a Clydesdale mare, breed her to a Clydesdale Stallion, if you have a Cleveland Bay or a Standard Bred, or a Roadster, stick to that type if you want to get the best results. Look over your mare carefully and get the best pos-

sible one you can. There are too many poor ones in the country at the present time. The Hon. Mr. Monteith said in his opening remarks that we had nearly three-quarters of a million horses in the Province at the present time, and if you could raise the standard of these horses so that they will be worth from five to ten dollars apiece more, it would be worth while. Have you ever stopped for a moment to think that it costs you no more time to look after a good horse than a poor one? It only requires one stall in your stable to keep a good horse. You must have just as good feed, and just as much of it, to feed a poor horse as you do to feed a good one, and in some cases a little more. To get the best results out of stock-raising you first require to have the proper animals, and then give them the best care and attention. Put a poorly bred horse into a good stable, and give him the best care, and you will only have a poor horse.

When I am going to select a sire I first look at the head of the animal. So that he is apt to be a prepotent sire, I like to get one with a good broad forehead, good bright, intelligent eye, and nicely set ear. I believe that a horse is a very intelligent animal, and that he can be taught almost anything. I have sometimes seen men handling horses, and I have thought that the horse knew more than the man that was handling him. Therefore, I say, get a horse with a nice, bright, intelligent eye and a broad forehead, and nicely set ear, and you are apt to have a horse that has some brains, and one that can be taught something. Not only that, but I like a horse that has a nice open jaw, not meaty and thick in flesh; nice clean cut throat to insure good breathing power; a nicely set neck, the rein should carry well back over the withers, with a fairly heavy neck, and it should be well blended into the shoulder. Get all the flesh on the shoulder that you can possibly get. I don't want to see a narrow, thin neck going into a broad set shoulder. You need not be at all afraid in selecting a horse that there is no place for the collar to rest on; it will always find a stopping place somewhere. If the neck is thick and well blended into the shoulder you are likely to have a good covering of muscle over the shoulder, and if the horse gets a little thin in condition he is not so apt to get sore shoulders. Then he should have a deep chest, with the legs well set back under the body. I don't want a horse with the legs set out on each corner; it will make him appear a broad horse and he will be broad between the front legs; but if you have a horse with legs set out on each corner what are you likely to have? A horse with a hollow chest and weak fore flank, two things we want to avoid in breeding animals at all times, because if you have these things you are likely to have a weak constitution, and that is a great detriment to breeding stock of any kind. Then you should have a horse with legs well set back under the body, a fair width apart. Do not misunderstand me. I am not advocating a narrow horse, as we want all the chest width we can get. He should be well muscled down on the inside of the legs and a fair length from the elbows to the knee; a broad, flat knee; as much of the knee to the outside of the leg as you can reasonably get. The bone should be as large as you can get it with the right quality. It is an important thing in draft horses to get the right quality of bone. Get all the bone you can in draft horses, but don't sacrifice quality in order to get the quantity. You will notice the same thing in draft horses that you notice in a man's hands. You will find some men that can do any sort of hard labor and get their hands as rough and dirty as possible, and they can come in and wash them, and they will hardly have a crack or break; whereas the hands of another man doing the same work will become rough, sore and cracked. We have the same thing exactly in horses. If you get this hard, flinty bone, covered with a nice skin, and with a good quality of hair, then you are not likely to have a horse that you will have any trouble

with in the way of scratches or anything of that kind. A horse should have nice springy pasterns of medium length, and he should have a good hard flinty foot made of good material. I don't advocate a great big foot, I think a medium sized foot will wear a little better and is not quite so apt to get down on the heels or get flat-footed. I like a horse with the withers carrying far back. The back should be short and strong and well muscled. Get the ribs springing out as well as you can from the back bone and as long as possible, with a nice arch. It is a difficult matter to get that same spring of rib that we like to find and that depth of rib in the same animal, but aim to get it as far as possible and have as much of both as you can. If you want a man exceptionally strong you should get a man that is built with strong muscles down his back and over his hips; as a rule you will find he is a pretty strong man and you will find the same thing in a horse. I have heard some men say "I want a good dinner basket;" so we do, but that is not all, you can have enough barrel to carry a good feed with a good deep fore-rib so that you have lots of room for lung power and as a rule you will find a strong horse with a good constitution and he will travel well and wear well.

Coming back to the hook bones I remember we used to have them very much more square and flat. I don't advocate that I want a horse with a nice smooth hook-bone that will cover well with muscle and flesh; the same thing that we look for in shorthorn cattle. We want the quarters fairly long, nice pin bones and well covered with flesh, well laid down in the thighs and well muscled down in the inside of the leg, and as broad as you can possibly get them on the outside; strong in the stifle and with a good broad clean hock.

Standing by the side of a horse you want to select an animal with a nicely set leg and with the hock broad, clean and hard. Looking at it from the front of a horse you want a hock that is broad and clean, that is the kind of a hock that will wear and stand all kinds of heavy work no matter whether you have to back with heavy loads or draw forward. The hind leg and shank should practically be the same as I described in the front except that you would require to have three-quarters of an inch more bone in the hind shank than in the front. Another important thing is to know that you have a horse which is a good walker; a horse that will pick up his legs fair and square and set them down fair and square, moving every joint, not a horse that will move his limbs with no knee or hock action. If these defects are in the sire they are very likely to be in the colt. Many of you have noticed horses which when they are walking away from you will throw their feet out sideways, and others when they are being led towards you will step over. This is something we do not want. I prefer a horse that will pick his feet up straight and set them down straight. I would select a horse every time that stepped over if I had to have one or the other, because you will find he will climb a hill better with a heavy load than a horse that keeps his legs too far away from him.

Q.—I live near St. Thomas and there has been a very large importation of Shire horses and I am not able to distinguish difference between a Shire and a Clydesdale.

A.—That is not the first time that question has been brought up in this hall. I might not be able to answer the question but I will say that there is not very much difference in the best kind of either breed. I have heard it said and I believe it is correct that many years ago, probably before my time there was practically one kind of horse in the Old Country, and the difference at the present time is just what little difference they have made in breeding them in Scotland and in England.

THE MOST PROFITABLE HORSE FOR THE FARMER TO BREED.

By H. G. Reed, V. S., Georgetown.

As a rule it is the price which a horse will bring in the market that decides whether he was bred at a profit or not. It is not my wish at this time to favor any one of the numerous breeds of horses. They are all good and while I think that as a rule a farmer might better breed a draught horse yet some men do not like the heavy horse, and to such I would say, breed a light one. If I were asked to name the greatest weakness in the horse breeding industry of our country I would say that it was the breeding of too many general purpose horses. Horse flesh might be divided into two great classes. First we have the special purpose horse represented by the draught horse, carriage horse, road horse and saddle horse; all other horses are general purpose horses (ponies excepted). Now to breed any of the special purpose horses we must breed along special lines but we can get the general purpose horse by breeding in any way we like; in fact he is almost always a cross-bred animal produced by mixing up the different breeds. If I were asked to define a special purpose horse, I would say he was an animal that because of his breeding and conformation was specially adapted to some particular kind of work and was quite out of place at anything else; for instance, a draught horse is an animal well adapted to moving heavy loads, and is not well adapted for anything else. An ideal carriage horse is simply a gentleman's horse and not a really good animal aside from his special line. The same may be said of the road and saddle horse. The general purpose horse is an animal that while he is not specially adapted to any particular work, is not altogether out of place at any work he may be put to. He is not a draught horse and yet he will move a load along fairly well; he will draw your carriage or road waggon or even do fairly well as a saddle horse, in many cases a most useful animal on the farm and yet from the market standpoint not a desirable animal to breed. My advice to the farmers is to specialize more in horse breeding. Select your breed and stick to the one breed right through. You can make your choice between the Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron, Belgian or Suffolk Punch, in the draught breeds. Then we have the Hackney, Coach, the Standard-bred, and the Thoroughbred among the lighter breeds. I know men in this audience who have been breeding horses for 40 years who could not show me to-day a horse bred by them with two crosses of any one breed in them. I suppose you are all aware that four pure-bred crosses will enable a man to register a filly foal.

There is no well recognized or uniform type as applied to the general purpose horse. In the show ring we often find a collection of horses in this class, all the way from a draught horse to a race horse, and yet each exhibitor thinks he has an ideal general purpose animal. In all the special classes the difference in type is well understood. We all know a draught horse when we see him. Possibly there may in some quarters be a little difference of opinion as to the distinguishing points between a road and a carriage horse, and yet no horse man would have any difficulty in distinguishing between the type of an ideal road and a carriage horse. The conformation is different and the breeding is also usually different. Although we have some good carriage horses produced from the Standard-bred, yet, as a rule, in our own country in particular, the best carriage horses are the products of the Hackney or Coach breeds. The road horse is always represented by the Standard-bred. Let me repeat, stop breeding the general purpose horse and start to breed an animal which, while not costing any more to feed and raise, will bring you in many cases twice the market price.

Now about the quality of our brood mares. I think a very large proportion of our brood mares should never be used for breeding purposes. Remember the old adage if you want the best,—"Breed from the best." As farmers we are not doing that, and in some cases we are going to the opposite extreme and breeding from the very worst we have got; in some cases so bad that the animals are utterly useless for anything, but because they happen to be mares, they are used for breeding purposes. I have known mares so vicious that they would kick a man off a load of hay if hitched up, and yet they were considered good enough to breed. Our breeding mares should be reasonably sound, especially should they be free from any hereditary tendency to blemishes and disease. Some of the most ordinary blemishes in horses are hereditary; for instance, spavins and ringbones, blindness and roaring are all transmitted from parent to progeny, from generation to generation. Of course there are exceptional cases when an animal may be afflicted with any of the above troubles as the result of an accident, but the rule holds good all the same and an ideal brood mare should be sound.

Then again a mare might be sound and yet far from being a good brood mare, because of bad conformation, any marked weakness of conformation should disqualify a mare for breeding purposes, because she will surely transmit her own undesirable conformation to her progeny and although poor conformation can be bred out in time, life is far too short for any man to hope to succeed in developing a high class horse from a very poor dam. Consequently I say, weed out the brood mares; use only good individuals for breeding purposes; get them as well bred as you can. All else being equal the better bred your mare is the more profit she is going to give you.

And now as to the stallion, never use any but a pure-bred horse. Many men think that if a stallion is a good individual it makes no great difference what his breeding is. Now I believe if you take two horses both equal in every respect, except that one was a registered horse and the other a grade, that the pure-bred horse will beget a larger proportion of good foals than the grade. There is a great natural law called the law of reversion acting in all our breeding operations and the tendency is for the progeny to revert to original characteristics and the farther away from any undesirable ancestor a stallion is the more ability he will have to transmit his own characteristics to his progeny. Of course I do not think that registration is sufficient in a stallion. Unfortunately many registered horses are poor individuals and I would not use such. Get the good individual, then behind that get the good pedigree and you have done about all you can to insure good results. I believe that if the farmers of Ontario would act on what I have said to-day, that in 10 years the value of the output of horses in the Province would be quadrupled.

Q.—In the Hackney class would you prefer to use a stallion 15.2 or under?

A.—The size of a Hackney is after all a matter of taste. I would prefer a Hackney about 15½ hands to one much higher than that. Some of the highest priced carriage horses have been under rather than over 15½ hands high. In the Hackney quality goes for more than size.

Q.—Is a smaller horse about 15 or 15½ hands high, likely to be better bred than one 16 or 16½ hands high?

A.—I do not think you can determine anything about the breeding of a horse by his size.

Q.—What do you mean by "Quality" in a horse?

A.—Quality in a horse is something very hard to describe yet every horse man knows when he sees it. In part it consists in a cleanness and

fineness and hardness of bone; a nice fine glossy coat: thin skin showing the blood vessels well marked. A clean bony head, bright strong eye and good breedy appearance. It is quite possible for a rather plain horse to have considerable quality.

Q.—How would you tell a road horse from a carriage horse?

A.—In the first place we take the gait of an animal. A road horse may pace and be all right. In the carriage horse we could not tolerate the pacing gait for a moment. Then the carriage horse must go square, while some of our best road horses do not, but go wide behind. The road horse has to go fast; the carriage horse has not. The road horse has to have stamina to go fast or far, but the carriage horse is very seldom driven either fast or far. The main requisites in a carriage horse, are graceful appearance, attractive but not fast action, and a quiet temperament.

Q.—Would you disqualify a draught horse for a bog spavin?

A.—Yes, most certainly. We generally make a little allowance for puffiness in the hocks of a draught horse, but we could not overlook a spavin.

ADDRESS.

By Hon. Adam Beck, London.

I admit at once that I am taken completely off my feet, by the request of the honorable gentleman, asking me to say a few words to you. However, I am delighted to have the opportunity of coming here to-day, and seeing the exhibit of live stock that you have here, and listening to the discussion that has taken place on the horse question, I am only sorry that I was not here at an earlier hour and hope to hear more of your discussion before I leave the city. This is the first opportunity I have had of visiting this Show. The horse interests of the country have been as near and dear to me as any other interests, alhough at the present time I am greatly interested in the Power Question of the Province of Ontario, but I find that my old love for the horse is still with me, and I am as fond as ever I was of a horse, and I appreciate that it is one of the greatest interests that we have in this country and I hope, at no far distant date, that this great interest will have the fullest consideration at the hands of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario and the Department of Agriculture. It is regrettable to me that the horses, in the Province of Ontario are not as good as we would like them to be. We have reached a period of horse-breeding in this country when it is only profitable to produce and deal in high class animals; it is the same in sheep, swine and cattle, we are beginning to realize that we must only produce the best, because it is only by producing the best that we can expect to realize a profit. The horse interests have been neglected not only by the Government, but also by the farmers. I do not believe the same intelligence and judgment has been exercised in the breeding of horses, that has been used in the breeding of the other animals on the farm. Lack of knowledge, lack of information, and lack of opportunity of acquiring knowledge has probably had much to do with the failure. I say it is a failure. The horse breeding, as a whole in the Province of Ontario, has not been the success it should be. I have gone to an intelligent first-class farmer, a man who is fair, a man who has made a success of breeding everything and knows the value of everything on the farm, and knows how to secure the best results, but when you go to him to buy his colt and ask him what he wants for it, he says, "I do not know what it is worth," and he does not know whether it is a good

specimen of the breed it is supposed to represent, or what he ought to ask, and when we find conditions of that kind existing, we must at once say, he does not know aything about the proposition of breeding horses. I have been asked repeatedly the price for an animal that was twice its actual value; an exorbitant price that was ridiculous, and therefore I say, that not only in the breeding, but in the actual value of the horse that is produced on the farm, the average farmer doesn't know what it is worth in the market, and how can you expect results when the farmer doesn't know his business. That reminds me of an address I heard yesterday, in which the speaker said, that we wanted more education in these matters and we hear everywhere about education. In my opinion, what we need more is practical demonstration and practical knowledge; you may call it education, but, sir, the farmers in the Province of Ontario are hopelessly at sea as to know how to go about getting good results in breeding horses. I often feel sorry to see the waste that is taking place in breeding horses on the farms. Some men want nothing but pedigree, want a pedigree as long as your arm, but do not think of quality and substance; all he can think of is a very fine pedigree. Another wants cheapness. Five dollars saved in the service, is money saved at the moment, but that five dollars costs him fifty dollars before he gets through because of his bad judgment in breeding to an animal that is unsound, and how can you expect results when this is the case. You will never have results. The average farmer has not time to look over a horse and I believe it would be well that we should only have such horses in existence as are fit for service. It would be a hardship at the present time, but we should weed out a lot of horses that are not deserving of patronage. We should have these horses licensed, and we should have capable men to decide for the people the animal that is deserving and fit for use. And that is one thing we might do as a Government. I think the Minister of Agriculture deserves great credit because when he entered into an undertaking that has been at sixes and sevens and in every way pretty hard, in a short time to create order and get good results, but he is the man to work at it, and put it in proper shape. First, he has had a thorough investigation of existing conditions, by thoroughly capable men and we can legislate and deal with the matter on the results of that investigation. He has had a searching enquiry made as to horse-breeding of this country, and we will pass legislation that will not inflict too great loss upon the people who have been breeding promiscuously, and who have been buying and offering them to the farmers, that should not be permitted to enter the country. We cannot be careful enough to create too great a loss, but the sooner we get away from the mongrel, the sooner we will have good results in breeding horses in this country, and when you have done that, the farmers ought to get rid of the scrub mares. The last thing you want to sell on your farm is a good mare. If she is no good, get rid of her, and get a good one, or stop breeding horses. How often do we hear it said, "The success of that man is due to his good mother; he inherited it from his mother; how could he be anything else with such a mother?" The same thing applies to the animal. If you expect good results, you must have good breeding stock. I say that to-day, the good horses command a higher price than they ever did to my knowledge, as a buyer of horses; that is during the last twenty years, notwithstanding the automobiles and other devices to take the place of the horse, the horse will always remain but he must be a good horse. You know, sir, what a great loss came to the farmer of this country when the tram-cars were transferred from horse-power to electric-power. There was no longer any market for the scrub. The South African war came along, and it was a blessing to the farmers of the Province of Ontario who had scrubs to sell, and the scrubs are gone, and if we will

only stop importing them from the United States, they are gone forever. If we bring twenty thousand or more from the United States, in the way of Texas ponies, and other scrub horses, it will prove a great mistake, and it is a great mistake. We can show the Americans how to breed horses, we have convinced the Americans that the Canadian horses are the best on the Continent of America. And I have proved, and George Pepper has proved it, and Crow and Murray have proved it. You proved it in Chicago the other day, that you can produce a better steer, a bettter cow, and a better sheep.

You proved more than that, you proved to the American citizen, that you could produce a Canadian, a young Canadian, who could show them how to analyze and judge a horse and other live stock.

I was going to say that the water-powers were the greates national asset we had in this country, but I must say that the most valuable asset we have in the Province of Ontario are the agricultural lands of the Province of Ontario. I say the agricultural interests of the Province of Ontario are second to none, of any country or State of equal size on the Continent of America, and I say the young Canadians who are raised in this country are one of our greatest assets and the young farmer of this country has demonstrated to the world, in the City of Chicago, that he is par excellence, the greatest agriculturist in the world.

But come back to the horse for a moment, I say we have demonstrated, that we can produce in this country, cattle, sheep and swine that compare with any in the world. I had the pleasure of seeing Canadian horses, a few months ago demonstrate and accomplish something I never would have believed they could do, because I did not know what competition we would be up against. Canadian horses went to the old land, horses bred in the Province of Ontario, some of them in the County of Middlesex, and the County of Elgin and Norfolk, and after a voyage of two weeks, they went in competition with the world, in competition with the country that is acknowledged the world over, as the King of Horse-breeding Countries, England and Ireland, and after two weeks' journey, with only two days' rest, they went into competition, and seven horses secured thirteen ribbons, seven Canadian horses, bred from Canadian mares, by Canadian sires, one of the sires was bred in the Province of Quebec, they won thirteen ribbons. They were in competition with the best harness horses of the United States, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, England and Ireland. Why did they win? Not because they were Canadian; not because they had advantage in any way. The judges were composed of Frenchmen, English and American. They were most satisfactory judges, men who know their business, and men who don't make mistakes, but men who give their judgment on merits. The great victory was for Canada, and the great advertisement was for Canada, and one thing more than any other that impressed the Canadians who happened to see this victory, was the enthusiasm and ovation that the Canadian Exhibit received when it came into the ring. Before the competition and before they won, they were cheered, because they came from Canada. It at once convinced some of the Ministers of the Crown who happened to be there, that although Canada might be looked upon as a Colony, that Canada, today, holds a place in the hearts of the people of the Old Land, that nobody ever anticipated that she would, why? Because we are becoming a great people. We have demonstrated that we are a great country, and we will demonstrate that we are a great nation before many years. I say, therefore, don't relinquish or relent or become discouraged in the breeding of horses. Apply the same business, and business energy to horse-breeding that you are

applying to cattle breeding and you will have a product that will be as remunerative as any other product that you can raise on the farm.

In addition to the magnificent opportunities and facilities you have in Guelph, and the fact that Guelph to-day is better known on this continent as the centre of Agricultural thought, and in addition to the great college you have created here for the benefit of the farmers, I am glad to see that the present Government is progressive enough to make it still more beneficial to the farmers, and that in addition to the great fair you have here, you are going to give horses some consideration, and that a building may be erected in this city for the accommodation of horses. I am sure it will benefit the horse breeders of the Province of Ontario.

I will now say something about power. The farmer is interested in electrical energy and cheap power. I have heard it said on the public platform by men who ought to be above setting any one class of this country against the other, and one part of this Province against the other, I have heard them say that Niagara power is only going to benefit a certain section. Sir, I believe that the benefit of Niagara power will accrue to 1,800,000 of the 2,800,000 people that inhabit the Province of Ontario. I do not exclude the farmer. I take my lesson and my belief from what Germany and France are doing for the farmers in supplying them with public owned electricity. We have a white coal in this country that is four times as valuable to this country as the black coal is to the United States. Cheap electricity is going to give the farmer cheap transportation.

To-day we are paying a high price for coal. We are paying $3,000,000 a year in duty on the coal that comes to this Province from the United States. Twelve million dollars worth of coal comes into this Province every year over the railway, and who is paying that; not the railways, but the men who ship their products by the railways, and who travel on the railway, and if we can give them cheap power we should get cheaper freight rates, and it is going to help the farmer in that way. There is another way it is going to help the farmer:—In France and Germany where electricity can be used, farmers are using it for running their cream separators, turnip cutters, corn shellers, threshing machines, and for the pumping of water. I saw in actual operation electricity used for the purpose of pumping liquid manure on the farms. The manure pit is built of cement, and the liquid manure is taken into a cement vat and is taken out on the fields by a tank wagon. It is pumped by electricity, the electric motor being taken to any part of the farm, and you must admit it is the richest form of fertilizer you can use.

How many farmers in this country save it, and how many would save it if it was so easy to pump and handle. On some farms they have an electric road constructed through the farm and it is operated by electricity supplied by the Government of that country.

What do we find in the Western States? There is a railway running 175 miles in Ohio, and they are charging farmers 4 cts. per kilowatt hour for electrical power, and the Cataract Power Company are offering to the City of Hamilton for ½ ct. per kilowatt hour. It costs $600 to install the electrical appliances and the farmer in the United States is able to pay 4 cts. per kilowatt hour, and I venture to say that is about double what it will be necessary to charge in this Province.

The farmer over there is able to do his work, chopping and sawing of wood, threshing, etc., at $2.00 per month, or $24.00 per annum. By this means you can eliminate the threshing machine engine, and goodness knows, that is not a very safe thing on a farm, and electricity can be used on the farm in a good many other ways.

There is a desire on the part of the Government of this country to give the farmer this cheap power. The companies who control this power are not interested in selling it to small consumers; their interest is to centralize at some central point; their object is to sell as much as they can as near home as they can, and to as many consumers as possible, by what we want in this country is many industrial centres because they will mean a home market in many farming districts. Why should not Guelph be a big industrial centre, why should all of the big industries be located at Hamilton or Niagara Falls? Is it not to your interest that the population of Guelph should not be 10,000 but 100,000, and then you will have a market near at home for your products. You are getting more for your goods here than can be got for them in England, because we read that the food of the country is apparently in the hands of the Trusts, and we can buy bacon in London that was sent there from Canada as cheap as we can buy it on the home markets.

Municipal owned electrical power will give you a home market.

No one here will say that it is not in the best interests of the people of this country that the land should be in the hands of the people, that we should have many small land owners, and that we should not have, as they have in the old land and Continent of Europe, a few land owners, and where the toilers of the soil do not own the land.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I hope something good will come to the farming community by this great gathering, and I hope it will go on as it has in the past under the leadership of Honorable Mr. Monteith, not because he is a Conservative, but because he is a farmer and knows his job.

THE NECESSITY FOR AMENDING THE "ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF SHEEP AND TO IMPOSE A TAX ON DOGS."

By Robert Miller, Stouffville.

This is the first opportunity I have had to say a few words with regard to the show and with regard to what happened last week in the City of Chicago.

I do not believe that any man who feels kindly to the people of this country should miss an opportunity to congratulate the boys from the Agricultural College on their great achievement at Chicago last week. I said once before to-day that behind all the good cattle we have in this country, we must have the men, and we must have the boys to build on, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to congratulate the boys at the College on winning that trophy and I do not think we can repeat it too often. I also wish to congratulate the men who exhibited sheep there. I presume a great many of you here to-night are sheep men. The winning of prizes at Chicago by sheep from Ontario will be a great benefit to the sheep-breeders. I also wish to congratulate the horse-breeders on their exhibit in Chicago. It was a wonderful sight at that great International Show when the Clydesdales came out to show for the sweep-stakes, that there was nobody represented there but Canadian breeders and importers, and it was a repetition of what happened last year in two of the most important classes there, the Clydesdales and the Hackney Horses. When they showed for the sweep-stakes there were only Canadians in the ring, and that is the reason why every man in this Dominion should feel proud of himself and his associates.

In the cattle class we did not expect very much. We had one representative, Mr. Amos from Guelph, who showed two or three animals and he made a good mark, but a great many of the prize winning animals were bred from Canadian stock. There are a great many breeders of Shorthorns in the United States and they have been trying to breed a steer that could win the grand championship and they failed, until a Canadian came and helped them out this year and won the grand championship with a Shorthorn grade. They have offered, for some years, $500 to any man who could produce a Shorthorn able to win that sweepstake. This was a Shorthorn grade, and I asked if that offer stood good and they said "Most certainly they would cheerfully give it to him and they only wished it was twice as large." They said "That is the way we feel about you Canadians," and that has done a great deal to obliterate any imaginary line that exists between this country and the people of the United States, as cattle breeders.

With regard to the subject placed in my hands for discussion at the present time, "The necessity of legislation for the protection of sheep from dogs," I must say it is rather a delicate question. A number of years ago, our then Minister of Agriculture framed a bill that he thought would do away with the killing of sheep by dogs. He suggested legislation that proved more drastic than he could carry through the Legislature. He suggested that each and every dog should be taxed from one to two dollars and as high as five dollars. That, in itself, appeared to be drastic legislation, but coupled with it was the suggestion that dogs should be shot whenever they were found outside of their own premises after certain hours. That measure was so strong that it has really been of no use to the sheep breeders of this country, for it was left to the Municipalities and has not been taken advantage of by them. In the northern countries they have troubles with wild animals. They are not difficult to legislate against because they have no friends, and the only question that comes up is, what bounty will be paid for their heads or tails. I heard a gentleman say, who lives in the country where the coyotes are being destroyed as fast as possible, it did not matter much because as soon as they got rid of coyotes the dogs took their places. We want to find some way of safe-guarding the sheep from dogs.

You have no doubt had a report sent to you entitled "The Sheep Industry of Ontario." That shows that the great majority of the farmers in this country agree that the sheep pay better by far than cattle, horses or swine, and that the industry is an important one, yet the sheep industry in this Province is declining fast. There must be some reason why the sheep industry is declining, while the majority of people interested in agriculture think it pays better than any other line of breeding, and while there may be other reasons, I believe one of them is this—I have always thought that the sheep industry seemed to thrive and do better when times were bad than when times were good. We have had a cycle of years that has been very profitable for those engaged in agriculture and during those years the sheep industry has declined. When a man is prosperous and has plenty of money, a sheep seems to be too small a thing for him to trifle away his time with, he wants a horse or a cow.

I believe a man who has a sheep should take care of it and a man who has a dog should take care of that. The sheep industry is one of the most important in this country, and the dog industry is considered by some people to be quite an important one also. If it is an important thing to keep good dogs, then it should be worth the man's while to take care of them and shut them up every night so that they would not destroy other people's property. That has been done for ages in England and Scotland where they have good

dogs and think a great deal of them. Although there are more dogs to the square mile in Scotland than in any other country, yet they have thousands and thousands of sheep running on the hills, and you never hear of such a thing as a sheep being worried by dogs. Why cannot we have something the same here? I do not know any reason why. It is my belief that every dog in this whole Province, no matter who owns him should have a tax put on him, and I think that tax should be a substantial one because what difference does it make to me whether I pay a tax on my dog or on my house, and the taxes have to be paid anyway, and I think when a sheep is killed by a dog the full price should be paid for that sheep—whether it is worth $5.00 or $75.00.

When this legislation was suggested by the Ex-Minister of Agriculture, he got letters from wealthy men who had a lot of dogs, and from poor men, telling him how much they liked their dogs, and they wanted to keep them and they would fight against any man or party who would put legislation on the Statute Book that would force them to pay a tax for keeping their dogs. I believe a good way would be to ask a number of dog owners and sheep owners to meet together and let them agree amongst themselves as to what would be fair and reasonable legislation. I do not believe that any high standard breeder of dogs in this country would say it was a fair and proper thing for the dogs to have the privilege of running about the country night and day destroying other people's property. I yield to no man in my love for a good dog and I yield to no man my dislike for the miserable cur that runs about this country doing harm. I do not say I am prepared to stand up here and frame legislation that would be satisfactory to the sheep owners or dog owners throughout this country, but I am very pleased to open up this subject for discussion.

Q.—What is the law with regard to dogs running at large? I think I have read of some place that a man can shoot a dog running on his place after night. I am in the habit of keeping from 200 to 250 lambs for the Christmas market, and I know I take that privilege very often.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think possibly Mr. McKenzie has solved that question in his case, and it might possibly work out in other cases. However, there is no doubt that very many valuable dogs might be killed in this way, but the law is there and those who wish to live up to its privileges have quite a wide margin to work on.

A MEMBER: The Act might be amended in some way so that 25 rate-payers, could not petition to have the dog tax taken off. I think it should be 150 rate-payers.

A MEMBER: Whatever the law is, it should be compulsory all over the Province.

A MEMBER: This law seems to be a pretty fair one, but our experience is that very few dogs get out between sunset and sunrise. The experience we have in the Municipal Council is that there is not one case in 100 that the proof is taken home to the owner of the dog, and the Municipality generally has to pay the two-thirds value.

I agree with Mr. Miller, that very stringent measures should be used because sheep never do as well again after they have been chased by dogs. Mr. Davies of Toronto had to get rid of one of the best flocks in Ontario just through dogs running at large from sunset to sunrise.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt this is a matter for the municipalities to deal with. Many of them have repealed the dog laws. The question of the compulsory dog tax is a very wide one. I remember when the Act came into force, that 25 men came to the council and asked to have it repealed and

I felt that that was an injustice to the sheep raisers, but we had no other alternative. It might be well to increase the number necessary to have the law repealed. A great many would be willing to forego the privilege of keeping a dog rather than pay the tax.

Q.—Might it be well to pool the dog tax and then the towns and villages would have to help pay for the sheep?

THE CHAIRMAN: If that was the case you would have a large number of sheep killed. There would not be the close scrutiny that there is when the expense falls on a small number.

A MEMBER: I do not think the sheep raisers have been aggressive enough. It is almost impossible to keep sheep within 2 or 3 miles of any town, village or city in Ontario to-day. Farmers have been compelled to give up sheep raising entirely on account of the dogs, and I think it would be a great improvement if we had a dog tax double or treble what it was. I would suggest $5 on a dog.

A MEMBER: We have a dog tax of $1.00 for a dog and $2.00 for a bitch, and we pay two-thirds of the value of all sheep that are killed. We realize $425 from the dog tax.

A MEMBER: When you consider that only two-thirds of the value of the sheep are paid for it means a very heavy loss to the sheep breeders.

A MEMBER: How would this plan work out, to give a man liberty, if he saw a dog running loose at night, to kill him?

A MEMBER: I think the taxes should be increased on bitches. A number of people make it a business of raising dogs, and it should be made compulsory that the municipality should collect these taxes, and I think there should be inspectors appointed to judge the value of the sheep and they should pay the full amount. In the part of the country where I live the sheep industry has gone down until only a few people are keeping them. A gentleman who had been building up a flock for 30 years, had 30 on hand of the most beautiful sheep and he woke up the other morning and found 25 were torn to pieces and the other 5 were of no value whatever. He obtained two-thirds of the mutton value for these sheep and they were worth three times what he got. It is not always the curs that do the damage. Some of the dogs that are most injurious sheep dogs, are dogs that are kept at home and taken good care of, and yet they were out at night killing sheep.

A MEMBER: I think if a man shoots a dog when it is after sheep he ought to be paid for doing so, and I think it would be a good plan to give a reward of $5.00 to everybody who shoots a dog when it is after sheep.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt dogs are a great detriment to the sheep industry. Sheep are hard to keep in an enclosure and I know of no more fertile source of making bad neighbors than the sheep that will go through a fence. I have had to act as mediator between people who had law suits over sheep. No doubt dogs are one cause of the steady decrease in sheep. Sheep make for cleaner farming because they destroy many weeds and the matter that has been brought up here to-night will be well considered in the Department of Agriculture. You have made suggestions here to-night that I believe can be well embodied in any future legislation dealing with this question.

MR. CAMPBELL: There is no industry on the farm to-day that gives such a large percentage of profit as the sheep industry. There are men here I am sure who have been selling lambs right along from the beginning of harvest until the late fall months at $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50 and $6.00 per head. Take $5.00 as the average and I say one half of that is clear profit. I think we should face this matter in a sensible way.

A MEMBER: Dog owners have the advantage over the sheep owners in this respect that when a petition of 25 ratepayers is presented to the council they have to repeal the dog tax. I think it should be necessary to have 100 instead of 25.

THE ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF SWINE,

BY T. H. MASON, STRAFFORDVILLE.

I do not propose to take up a great deal of your time. I must admit that it is extremely difficult to get up a great amount of enthusiasm on this question of hog raising at this time, because, never in my memory do I recollect such peculiar conditions as we have had this fall. Food stuffs have been very high and the price of pork has been low. We are getting reports from all over the Province that the farmers are going out of raising hogs, and I think that is a great mistake. Within all probability hogs will be reduced in this Province by 50 per cent. A leading hog raiser told me yesterday that in his neighborhood he was satisfied the reduction would reach 75 per cent., and in my district it will reach 40 per cent. The people have been simply going out of hogs like a flock of sheep going over a fence, and as a consequence you will see a very great scarcity next summer, and a very great reduction in the number of hogs going on the market, and it will take two or three years to recover from this scare.

We have been endeavoring for years to build up a great hog raising industry in Ontario, and we have succeeded. Our product has a good reputation in the market on the other side of the water, and we have a constantly increasing domestic demand in our own country. This sort of thing is not confined to the Province of Ontario, as the same conditions exist in the United States, Denmark and Ireland.

The first factor for successful feeding is the man. It is not absolutely necessary that he should be Irish, but it is a decided advantage if you have some Irish blood in your veins. A man who likes the business will make more success out of hog feeding. You cannot make a success of it if you leave the work to the hired man, unless he is a better man than you are.

Then comes the question of breed. That is a question we never agree upon, but there is a tendency to revert to the short, thick, fat, chunky hog, under the impression that they are the cheapest feeders, and they produce meat more cheaply than the longer type of hog that we have been trying to introduce into this country for years. Now, I think it is a mistake to go back to the fat short hog. If I were going out this afternoon to buy a lot of hogs for feeding purposes I would throw out every thick, fat, short hog in the lot. On the other hand, in the early days of this bacon trade we had an exaggerated idea of what was required, and the first importations brought into the country were extremely bad feeders. The Yorkshires and Tamworths, especially the Yorkshires, were exceedingly bad feeders. They were great long, coarse-boned, bare-backed, flat-sided brutes that you could not make anything out of, but the modern Yorkshires and the modern Tamworths and Berkshires are all right. There is no use attempting hog feeding unless we have the right kind of hog to start with. Get the best sire and dam you can get. $5 or $10 saved on the purchase of a sire is simply money thrown away, because one sire might mean a difference in one season of $100, and possibly more.

Another mistake we often make is that we wean our pigs too young. I believe in getting the little pigs started off to eat at three or four weeks

old, and there is nothing better than a little milk and shorts to get them started. Then feed them liberally, and by the time you wean them, at eight to ten weeks old, you have a big strong lusty pig. I am satisfied that a great many of our people lose all the profit in the business by the way they handle pigs at the weaning time. I am a strong believer of raising little pigs out in the open. Of course, you must have shelter for them in storms and for feeding purposes, but let them have access to the earth; keep them on the ground and give them exercise and give them green food and you will get them to develop bone and muscle, and a strong stomach. They are always on their feed and always at their feed. I like to have them out on a clover pasture or on peas and rape. For later pasture, rape makes a satisfactory pasture. Of course, you must feed the pigs reasonably well at the same time. We all know that for economic production a mixture of several grains fed together will give better results than any one grain fed alone.

I cannot lay down a hard and fast rule for you this evening. Some seasons oats might be very satisfactory, but if you get such a combination as high priced oats, it would be foolish to advocate them, especially when we have to purchase our feed. During the winter months, in a root growing country such we have, I believe roots are a good food and should compose a large proportion of the ration, and I believe in boiling the roots and feeding some grain. Do not load them up with a great lot of water, feed the roots in rather a thick batter and mix in your shorts and middlings, and whatever grain you may happen to have. For larger pigs, pulp the roots and feed the meal sprinkled on. I always like to take the chill off the food and always see that the pigs clean the troughs up and do not leave any material in them. A great many people make the mistake of having food left in the troughs. Pay particular attention to cleanliness, have dry beds and give them dry straw to lie on. In the winter months give them wood ashes and charcoal and sod or earth of some kind. Earth seems to be absolutely necessary to keep the digestive organs in good condition. Milk is one of the best things for a pig. Nothing lengthens them out like milk, if properly handled. I believe the hog industry has come to stay, and that we should stay by that industry.

Q.—At the present price of wheat and barley and oats, is not a farmer justified in disposing of his hogs?

A.—Do you mean to get out of the business altogether?

Q.—No, to get most of them out of the way?

A.—I believe in staying in the business. A man told me this fall he was making money on his cows and losing on his hogs. The people had talked to him until he got panic stricken. He had his farm on shares and an inventory was taken of the amount of grain on hand, and he had to keep an accurate account of the stuff he had bought. On looking into the question he found he had bought $84.58 worth of shorts. The corn used was valued at $50, and they had eaten 25 bags of rye. 60 bushels of rye at 70 cents a bushel amounted to $42. $40 was allowed for the keeping of the breeding sows and $15 for the whey and $15 for the pasture, bringing the cost of the hogs up to $248.84. A week before he had sold hogs to the value of $199.75 and he had 7 hogs on hand that would run from 120 to 125; at that time hogs were $6.00 a hundred. I asked him how he would like to take $50 for these 7 hogs and he thought better of it. Of course, he could not make as good a showing as that a month later, but still, I am satisfied that at the end of the season they would show a substantial profit, and I think it is a great mistake to go entirely out of the business. Unless this financial depression completely upsets all calculations you will get big prices for hogs next summer.

THE ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF SHEEP.

By Lt.-Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron.

I am asked to introduce to you the subject of "Economical Feeding of Sheep," a matter of considerable importance, still not one that looms up as prominently as it does in the horizon of the feeder of cattle and horses. The very high values to which fodder and all grains have risen compel us to study the question very closely; and while sheep are, comparatively, very small consumers, yet it is none the less essential that they should show a profit on what they do consume. The stampede of cattlemen to get out from under the business this year has alarmed some branches of trade, which have gone out of their way to circulate their opinion that farmers are not wise to curtail their feeding operations by selling off their cattle. But whilst we hear so much of immature and lean catttle being marketed, there are no indications of the sheep men following suit, their business evidently being sufficiently encouraging to stay with it. It has been pointed out to me that my subject should be treated from a feeder's rather than from a breeder's point of view; but in this Province of Ontario, only lambs are fattened for slaughter in any quantity, and therefore what is of more general interest is the economical feeding of the breeding flock, whether of grade or pure breeding.

Profitable sheep breeding and feeding depend upon the selection of a breed or cross that is adapted to the environment; and the providing of a suitable variety of feeds. In Britain we find distinctive breeds of horses, and more especially, breeds of cattle and sheep that have identified themselves with, and often are almost wholly confined to, certain counties or group of counties, similarly situated as to climate, soil, and quantity and quality of pasturage. As a matter of fact, this is something that does not apply only to domestic animals; it is equally true as regards the human race, and plant life as well. Exotics and the Coolie must have heat, while the Esquimo revels in furs and an oily diet. The Highland cattle are no more to be found in the fens of Lincolnshire than is the Shire horse on the Shetland Islands. The black-faced mountain sheep of Scotland belong to heather-growing hills, and the delicate flavor of their mutton at once depreciates on change to wholly grass pasture. In our own province we find light horses and the smaller and more active breeds of dairy cattle preferred in the districts where scant pasture prevails, and where the growth is abundant our beef breeds develop robust form, wealth of flesh and mossy coats. We may, therefore, conclude that it is of the utmost importance in order to most economically produce mutton that a breed should be selected that is adapted to the soil upon which it must graze. In regard to supplementary green feeds, nothing appears to give better returns than rape and cabbage. During winter for roughage, lucerne, red clover and bright pea straw are best, with the addition of a moderate quantity of roots. Except for fattening purposes, very little grain is required; and when it is fed, a mixture of equal quantities by bulk of bran, oats and peas give good results. The quantity of these to be given must be determined by the breed, that is, the size of the sheep; a ration for one sheep weighing 250 lbs. would be sufficient for two sheep of same age weighing 125 lbs. each. A sheep will eat a little over one pound of hay, one pound of grain and five pounds of roots per day for every 100 lbs. of live weight.

Amongst other essentials to economical feeding are, freedom from ticks, ample light and sunshine in quarters that are dry and well-ventilated, free access to salt, and pure water.

R. W. WADE, O.A.C., GUELPH: When a Kansas farmer was asked what he did with his weeds, he said, "I sell them as mutton at 6 and 7 cents a pound." That may be true in the summer time, but the time of the year when the ground is covered with snow has come and the crop is in the barn, and the question before you is, how can you best manage your flock of sheep so that you will come out ahead at the end of the year. What will you feed that will cost you the least, or how can you feed so as to have the best results in your lamb crop. A man having full bins and plenty of clover hay and roots is able to feed so as to get the best results. Clover hay, oats or bran and some roots, if fed to ewes taking enough exercise should give a give a good lamb crop in the spring. But suppose you haven't the clover hay and you haven't the oats and you haven't the roots, but you have the flock of sheep, then the question presents itself to you: "How am I going to get through the winter?" This is the problem, and I have no doubt that the sheep men before me in a year's time will be able to give some pretty good experiences in the way of economical feeding. You have some clover hay—I do not suppose there is any too much. I am not talking to the man with the full barn, because he does not need to be here talking of economy. You may have timothy hay and corn silage and roots, and you are likely to have oats and you may have peas. You would not think of feeding wheat at its present price, and you have to buy the corn. You know you cannot feed sheep on oat-straw alone and bring them through and have strong lambs. You know that you cannot win out that way, and that you must have grain with it. Silage, if too rich in corn, is not a safe food for the ewes, and if it is too immature it is absolutely dangerous because it contains too much acid. If given to ewes it should be fed very sparingly, but you can help out the ration with roots, and if you cannot get oats you can feed some bran and corn. Corn is rather fattening and should not be fed too liberally to breeding ewes. I will give you a few rations for lambs. You will need grain to keep them growing, and corn is found to be the cheapest of all. Whole wheat is slightly cheaper than ground wheat; whole wheat is better than oil meal and gives more satisfactory gains. Alfalfa and clover are about of equal value Corn meal, whole oats, wheat, bran, and cracked peas are given in the order of the greatest gain in growing lambs. Corn meal comes first, cracked peas second, wheat bran third, and whole oats fourth. Oats is the best food of all for the breeding animal, but when it comes to putting on gains it stands fourth.

Q.—Do you mean the grains would give gains according to cost?

A.—No, pound for pound. You have your market price of corn and oats, and you know which would be the cheaper pound for pound, and you have to work that out for yourself.

Q.—What about whole barley?

A.—I do not know much about barley as a sheep food. I do not think I would care to feed barley to ewes, it is rather heating food. Corn is not good for breeding ewes unless fed sparingly, and wheat should not be fed too liberally. In case you are short of oats and you have oat straw, you must have some concentrate, and a moderate amount of corn or wheat before lambing time might do.

Q.—I have had best results feeding barley. I have fed pure-breds for 16 or 17 years, and the cheapest way I could get them through the winter

is feeding them oat-straw and wheat chaff and a little barley. It brings them out strong in the spring and they have strong, hardy lambs. I feed whole barley.

A.—You have just heard from an experienced sheep man that he has fed barley very extensively to breeding ewes with good success.

MR. WADE: Here is feed for 100 lambs. They were fed corn, 132 pounds; oil meal, 33 pounds; clover hay, 110 pounds; and they made a gain of 34-100 of a pound per day per lamb. And here is another ration in which they fed barley, 170 pounds; oil meal, 19 pounds; timothy, 72 pounds, and the gain in that case was 33-100 pounds per day. Another ration was Alfalfa, 290 pounds; corn, 67 pounds, and the gain was 29-100 of a pound.

After all is said and done, it really is the man that does the work; because one man may use a ration that might be exactly suited to sheep and get very poor results, and another man might use a ration that is not so suitable and by skilful feeding and careful management get much better results.

Q.—I have a good many sheep to feed, and I believe good corn in the shock, sweet corn would do—what do you think of cutting that up and feeding it?

A.—I did not say anything about it because I did not think any of you had corn fodder. At the Wisconsin Station they fed 175 pounds of corn fodder, 50 pounds of oats or bran, and 310 pounds of sugar beets per day to 100 ewes, and they gained in 8 weeks 10.6 pounds each, and apparently there were no ill results when lambing time came; in fact, it was one of the most successful years they had. Another ration tried at the same time was 110 pounds oat straw, 50 pounds of bran or oats, and 310 pounds of sugar beets, and this only gave a gain of one pound each in eight weeks.

A MEMBER: There is one of the best sheep feeds that has not been mentioned, and that is beans and bean straw. I buy all the beans I can get at one cent a pound and I think it is the cheapest grain I can buy, and they will do remarkably well on it. They will take one feed of bean straw a day, and with a few roots and very little grain, and in one flock near me, although the lambs did not come till May, they had one of the finest flocks I ever saw.

THE ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF BEEF CATTLE.

BY JOHN CAMPBELL, WOODVILLE.

The question before us to-night is not what may be done, or what we may grow in the future, it is how are we to study and practice economy with the conditions existing at the present time, and there is no doubt at all that the question of how to take stock through the present winter is an important one.

We are pleased to find, when we have been going out from our homes and have been corresponding and comparing notes with each other to find that the "panicky" feeling which existed in the country two months ago, when it was thought that things were going to be very bad, is not now so much in evidence. We have been used to such an over-abundance of feed upon our farms in past years, that because we had a comparative shortage, we were led to think that we were going to suffer want, and that our cattle were going to be starved. We now know that with the exception of North-western Ontario, along the Georgian Bay and in the eastern part of the Province.

there is going to be plenty, and I would not be surprised when the spring of the year comes, if feed was not more plentiful in our barns than it has been in some years gone by. There are two kinds of economy, false and true. I think it is false economy to allow good stock to fall off in condition because the price of grain is high. It has been well said to-night, "do not save your grain and have your stock suffer." On the other hand I think it would be false economy for any person to carry more common or inferior stock than he has feed for through the winter, and have to buy at the present prices. I believe this will prove a blessing in disguise to the country; it will purge the country of a good deal of poor stock. It will be like a dose of medicine to ourselves when we get out of sorts.

You all read of the cow that was sold in Toronto for $3.00, and lots of them at from $3 to $8. That class of cow is no good at any time. The dairyman will tell you that there are lots of cow boarders kept in the Province of Ontario when feed is plenty, but I pity the man who keeps them this winter.

We have a larger quantity of straw than we thought we had, because it is better straw than we had in other years, and I believe our straw this year will go twice as far, if we practice economy from the beginning.

A Scotch farmer was very much given to grumbling, and years when everything was plentiful, fine crops and fine weather and a good harvest, a neighbor met him and said, "Surely you have nothing to complain of this year," and he said "No, not very much, but there is no spoilt hay for the young calves."

Many of us have plenty, some of us have our bins full of grain, which will bring a high price in the market. If we have to buy what should we buy? Oat chop is $34 a ton, barley meal $26, pea meal $28, bran $20 to $24, corn meal $28, and oil cake $33. At the present price of bran where is the man in this audience who will buy it at $20 or $24, when it would be far less costly to use good corn meal at $28, or barley meal at $26, or pea meal at $28.

There is one kind of feed, which is produced in the Province of Ontario that is being neglected, which is going out of our country, and comparatively few people in our Province use it. It is the cheapest kind of food I know of to-day, and that is oil cake. At the present time oil cake can be bought and laid down at any station at $33 a ton, or $31 F.O.B. at the factory, and in car load lots it can be laid down at $31 a ton. Now where it is necessary to buy grain to carry over the stock I know nothing that is cheaper than oil cake, and I believe it can be used profitably to a limited extent for horses as well as cattle.

I sent from my home yesterday, a bunch of cattle for the Toronto Christmas market. We put them in the stable before the bad weather came, about the middle of October. They were put in at nights and were stall fed about 6 or 7 weeks. The high price of grain never tempted us to sell, but we practiced economy by laying in 4 tons of oil cake and they were fed at the finish up to 4 pounds cake with 6 to 8 pounds of mixed meal, and when sold weighing over 1,300 pounds each, they made five and a half cents a pound. The butcher told us that cattle fed oil cake please the customers so well that he wants them again. I have found a good thing and I want to pass it around, and think it a mistake that we as farmers in the Province of Ontario, should allow that valuable food to be exported to the old country. The British farmers are using it by thousands of tons, and there is no other feed which will put fertility into the soil like oil cake.

I think it would be the worst kind of economy to sell our good cattle, even if oats are 60 cents a bushel and barley 80 cents. We should not sell

our cattle, or starve them, and have them go out skin and bone in the spring. The chances are that good cattle will be in brisk demand the coming summer. Those who will profit by the probable increase in values are the breeders who maintain their faith in the business, who will feed fairly well the winter through, and that, if seemingly, rather costly.

Those practising false economy in being tempted to sell short of grain or other feed while long in cattle, will regret too late their yielding the dollar at a distance to the near-by dime. 'Tis the man who maintains the true and steady pace in all his management of the herd, who will have ample satisfaction and full returns later on. Trying as the situation may be to the minority, we Ontario farmers as a whole, have much in our lot this season to cheer and encourage us, as even with possible necessary economy in places, the average condition is brighter than any in sight in the outside world.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa: There are two or three things which we who are trying to feed this year must consider most particularly, and one of those things is economical feeding. I want to show you to-night that it is possible to feed economically and to make good gains on a cheap ration. To show this let me give you a few figures from experiments we conducted last year. We fed 40 steers and they made in 6 months, 425 pounds each, at a cost of something like $18 per steer. That was charging the feed at the prices they were selling for on the market. The principle on which we worked was to give the cattle a filler. If an animal is half full and he does not get sufficient to keep his digestive organs well filled and in good healthy condition, he will not do well, and therefore the first requisite of successful feeding is the filling of the animals, right up to the top notch. It is not necessary to give them an expensive filler. I know a man near here who, two years ago, started to fill his cattle with 15 pounds a day of pea meal; that was a great mistake. We can fill them up with ensilage or roots, or if you have not got these things, straw will do. One of the most successful experiments I ever saw conducted was where cut wheat straw made up the roughage part of the ration. We must, however, make the roughage as palatable as we can. The methods of making it palatable are various. One of the simplest means is to mix a certain amount of ensilage or roots. Another way is to add a little bit of meal and some water. That sounds like a bit of work but if the farmer is willing to make arrangements he will find that all the labor necessary for cutting straw is a bagatelle in comparison with the good results.

The filler being prepared, the next thing is the meal ration, which it is most advisable to feed. One of the best things I have found to start steers off with is bran in small quantities. The first thing is to get them well filled up with some roughage. I never think of feeding them any meal until they have been two or three weeks in the stable and then the first meal fed is bran. Then we gradually increase the amount and strengthen the bran by adding some kind of heavy meal. We add half a pound of the meal in a week or ten days and then another half pound ten days later. After that we add a pound every week or ten days. The rate of increase in the meal depends upon the period at which we wish to get them on the market, the quicker the increase in meal is made the quicker they will go forward and the less amount of roughage will be consumed. Basing my judgment on experience, I think that no steer should have more than from 800 to 1,000 pounds of meal in his feeding period, of from 6 to 6½ months. That is an average all around of from 4 to 4½ pounds of meal, certainly not more than 5 pounds of meal a day, if they are fed with this amount of meal and a good roughage ration then the steers are bound to succeed. One thing necessary in the ration is palatability, and that is best brought about by adding succu-

lence to the ration. For early feeding turnip tops are good. They open up the digestive organs and set the steers going by getting the digestive organs in good active condition. From what I can learn from feeders throughout this Province and further east of here, there has been too much meal fed relative to the amount of roughage. No feeder, in my opinion, should get up to 8 or 10 pounds of meal until the very last month of the feeding operation, to get to that quantity before the last month is to waste your meal. Every pound of meal should be thoroughly digested.

We have found gluten valuable, it comes from starch factories and is sold at from $24 to $30 a ton. You can buy gluten meal on the market to-day at from $26 to $27 a ton that shows from 18 to 20 per cent. of protein, but I know of gluten meal on the market at $29 and $30 a ton that shows double that amount of protein. There is no comparison in the value of these two meals. One is worth as much as oil meal and the other is worth about as much as bran. Oil meal is a good feed and it is usually fairly pure. It is capable of adulteration, however, as was obvious in the United States before the feed regulations came into force, when you could not buy oil meal up to the standard. The first thing we know our manufacturers will be getting wise to the possibilities here and we will get weed seeds and other stuff mixed with the oil meal. You can, of course, buy the oil cake unground, but it is considerable trouble to grind it.

There has not been very much done to test the value of frozen wheat for feeding steers. But there were one or two experiments made in the West. It has been found a valuable food for steers. We have bought a car of it with part of which we propose to feed steers at the Experimental Farm. We have 40 steers waiting to be fed on this grain. We cannot get the wheat here as quickly as we would like to, so if any of you are going to be in need of this feed in the month of January you should order it at once. The prices up west are from 20 cents to 30 cents a bushel, according to the quality; 25 cent wheat, I understand, has a good feeding quality, but wheat that can be landed at from 50 cents to 60 cents a bushel in Ontario should be of good value at the present prices of feeds of all kinds.

Q.—Is that reasonably free from weed seeds?

A.—I have no doubt if it comes from a good farm it is likely to be good, of course if you are feeding it to steers or swine you would grind it and the weeds would be destroyed. The stock do not like these weed seeds.

We have seven or eight hundred pounds of ground weed seeds sent us and I tried for two weeks to feed it to all kinds of stock. I had 30 sows in one bunch and they were only getting one pound of meal a day, and I tried to get them to take one quarter of a pound of the weed seeds and three quarters of a pound of bran, and they would take the bran and leave the weed seeds, they managed to sort it out, and where it was thoroughly incorporated with shorts they would not eat it at all. We tried it on a bunch of steers and they would not take it, and dairy cows would not take it. Now I am feeding it at the rate of two per cent. in a meal mixture and they will have to take it. I hope it may do them good. I hope to see it act as a tonic. If you are interested in getting this wheat from the west you have two or three men willing to help you. At Winnipeg you have Mr. G. H. Greig, Western Live Stock Commissioner, and he will be in communication with farmers whose farms are reasonably free from weeds, and then you have Mr. James Murray of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, who will be glad to help you, or Mr. Angus McKay at Indian Head, Sask., who knows every farm in that district, and he would be quite willing to help you to secure a good sample.

REPORTS OF JUDGES ON POULTRY EXHIBITS AT WINTER FAIR, 1907.

By N. Cosh, Port Dover.

Black Orpingtons: First cock a specimen of nice type shown in full feather and bloom; second has better color, but not yet finished; third has grand comb and head, excellent color, very low set, and with a properly furnished tail would beat them all: fourth, another good one, but not quite ready. First hen, good all the way: second, larger, but rather fat to show well; third, close up; fourth, has been a good one, but now too old to show well: fifth, fails in color of lobe. First cockerel a large one with good head and fine color, excellent in shape of back and tail, in fact shortening his shanks a bit about covers his weak points; second, with a little more time will be quite equal to first; third fails in shape of breast, back and tail; fourth carries tail too high, giving the back an extremely short appearance, otherwise a showy fellow: fifth, a nice one, but not as massive and well finished as the leaders. First pullet, a good one, with grand type and color; second, not far behind; third, not yet ready: fourth, fails slightly in shape of back and tail, her plumage has an excellent sheen, but not free from purple barring: fifth, has good color, is rather plain yet, but will improve with development.

White Orpingtons: I regret to say several of the best specimens in this class were barred from competition owing to their late arrival. The winners were of average quality, lack of whiteness in plumage being the prevailing weakness.

White Minorcas: What has been said of the White Orpingtons, in reference to color, will also apply here. The winners were specimens of good type.

Black Minorcas: First S. C. cock a grand all-round bird, excellent shape of body, just a little more length to thigh and shank would improve him: second has grand color, but is just the opposite to first, has too much daylight under him, and carries tail too high; third has grand color, but is beginning to look old; fourth has grand color, and in good feather, but loses on type. First hen wins on condition, has nice clean comb and head points, excellent color and finish, fails slightly in fullness of breast and depth of body; second and third like sisters, better type than first, but are not quite ready yet; fourth fails on comb. First cockerel has grand head, nice straight, long back, and carries tail at proper angle, another week or two will improve him; second, a large one of right type, loses to first on comb and tail; third has marvellous color, but is rather stilty and weak in shape of breast; fourth, with more age, will hustle any of them. The pullet class was certainly a rare bunch to behold, the first winning on type and head points, and about all the faults she possessed were of the good order; second is as green as a bottle and right in bloom; third and fourth losing slightly on head points. I don't remember ever seeing a lot of females shown in finer bloom.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas: First cock starts off with a good comb and head, fine in shape of body and carriage of tail, and faultless color; second, equal in head points and color, but loses on size and shape; third, a big rangy fellow, fails in color and comb. First hen a nice smooth one with

good comb; second has a nice carriage and shape of body, loses in color and shape of tail; third, loses on size. First cockerel has nice type and color, excellent lobes and fair comb; second has grand color, but is rather stilty and a bit snakey in head; third falls short in color. First pullet a neat one with splendid color, nice comb and lobe; second, very large, in fact too large for an ideal rose comb; third, loses on comb. A general improvement in combs in this variety is quite noticeable over former years. This is an onward step and should not be lost sight of.

BLACK SPANISH: Not a very large class, but quality good, notably first cockerel, which possesses a very long face with rare smoothness of texture.

JUDGED BY JAMES TUCKER, CONCORD, MICH.; REPORTED BY H. B. DONOVAN, TORONTO.

WHITE WYANDOTTES: A grand collection of 29 cocks, 40 hens, 50 cockerels and 53 pullets, in which there were few poor ones, and none downright bad. Mr. Tucker went about his work as if he knew it, and his decisions met with almost unanimous approval. It is more and more evident that amongst the good ones the whitest birds properly fitted have all the advantage. Those in poor feather, dirty in plumage and with sap or cream in quill or fluff are sadly handicapped in classes of this size.

Cocks: First an easy winner, very white, good shape, perfect legs, neat head and in grand feather of which he has plenty; second, very blocky, full breast, good back, well furnished, good legs, fails in color; third, nice type and color, neat head, good legs; fourth, white, neat head, good neck and breast; fifth, very neat, good breast and color; sixth, nice blocky type, grand full breast and sound color, except a bit sandy on shoulder, very neat head, and the best of legs; seventh, good back and color; eighth, very white, neat head, a bit plain in shape; ninth, nice bird, wants time, a bit up on pale legs, has a neat head; tenth, a big white bird, very pale in legs.

Hens: First hen white, grand legs and head, nice in back and breast; second, pure white, and our choice, a big hen, excelling in back and breast, and with wings carried in such a way that they serve to augment her grand body, a bit paler in leg than first; third, also a grand hen, but not the color of second; fourth, very white, good body, very neat head, nice back; sixth, nice type, very white, fair legs; seventh, nice hen, not yet ready; eighth, nice one, white, neat head; ninth, big hen, grand broad breast and back, wants time to whiten out.

Cockerels: First, beautiful cockerel of excellent type, splendid back and very white. He has not the best legs in the class but carries a very neat headpiece; second, nice color, round neat head, good neck and hackle; third, nice type and sound in color; fifth, big, full, nice head and legs; sixth, similar, shade longer in back, grand legs and lots of work in comb; eighth, large bird with good body; ninth, a big blocky chap, grand back and legs.

Pullets: First, very blocky, very white, very full breast, with best of legs and neat head without a perfect comb; second, grand full back and breast, splendid type, the best of legs, paler in lobe that the winner; third, nice type of pullet, good legs, nice breast and head; fourth, nice type and shape, a little pale in legs; fifth, beautiful pullet and grand fit, full broad breast, excellent back, with perhaps just a little too much cushion, very white; sixth, neat full bodied pullet; seventh, very white, nice full breast; eighth, nice full breast, very nice head and legs; ninth, good color and good body; tenth, nice type and blocky pullet.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES: A grand lot, first cock large, lustrous color, grand breast; second, a nice one; third, a very fair one; fourth, a good one but badly shown.

Hens: First and second, sound color with good lacing and good bodies; third and fourth, large, nice hens.

Cockerels: First has nice saddle, hackle and breast, good legs and neat head; second, nice shape with grand legs and breast, and moderate comb.

Pullets: First, laced all over, neat, good body; second, small, but beautifully laced; third, young, well laced, full breast; fourth, larger and darker but with poor legs.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES: *Cocks*: First, a large bird with good breast but poor legs, moderate in top color; second, a good one; third, grand breast and wings; fourth, large and sound but not through moulting.

Hens: First had good body and regular Sebright lacing; second, nice bodied hen, not quite so open.

Cockerels: First, good breast color, grand legs, well furnished back; second, grand breast, neat head, very sound legs and wings, a bit brassy on top; third, big, full breast, broad back.

Pullets: First, a grand bird, laced all over, showing plenty of pure white, neat head, fair in legs; second, good body, nice open lacing all over; third, is not so distinct in black as first and second, has good legs; fourth, a big sound pullet, a little on dark side. A lot of other good pullets in this class.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES: This class has jumped right into favor judging from the entry here, and the quality on the whole shows a great deal of improvement, though most of them yet lack type and soundness of color. The judge considered that the first cockerel and first pullet were as good as any he had seen; the former is quite a Wyandotte in shape, low set and with a good body, sound tail and good hackle; the pullet is very pure in her white, a very good shaped tail and hackle and splendid legs. In old birds the awards were placed on birds that won with some ease, especially first and second in both classes; the second cock was a bigger bird than the first but not quite ready: he was not so sound on top; the first hen was a good Wyandotte in type with size and depth of body, bad in lobe: second hen, a nice clean color, a bit narrow.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES: These made good and big classes and had lots of quality, especially in the females. The cocks were a very good lot; the first hen was beautifully pencilled all over, good size, full breast, dusky legs; second, a good hen in color with some fault in legs; third, a very nice breast, none too large.

Cockerels: A very nice lot.

Pullets: First and second, well pencilled, but dense, plenty of sheen, good size and depth, neat in head but with very dusky legs; third, yellow legs and very nice color.

BLACK WYANDOTTES: Quite a nice class. Birds still troubled with dark legs, the only yellow legged ones being disqualified for white in hackle and wings. It seems almost impossible to get the yellow legs and pure dense black feathers. In old birds the winners were well ahead. First cockerel, excellent shape, very lustrous color; second cockerel, broad and sound, a bit overdone in comb; first pullet, a typical Wyandotte in shape and color; second, quite grand in color, a bit longer in body.

BUFF WYANDOTTES: *Cocks*: First nice type, good back and flow of feathers, good sound wings and legs; second, quite nice shape, good legs and head, sound wings, very nice color; third, nice shape, good top; fourth, quite dark enough, fair shape.

Hens: First, even, a bit shafty, in full feather, good legs, broad, sound wings; second, good shape, very full breast, fairly even.

Cockerels: First, nice type of Wyandotte, even, but much darker and plainer in back than second; second, nice shade, even top, grand legs, sound wings, round breast, nice shaped back; third, nice flow of hackle feathers, good back and breast.

Pullets: First, nice type, grand legs, even, though a bit dark; second, darker than third, and not so even, shafty, too, grand full round breast, sound wings and tail; third, nice grand legs, nice type and color, sound, a bit shafty on wings, neat head.

SILVER PENCILLED WYANDOTTES: While the exhibits in this veriety are not so numerous they show quality all through.

BY H. P. SCHWAB, IRONDEQUOIT, N. Y.

The Plymouth Rock classes were a pleasant surprise to me. The general quality of the birds shown, was far above my fondest expectations, and while the winners were birds of exceptional merit there still remained birds unplaced of high quality and good enough to win at most any show. In shows of this kind the great trouble we have to contend with is, that though prizes from first to tenth are awarded, still, with even this, there are not ribbons enough to go round to all deserving specimens.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS: First cock a splendid specimen, typical shape, sound, clear color, uniform all over, extra head points, and shown in the best of condition; second, another typical Plymouth Rock, close up, not quite as well barred, good, clear, strong bird; third, shown well, but not quite finished in tail, should be a strong breeder; fourth, a grand bird of clear, even color, just the shade we like, but at this time not wholly finished in feathers, good head and eyes, beautiful shape; fifth, another grand bird in shape, also unfinished in hackle and tail, extra good head for a cock. First cockerel, a good winner from every point of view, fine shape, with clear, even color all over, grand head, with comb ideal in shape, under color clear barred, a bird fit to win at any show, perfect condition; second, a young bird of quality, in shape similar to the first cock, choice color, finely barred, strong eye, a promising bird; third, a half shade light in color, snappy barred, extra under color, elegant head and strong eyes; fourth, another young bird of choice shape and color, with extra head points; fifth, in style similar to first, not as well matured, lacking principally in hackle and tail, pure yellow legs and considered a most promising youngster. First hen the kind we rarely meet with, extra shape and just the proper shade of color, beautifully barred all over, rich red eye and good legs; second, choice narrow barred hen of grand style and shape, not shown in the best condition; third, similar to first in color, lacks some in shape, good head and legs; fourth, another similar to first in color, rather large and not as even in neck color, strong eye, fair legs; fifth, a very good one, well, but not as finely barred as other winners, good eye, fair legs. First pullet, a gem of the purest quality, ideal shape and just the right shade of color throughout, barring narrow, clear and even; second, another beauty, unfinished in tail, shade of color and barring of the best quality, extra head points;

third, a clear, snappy barred bird, close up in quality, fails a mite in neck color and color of beak and legs: fourth, a typical bird, grand in style and surface color, not as sharp under, a real good one, strong eye; fifth, extra good shape, and good color, just a little coarser barred, good eye and fair legs.

WHITE ROCKS: First cock a clear cut Plymouth Rock, ideal shape, good head, eye and legs, white all over: second, close up, fails in shape and unfinished tail, good eye and legs, fair comb: third, a grand white bird, weak in legs and beak, strong eye: fourth, good shape, not as well conditioned, strong eye, extra head points; fifth, somewhat smaller and not in full feather. A class of rare quality. First hen, a bird of highest quality with shape, color and condition combined: second, a beauty, clean cut and typical; third, fails just a mite on shape of back, fair legs, strong eye: fourth, similar to second, fails on comb and legs: fifth, a fine one, shown unfinished. First cockerel, a good Plymouth Rock all over, perfect condition, extra fine eye, good comb and legs, tail clean, well carried: second, another real beauty, fails on condition: third, grand shape, good comb, strong eye, back a trifle high and some narrow under: fourth, not at his best as yet but promises much, grand head and eye, weak legs: fifth, a white bird of fair shape, rather light in color of legs, fair comb, good eye. First pullet, one of the best we have ever handled, a beauty in type, good comb and eye, with perfect legs, snow white color, shown in best of condition, second, another extra fine one, fails in leg color, while clear in color, these are a shade lighter; third, a grand specimen in color, fails on shape of breast and back: fourth, a clean cut pullet, strong in shape, a trifle small: fifth, large and fine, unfinished in tail.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK: First cock a beautiful buff color, typical shape, a good handler: second, grand color, short legs, fair condition; third, a shade too light, excellent shape. First hen, a good even colored hen, fair comb, grand eye: second, another good buff, excepting tail color uneven; third, loses in shape of back. First cockerel, good in shape, extra color: second, equal to first excepting unfinished tail: third, a young bird and a trifle narrow under. First pullet, a clean, clear buff, free from shafting; second, very good, half a shade light; third, similar to second, but showing some shafting.

BY SHARPE BUTTERFIELD, WINDSOR.

I hardly know how or what to say about our great Ontario Show. One thing is certain—that the exhibit was large and good enough for a building as large again. When the poultry building was built it was supposed to hold about two thousand exhibits, and now, in 1907, the entries were somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,256, crowded, with over double the amount of entries, and something should be done before next year. One would expect that from such overcrowding as we have had this year that it would have caused a great deal of confusion. Happily that did not take place to any appreciable extent, but the superintendent and his assistants must have had a very tedious task, for every nook and corner was filled, with even three tiers of coops in some parts of the building, trying to place twice the number of entries where half the number would be ample. Our Ontario exhibitors are trying hard to make this the Canadian century, and surely the wheels of progress should not be stalled for want of more coops and a larger building. Think of just one part of this show—the Bantam Classes—which contained about 650 birds, just a good, large show of themselves, and

the quality of all exhibits deserves the building in accordance with their merits. The Ontario has grown to be the largest and best on the Continent, and the most successfully attended show I ever saw. Of the classes I judged I will endeavor to give to those who could not attend, a brief description of the competition.

Black Red Games: Were not out in their usual force. But the first four prizes went to very creditable birds.

Brown Reds: About the best and largest class I have ever met on this side of the Atlantic; first cock in nice show condition, and that had something to do with winning over the second. Second, if in equal condition should win over him, for he is a better colored bird. Third not as good in color as first and second. Hens, first a grand one in color, and if a little longer on leg, would be a sure winner almost anywhere. Second and third both good hens. First cockerel and first pullet very hopeful specimens; balance of class too immature to say positively how famous they may become.

Pyles: First cock quite a grand show bird; second, very long and straight on legs, but body shape is not very graceful. Hens, first, a grand, clean winner; second, except for too much coloring on wing and back, would bother even the first. Cockerels, first, a grand shapely bird, and with good care ought to round out for a great cock; second, another very good bird, not so shapely as first, but will improve with age. Pullets, a very nice class, and prizes fell to three good specimens.

Indian Games: Five cocks and not a middling one amongst them, and after first, second and third, I could have placed "Very Highly Commended." Hens, ten; first, grand in color and grand in body shape; second and third, close up to her; about six really good hens in this class Cockerels, nine; first not quite so shapely as second, but the absence of purple barring makes him a very valuable bird for the breeding yard; second, very shapely, but the purple was very much against him; third, not quite so shapely or short on leg, but about equal to second in purple barring. Balance of class very good. Pullets, eight; first, second and third very much alike in color, and lacing was grand; prizes fell pretty much on shapeliness. I think it would be a great improvement to use V. H. C., and H. C., where birds are deserving, though class may not contain more than four or five specimens.

I do not think Cornish Indian Game classes this year has ever been equalled at the Ontario for really good specimens.

There was a class for any other Standard variety Games, and it would be much better to have had read "Any other variety of Game," as pit Games are not Standard birds.

Black Red: 56 competitors, and competition keener than ever. In the cockerel class of 19 I could easily have acknowledged 12 out of the 19. This class was the best class I ever met, and any one of the 12 would grace and show with a first ribbon attached to his coop. Thirteen hens and nineteen pullets, and nearly every bird a top-notcher. Brown Reds, 27: a grand display, and some very meritorious birds amongst them. Duckwings, 29, and lots of good ones; a grand improvement, especially on females.

Pyles: We may call this the home of Pyle Bantams; 47 in number, and surely all the winners of extraordinary excellence. Notably strong were cocks and cockerels, and some changed hands at $30 to $50 a pound; while in hens and pullets competition was very strong. Whites, a great improvement; the improvement is so marked that few dare to engage in competition. Birchens, wonderful improvement, both in color and style.

Gold and Silver Sebrights, not room for a medium one to get a mention. Black Rose Combs was a wonderful class of good ones, especially so was first cock, first hen, first cockerel and first pullet, second and third prize birds following closely. White Rose Comb, much larger and better class than usual. The Cochin Bantam classes were heavy, and the Buffs and Blacks were par excellence. I had to leave several nice birds out of the prizes for tails having been tampered with. Whites hardly as strong as usual. Partridge Cochins were nothing like as heavy a class as last year, but in the winners about their only fault was larger in size than the other classes of Cochin Bantams. White Booted, a grand lot of birds. Japs, out in good force, and some very choice specimens got the awards. Polish Bearded and Unbearded, a decided improvement, especially so in good leg color.

Now for 632 Bantams, actual count, I have no doubt in my mind that this is the banner number ever shown at any annual show on this continent, a great show in themselves, and what they may lack in size as against the Asiatic family, they do not lack one iota in consequential dignity.

By L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby.

Polands, W. C. B.: First cock, grand crest, rich plumage, free from purple, good size; second, hardly as good as first in crest or tail shape; third, not as good in color, but has a grand crest. First hen, a good one, hard to beat in every section; second, not so large nor as rich in plumage. First cockerel, an easy winner, good color, with fine crest; second, not as good in color, about equal in shape; third, good crest but fails in color of plumage. First pullet, a grand one both in shape and color; beats second in color only. Golden: First cock a grand bird, wins easily, grand lacing, fine crest and the proper color; second, good bird, but fails in color. First hen, a grand one, good size and fair color; beats second in shape and color. First cock wins both in shape and color; the same can be said of the pullets. Golden bearded, all good; first cock, all Poland in shape, with good lacing, well formed crest; second, not as well laced. First hen, good crest and rich in plumage; second, about equal in crest, but lost to first in lacing on breast. First cockerel, beats second in both color and shape. First pullet, better in color. Silver: First cock wins on shape and condition over second. First hen, a grand one, and well shown, wins in color. First cockerel, wins in color over second; also first pullet. Buff Laced: Only two cocks; first, the lacing more distinct than second. First hen, a nice mellow Buff, fine lacing, in this point wins over second. First cockerel, a nice one, wins in color. First pullet, better buff than second.

R. C. W. Leghorns: A fine class; first cock, good shape, white plumage, with good comb; second, a good one, hardly as good in shape of comb or body. First hen, rather a neat one, fairly white, beats second in shape; second, better in color than third. First cockerel, a gem, pure white, with good comb, and in pink of condition; second, crowding hard, but hardly as nice in shape of tail or comb; third, also good, but fails a little in shape. First pullet, well shown, neat comb, and well up on legs, with well spread tail; second, very white, hardly as nice in comb; beats third in color.

Dorkings, White: Only fair. First cock wins in color over second. Same in hens. First cockerel only fair; wins over second easily. First

pullet, a very good one; second, poor. Colored Dorkings, a very good class. Will not make any special mention of same. Competition not close. Silver Dorkings, some grand birds, first cock, good color, great size, good shape, wins over second both in color and shape; second beats third in color. First hen, nice color, all Dorking in shape, wins in color over second, more particularly in breast color; second better in color and shape than third. First cockerel an extra good one, and in second had a good mate, only wins in tail and comb shape; third, not as good in color of body or hackle. First pullet, a large one, quite free from shafting, or "bricky" wing, in this particular wins over second; third, a very good one, but fails in breast shape and color.

ANDALUSIANS: A grand lot. First cock an extra good one, showing the proper color in all sections; second, a larger bird, but not as good in color, but better than third. First hen, neatly laced, and free from any mossiness in wings, good lobes; second, not as clear in color, shape good; third, a little dark in plumage. First cockerel, nice shape in most sections, good color, wins over second in color; third, not distinct enough in lacing. First pullet, fair in color, good shape, good lobes; second, not as good in color; third, too dark, good shape.

HOUDANS: The finest lot ever shown at this Exhibition. No doubt the twenty-five dollar cash special accounts for very large entry. First cock, good size, evenly mottled, good crest and beard, strong in bone, fourth and fifth toes well divided, a trifle better in color than second, and a little better in tail shape; third, not as distinct in mottling. First hen, an extra good one, well shown; beats second in color; third, hardly as nice in shape or as evenly mottled. First cockerel, a neat one, large, good crested beard, wins easily; second, not as good in shape but very distinct in mottling; third, a very good one, but loses in color. First and second pullet very close, first better in some sections in color; third, not as good in crest or beard.

BLACK JAVA: A few good one. Mottled, a small class, but good.

LA FLECHE: First cock, grand color, in this he wins over second. First hen, good color and nice shape; second, fails in color. First cockerel, good bird both in color and shape; second, hardly developed. First pullet wins in both color and shape.

CREVE COEURS: First cock, an extra good one, large, grand color, with well developed crest and beard; second, not quite as good in color. First hen, a big one, good in every section; second, not as good in crest or beard. First cockerel, wins in color over second. The same may be said in pullets.

RED CAPS: A very strong class. First cock, a nice color, good comb; second, not as rich in color; third, lacks shape in two or three sections. First hen, a grand one, nice comb, good color, wins easily; second, very good, but in color loses to first; third, not as good in comb, shape or in color of plumage. First cockerel, a dandy, grand comb, rich plumage, all Red Cap in shape; second, also a nice one, but in color not up to first; third, also good, but could not take the second owing to color. First pullet, a beauty, grand comb, very fine plumage; second, a nice one, not as good in color; third, not as nice a comb as second, fair color.

SILKIES: A nice class. The same may be said of Sultans.

A. O. VARIETY: Some very good birds; the Anconas probably took the largest share of the prizes.

JUDGED BY JAMES TUCKER, CONCORD, MICH.; REPORTED BY W. R. GRAHAM, GUELPH.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS: We are very pleased to note that there was a very good display of Reds. It is a difficult matter to judge a class of Rhode Island Reds. I have watched several judges, talked with many breeders, and I must say that there is a lack of unformity as to what is the exact shade of color that is desirable. However, this must be expected in a new breed. There also appears to be in the minds of some a lack of shape. As I understand it, the shape of a Rhode Island Red is similar to the Black Java, that is to say, they are a long backed variety. They are not like a Plymouth Rock at all, being not as wide, but much longer in the back. The first prize cock bird was a fairly good shape. There was a difference in the shade of color between the hackle and saddle, which is not altogether desirable; but the appearance of his color, from the outside, was so very nice, especially the breast color. The second was somewhat off in color, but not nearly so good in shape, and the third was somewhat undersized, but of nice color. These awards, I think, were well placed. The first hen was very good shape, indeed, and was also of good size. Many would object to her hackle. This bird, has, what I would term, a laced hackle, that is to say, she has a black centre and laced on the outside with brown and golden. I cannot interpret the coloring of this hackle as being ticked. This bird was perhaps a trifle uneven in color for an ideal, but still, considering her shape, size and pretty fair color, she would not be a bad kind for a winner; in fact, I think, she wins well, even considering her defects. The second hen is another nice shaped one, but has quite a variety of colors, but at the same time she is a good one. Some judges might have placed her higher up. The third hen has pretty good color, but too small. The first cockerel was certainly of fine color, as far as I could see, from the outside of the coop. If he handles as well as he looks he is a right good one for color. To my mind, he lacks length of body and depth also, that is to say, he is deficient in shape. The second was a better shaped bird, but this bird had some ticking in his hackle. Some breeders consider this ticking desirable, and others consider it a defect. The third is probably the best shaped one of the three, had pretty good color, but might have had better ear lobes, a little too much white showing. The fourth had nice color, and is rather Wyandotty in type. The first pullet when I saw her was not in good condition. She appeared to be quite sick. She is certainly a good shaped pullet, and has nice color, but was not feeling at all well. The second appeared to have good color, and has good shape, and was close up to the first, considering condition. The third is a nice little young one, but not ready to show yet. The fourth was mature, very good shape and color, and has a laced hackle.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS: The first cock has excellent shape, very fair color, and wins easily. The second is not so good in shape, has pretty fair color, but bad legs. The third has the best color of the three, from outside appearances, but is Wyandotte shaped. The first hen has fine shape, good size, but is a little mottled in color. The second is only fair in shape, and moderate in color. The same would apply to the third. The first cockerel has good color and good shape, and wins easily, and the second is not at all a bad one. These cockerels are good representatives of the breed. The third has nice outside color, but is a little Wyandotty in shape. The first pullet has a grand shape and color, but is a little bit off in head. Her head looks as if she had none too much constitution, but other than this, she is

a grand pullet. The second is immature yet, and, of course, is small. Some of these days she will be a grand one. The third and fourth were in one coop. They were nice colored birds, but a bit immature as yet.

By Wm. McNeil, London.

Light Brahmas: There were eleven cocks, all good ones; the first was a grand one, good head, comb and wattle, grand hackle, back a little short, grand tail, good leg and toe feathering, splendid color, and just right for showing; the second, a good one, not hardly so good in comb, fair hackle, a little longer in back than first, with a good tail, wanted about another week to be in good condition; third was close up to second. Balance of class all good ones, but hardly in fit condition for showing. Eleven hens, first was in pink of condition, splendid comb, good in head and ear lobes, grand hackle, good length of back, fine tail, good breast, good leg and toe feathers; second hen was a fine one with nice head and comb, a little darker in hackle than first, good length of back, but little off on color, a nicely laced tail, leg and toe feathers good; third was close up to second, in about two weeks she would give her a close run. I might say that there was only one poor hen in the whole class. Eleven cockerels; first, a beauty, with a grand head, comb and wattles, splendid hackle, with a grand back, a very fine tail, good leg and toe feathers; second will make a hard one to beat, tail was hardly full enough, and he was a little sappy, in about two weeks he will be fit to win anywhere; third, another good one, will make a grand old cock. Balance of class all good ones. Twelve pullets; first was a nice one, beautiful head, nice comb and wattles, with a grand neck and fine tail, splendid length of back; second, another good one, this is a pullet that will be heard from again, but wants about a month to be in shape for showing. She was a little sappy and her tail was hardly out, but she was extra good in color; third was another good one, but hardly as good in hackle or back as second; fourth was close up but lacked size. The Light Brahma class was the best I ever saw in Canada.

Dark Brahmas: Were a fair class; six cock birds; first was a good one, in nice condition, with a good head and comb, grand hackle, nice length of back with good tail, good breast, nice wing, good leg and toe feathering, good bird all through; second was another good one, hardly as good in comb, fair neck, good back, nice tail, with good saddle and good clear wing, not as good on breast as first, good leg and toe feathers; third, another fair bird, close up to second. Balance of class good birds. Eight hens; first a grand one, good steel grey all through, splendidly pencilled, but a little rusty on back; second and third, good ones, close up to first. Balance of class fair. Five Cockerels; first a nice one, an easy winner, good head and fair comb with nice hackle and back, and saddle, nice tail, good leg and toe feathers, second another nice bird, a fair comb and head, good hackle, nice back and saddle, good tail, nice leg and toe feathering; third, close up to second. Balance of class fair. Five pullets; first was a good one, with nice head and comb, grand hackle, with nice length of back, good steel grey, with beautiful pencilling all through, breast grand, about the best pencilling I have seen on a dark Brahma for a long time. Her only fault was she was a little narrow and coarse on hock, but otherwise, was a good one; second was very good, nice head and comb, fair hackle, good shape and back, but not as good in color as first. Balance of class fair.

Buff Cochins: Five cocks; first was a grand one, splendid head and comb, with a grand neck, nice colored back, good shape, with a beautiful

tail and extra fine shaped and colored breast, without a break from breast to toe feather. This bird was fit to win anywhere; second, close up, a little off on comb, hardly as good on front as first; third was a nice little one. Balance of class good. Eight hens; first a beauty, great size, and one shade all through, grand head and comb, just in the pink of condition for showing; second, another good one, but a little high in color, and a little down behind and only for that she would have run the first pretty close; third, another good one, but not as good in color as second; fourth he was a good big one, hardly as sound in color as third but a little down behind. Balance of class good. Five cockerels; first was the best shaped bird in the Cochin class, he had grand head and comb, splendid shaped neck and the same color from head to tail, grand back, good shaped tail, fine leg and toe feathers, and without a break in front; second, another good one, but not in such condition for showing, and not as well matured as first; third, another good one, close up to second. Balance of class good. Nine pullets; first was a grand one, fine head and comb, splendid shaped neck of grand color, with a good back and nice tail, grand leg and toe feathers, and nice color all over, this pullet was fitted up to perfection; second, another good one, with a fair head and comb, good neck, nice shaped back, but not so uniform in color as first, splendid leg and toe feathering; third, another good one, close up to second, but hardly fit for show. Balance of class good. I think this was the best class of Buff Cochins I have had the pleasure of seeing for a long time. The owners may well feel proud of this class.

Partridge Cochins: Six cocks; first was a good one, with a nice head and good comb, good hackle, nice short back, good saddle and carried a nice tail, with a nice breast, good leg and toe feathering and close to the ground; second, another good one, and close up to first; about the same would apply to the third. Balance of class fair. Six hens; first, hardly large enough, with nice head, and fair comb, grand pencilling and good coloring all over; second, a better size, but hardly as good in pencilling or color; third, close up. Six cockerels; first was very young and sappy, a little leggy, but good hackle and saddle color; second was better shaped but lacked on saddle and hackle, otherwise a nice bird; third ran second hard for honors. Balance of class fair. Nine pullets; first, a good one, but hardly big enough, good in shape, grand in color; second, a fair one; third, close up. Balance of class medium.

Black Cochins: No cocks. First hen but a fair one. Three cockerels, first was a good one, splendid shape, good color, all a Cochin. Four pullets; first was a nice one, good head and comb, nice shaped neck and back and of good color; second and third, both good ones.

White Cochins: Three cocks; first a grand big bird, splendid color, good shape; second and third both good ones. Five hens; first a nice one, splendid color, good shape, lots of leg and toe feather; second and third both good ones. Balance of class fair. Four cockerels; first a nice one, grand in color, splendid shape; second was a nice one, not so good in color. Balance of class close up. Four pullets; first an easy winner, grand color, splendid shape, lots of leg and toe feathers; second, another good one, hardly as good in color as first; third, a fair bird, a little better shape than second. Balance good.

Black Langshans: Five cocks; first, the right type, good high standing bird, with good comb and long neck, short back, with a high tail, a pair of good shoulders, grand in color, with fair leg and toe feathers; second, a little short on leg, too long on back, with good head and comb, tail

hardly long enough; third, another good bird, hardly as good in color as second. Balance of class good. Six hens; first, a good one, nice head and comb, good neck and back, nice length of tail, grand color, stood well up; second, another nice one, fair head and comb, good neck, fair back, not hardly as good in color as first, nice leg and toe feathers; third, a good one, close up to second. Five cockerels; first, a beauty, best bird in class, nice head and comb, good length of neck, nice short back, high tail, good length of leg, splendid color and fine type; second, another good one, but hardly high enough on leg, and a little long on back; third, another good bird, fair comb, nice neck, not short enough on back, grand in color. Balance of class good. Five pullets, a grand lot; first had a nice head but a spike out of comb, with a nice long neck, short and broad on back with a high tail, good length of leg, and fine breast; a great pity her comb was spoiled, as she is an extra good one; second, another nice one, good head and comb, good length of neck, but a little too long on back, grand tail, and splendid color; third, close up to second. Balance of section good. This was a grand class.

WHITE LANGSHANS: Four cocks; first, a big bird, white as snow, with a nice head and fair comb, but a little too blocky, too much Orpington type; second, a fair bird, good length of leg, but a little creamy; third, close up. Balance of class fair. Eight hens; first, nice hen with fair comb, nice neck, a little long in back, good tail, hardly high enough on leg; second, a fair hen, nice head, good comb, a little long on back; third, close up, bit off in color. Seven cockerels; first was a good one, nice head and comb, good neck, fair back, good tail, hardly high enough up; second, hardly as big as first; third, a nice bird but off in color. Balance, fair. Seven pullets; first, a fairly good one, nice comb, good length of neck, a little long on back, good tail, hardly deep enough on body; second and third, both fair. Balance of class fair. There is a lot of room to improve the White Langshans, as they are away behind the blacks. There were good ones, but they got spoiled in the washing. Only on that account some would have changed places.

G. S. HAMBURGS: Three cocks; first was a good one, hard to beat, he had a grand comb, fair lobes, good hackle and saddle, with nice back, not hardly good enough on breast; second and third, both fair. Five hens; first, a good one in color, with fair comb, neck, good back and tail, nice breast; second, another good one, but hardly ripe; third, close up. Balance, fair. Three cockerels; all nice birds, but hardly fit. Three pullets; first, a nice one, good color, nice spangles, and in good condition; second and third, both good.

S. S. HAMBURGS: Five cocks; first, comb a little coarse, fair lobes and wattles, with nice back, good saddle and hackle, fair tail, good breast; second, another fair bird, but hardly fit. Balance of class good. Not a poor cock in the lot. Six hens; first, a grand, big one, good comb and earlobes, a little dark about the head and hackle, with a grand back, good tail, nice breast; second, another good one, nice head and comb, fair neck, good back, tail and breast, hardly as big as first one; third, another good one, close up. Balance good. Five cockerels; first, a nice comb, splendid lobes, good spangled neck and back, nice clear tail, good on breast; second, a good one, fair comb, good lobes, with a better back and hackle, grand color and tail, if he had held it a little higher he would have been placed first. He will make a grand cock bird; third, another nice one, fair comb, good hackle, saddle and back, with a fair tail, close up to second. Balance of class, all good. Seven

pullets; first, a nice one, a little long on back but will make a grand hen with the right shaped spangle; second, another good one, grand in color; third, close up. If these three had not been shown there would still have been some worthy to win the prizes.

G. P. HAMBURGS: Two cocks; both good ones, not much choice between them; first had a grand tail. One grand hen. Three cockerels; first a nice one, an easy winner; second, a nice one, third was too young, but good. Three pullets; first, a nice one, in pink of condition; second, another good one; third, was too young, but will be a grand hen, she is finely pencilled and grand in color.

S. P. HAMBURGS: Three cocks; first, a nice one, nice head and comb, grand in color, with well laced sickles; second and third, both good ones. Three hens; first, a good one, nice comb and wattles, good neck, well and finely pencilled all over; second and third, a littler darker. Two cockerels; first, a beauty, grand comb and ear lobes, nice neck, good back and beautifully laced tail; second, another good one. Two grand pullets; first was best in pencilling.

BLACK HAMBURGS: Three cocks; first was very stylish, with good comb and earlobes, grand tail, splendid shape; second, fair bird, not as good as first; third, a nice bird, but out of condition. Two hens, good enough to win anywhere. Two fine cockerels; first had good comb and earlobes, nice tail; second, nearly as good. Two nice pullets; good size, fine in color, both about the same. The Hamburg class was not a large one, but the quality was good, and it is a great pity that more fanciers do not breed Hamburgs. There are no better layers and they are a splendid table fowl. I have seen them killed and dressed and it would do you good to see a nice Hamburg fattened up for the table.

BY W. R. GRAHAM, MANAGER POULTRY DEPARTMENT, GUELPH.

DRESSED POULTRY: There was a larger display of dressed poultry this year than we have had in previous years. Not only was there an increase in the number shown, but also in the quality. I doubt very much whether we have seen as good birds at any previous Winter Fair as were shown this year.

There appears to be some misunderstanding by some breeders as to what kind of a chicken is wanted. I would like to draw attention in the commencement to the fact that we do not want to encourage the production of yellow, hard fleshed, cross-legged birds. What we want is a chicken with an abundance of soft white meat. By this we mean we want a bird with a long breast and the meat extending to the very tip of the breast bone. The flesh should be soft to the touch and a kid glove finish. There should be a good development of fattened flesh on the back, but the birds should not be overdone, *i.e.*, they should not be so fat as to be patchy. We like to see chickens with smooth legs, and as said before, the flesh must be white. The color of the flesh of the chickens exhibited this year was not as good as we have seen in some previous years. Taking up the classes in general I would say that the display of Brahmas was better than usual. They are particularly better in the lack of prominence of the breast bone. The softness of the flesh and the well-covered breast bones was very evident in the winners The Cochins were of nice color in flesh, was fairly soft, but they lacked width of body and covering of the breast bone. In the display of Langshans, the first prize pair were of the white variety, were fair color,

very nicely dressed and the flesh was soft and evenly distributed. This pair won quite easily. The second and third prize pairs were of the black variety, and were not so well fleshed, nor yet were they so well dressed, although, in this particular they were not so very far behind. There was very keen competition in the display of Plymouth Rock cockerels. We had to throw out one of the best birds for having white legs. This seemed to be rather a debatable point in the minds of some of the exhibitors. Our prize list does not offer prizes for cross-breeds, and we must apply some of the disqualifying clauses for live poultry. For example, white legged Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Wyandottes, and White legged Leghorns, etc., cannot be considered in competition, because they must be cross-bred chickens, or at least, if shown in the live poultry class would be disqualified. The majority of the prizes for Rock cockerels were won by one exhibitor. These birds excelled the others in the extreme development of flesh upon the breasts and the width of body.

There were some beautiful white skinned chickens shown by another exhibitor, which were not quite fat enough and one serious objection to them was in the lack of width of body and too much depth of breast bone, which made the birds appear unattractive. Had these birds been wider in body and less in depth, their superior color might have helped them much to have won. What is said of the Plymouth Rock cockerels equally applies to the pullets. The second prize pair of pullets lacked width of body, winning largely on color and softness of flesh.

In the Wyandotte class we had two or three good pairs of chickens shown and the rest were very ordinary. I cannot understand exactly why we did not get a good display of good Wyandottes. The Wyandotte breeders claim that they have the ideal chicken, but never yet have they put up an exhibit anyway near that put up by some of the other breeders.

The first prize pair of Wyandotte cockerels this year were extremely good, the breast bone being long and extra well covered with soft white meat. They were certainly an ideal pair of chickens and won the sweepstakes for the best pair of chickens of any breed in the Show. Outside of one other pair, the appearance of the display of Wyandottes did not amount to much.

In Orpingtons, we had some good chickens. The Orpingtons as usually shown are very prominent in their breast bones. They have always appeared to me to be somewhat rough and coarse as a market chicken and a lack of meat covering of the breast bone. None of these objections would apply to the first prize pair of cockerels. These were not deep breasted chickens, but were only moderately deep and extremely well covered with meat. I have never seen before Orpington chickens so well fleshed as were these, and I am almost tempted to say that I expect never to see another pair. They, to my mind, were a freak, because there was nothing else in their class that would compare with them. As far as I could tell they appeared to be pure-bred, and I should think that the feeder must have selected from an enormous number of birds to find two birds with such excellent development of breast meat. There were a lot of good birds shown in the Orpington class and the distinction between the winners and those that did not win was largely in the softness of the flesh and in the covering of the breast bones, also in the neatness in dressing.

There was only a fair show of Dorkings. In Black Minorcas the quality was much better than usual and the first prize pair were certainly good chickens.

There was a large class of Leghorns shown. There were some shown in this class that looked like Plymouth Rocks for size, but they had large combs

and large white ear lobes, and I presume were pure-bred Leghorns, but I have never before seen Leghorns the size of these birds. The birds in this class had fairly hard flesh.

The class of Games was fairly good, better than we have had before, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. They were not as fat as they should be.

The display of ducks was larger than usual, but not up to the mark in quality. For some unknown reason the majority of the ducks exhibited this year were as yellow as gold. The awards were placed on the birds that had the greatest development of meat and the least development of the extreme yellow color. As in previous years a pair of Black Cayuga ducks won the sweepstakes. This has happened several times.

The display of geese was good. The winning pairs were very white and nicely dressed. There were larger geese in the Show than these, but they were not nearly so well dressed and were too yellow. If some more exhibitors can get their geese white, there will be an interesting competition among the geese.

The display of turkeys was fairly good, particularly the prize pair of young Toms.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, 1908.

Honorary President.................................ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood.
President.................................LT.-COL. R. MCEWEN, Byron.
Vice-President.................................JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
Secretary-Treasurer.................................A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

Executive Committee.—Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron; John Bright, Myrtle; Wm. McNeil, London; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Wm. Jones, Zenda; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Committee on Cattle.—John Bright, Myrtle; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Robert Miller, Stouffville; John M. Tyson, Guelph; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; James Bowman, Guelph.

Committee on Sheep. John Jackson, Abingdon; James Tolton, Walkerton; A. W. Smith; Robert Miller; James Millar, Guelph; Lt.-Col. R. McEwen.

Committee on Swine.—Wm. Jones; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; G. B. Hood, Guelph; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. E. Brethour, Burford; John Barber, Guelph.

Dairy Committee.—W. W. Ballantyne; Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; John McKee, Norwich.

Poultry Committee.—Wm. McNeil; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park; F. A. Woodward, Toronto; W. R. Graham, Guelph; R. Oke, London; J. H. Saunders, London.

Judging Competition Committee.—Prof. G. E. Day; A. W. Smith; J. E. Brethour; John Jackson; W. W. Ballantyne; R. Miller; R. W. Wade, O. A. C., Guelph.

Seed Committee.—G. A. Putnam, Toronto; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; L. H. Newman, Ottawa; John Barber; G. B. Hood.

Reception Committee.—J. P. Downey, M.P.P., Guelph; Hon. Nelson Monteith, Toronto; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa; Arthur Johnston; A. W. Smith; President G. C. Creelman, Guelph; Mayor Newstead, Guelph; A. F. H. Jones, Guelph; A. W. Tyson; J. M. Duff, Guelph; Lt.-Col. R. McEwen; H. Guthrie, M.P., Guelph; J. M. Struthers, Guelph and Chairman Reception Committee, Guelph.

Superintendent of Buildings.—D. G. Hanmer, Burford.

Assistant Superintendent.—J. H. Saunders, London.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

RECEIPTS.

Legislative Grant	$6,539.00
Prince of Wales Prize	50.00
Gate Receipts	2,002.60
Advertising in Prize List	465.00
Canadian Seed Growers' Association, prizes	180.00
Dominion Shorthorn Association, special prizes	315.00
Canadian Ayrshire Association, special prizes	20.00
Canadian Ayrshire Association, through Dominion Cattle Association prize	45.00
Holstein Friesian Association of Canada, special prizes	25.00
Holstein Friesian Ass'n. of Canada, through Dominion Cattle Ass'n., prizes	80.00
Canadian Hereford Ass'n., through Dominion Cattle Ass'n., prizes	14.00
Dominion Swine Association, grant	200.00
Ontario Yorkshire Society, grant	100.00
Milk sold from Dairy	134.45
Dressed poultry sold	127.65
Sale of carcasses	897.86
Birds sold in selling class	104.00
Sale of seed exhibits	64.35
Fees	3,073.27
Special cash poultry prizes	560.02
Sale of catalogues	17.57
Prize money refunded	12.00
Cheque not cashed	.50
	$15,027.27

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer as per last Report	$504.66
Directors' Expenses	249.81
Postage and Stationery	282.21
Printing and advertising	1,176.51
Office help, including expenses at Show	595.65
Telegraph, telephone, interest and express	115.94
Judges, judges' clerks and ring committees	558.85
Lecturers and public meetings	316.95
Reporting meetings	75.00
City of Guelph, annual payment re Fair Building	260.00
Lighting building	167.18
Heating building	58.38
Milk sold	134.45
Dressed Poultry sold	127.75
Carcasses sold	898.43
Birds sold, sale class	104.00
Seed grain sold	63.70
Prizes paid	8,467.00
General help, including Superintendent and Assistants	721.76
Block test expenses	112.33
Alterations and repairs	147.63
Feed, straw and shavings	202.70
Refunds of entry fees	33.75
Freight on cattle exhibits, Toronto Junction	34.00
Judging competition	12.50
Auditor	15.00
Miscellaneous	28.15
	$15,464.29

Balance due Treasurer, January 31st, 1908... $437.02

Examined and found correct, this 17th day of March, 1908.

(Signed) J. M. DUFF,
Auditor.

(Signed) ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
President.

(Signed) A. P. WESTERVELT,
Treasurer.

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.

The Show for 1908 was held at Ottawa, on January 20th to 24th. On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the Howick Pavilion, at which the following addresses were given. Dr. James Mills acted as Chairman.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By Mayor D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa.

On behalf of the City of Ottawa, it gives me great pleasure to welcome The Fat Stock Show Association, and The Poultry Association, again to Ottawa. Last year I had the privilege of welcoming these Associations on the occasion of their annual Show, and on the way home somebody told me I had made a good speech, and I was naturally pleased at that. And this year when I was asked to say a few words and remembered I had made a good speech last year, I thought I would make the same speech again, but the difficulty is, that I have forgotten it. However, I remembered one thing about it, and perhaps that was the one feature that made it attractive, and that is, that it was very short.

I made a mistake last year in not attending the lectures that were given, because if I had I would be more qualified to say something really learned about fat stock or poultry. I might, perhaps, have been able to have said something about how the hen could be made to lay two eggs in twenty-four hours, or how to ventilate a stable; and I must try to attend the lectures this year, because of course, I am going to be Mayor next year, and I promise you that I will be qualified at that time. I remember once speaking at a dairy meeting, and they told me that I made a good hit because I said I did not own a cow, but if I did, I would belong to a cow-testing association. I did not know what that was, but I heard someone talking about it, and I thought it was all right.

Seriously, it is a great privilege to Ottawa to have this Annual Show in our midst, and I can assure you that it is fully appreciated, because without proper cattle and poultry, and dairy products, where would we be in a city like Ottawa? We are absolutely dependent for our chief nutrition on the products of the dairy and the farm, and therefore, we are very glad to know that these things are so flourishing, because it, no doubt, means a great benefit to the community.

The City of Ottawa has not been altogether dormant in improving dairy products. We realized a year ago, that perhaps an improvement could be made in the milk supply in this city, and some of the farmers and dairymen who were supplying the milk thought that we might have minded our own business, but I did not think so. We employed a skilled Veterinary Surgeon, a Government man, who went out and examined all the cow stables, and he reported on them, and on his report we found it wise to appoint a permanent officer, who would go about among the dairymen who supply milk to the City of Ottawa, and give them the benefit of his skill, just in the same

way that the gentlemen who are going to lecture to you will give you the benefit of their skill. Everybody must believe that the City of Ottawa is materially benefited by this appointment, and we are getting a better quality of milk than we ever did before.

There is one other improvement which I would like the City of Ottawa to take up, which may be of some interest to this industry in the production of fat stock, and that is, I think the City of Ottawa, sooner or later, and I hope it will be as soon as possible, should establish a Municipal abattoir and cattle-yard. To-day, we have a by-law which prohibits the killing of cattle within the limits of the city. There is no recognized abattoir for this city, or any place in the county around Ottawa, and while a farmer can kill on his own farm for his own purpose, yet a city butcher cannot kill in the City of Ottawa. I would like to get some place, not too far from the city, in the township of Nepean, near the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railroad, get a farm of fifty or one hundred acres, and establish there a Municipal abattoir and cattle-yard. I mention Nepean, because Gloucester does not like us any more because we closed up the rendering plant. Some regulation could be made whereby no meat could be offered for sale on the market unless it had been killed at this abattoir or inspected by a competent official.

I promised at the beginning that I would not speak very long, and again welcoming you to Ottawa, I thank you for your kind attention.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By Dr. James Mills, Ottawa.

Although I am not associated with the farming community as I was some years ago, I may say that I have not lost my interest in that part of the population of this Dominion. I spent a great deal of time very intimately associated with the farmers of Ontario, and to some extent, with the farmers of other provinces of the Dominion, and I think I am safe in saying, that, taking the farming community as you find it, in all parts of the country, we may say that for intellectual power and moral stability, the farming section of the community would compare favorably with any other section. My reason for saying that is this: learned professions have been very largely recruited from the farming community, and men prominent in all lines of professional life in this country have come very largely from the farming community, and the strongest and best men we have are very often from that source; and, therefore, I think I am safe in saying that in an intellectual power, such as can be developed on the farm, we have the highest type of intellectuality that is to be found in the country. And we can say, in the matter of moral stability, the farming community can compare with any other class of people in the country. During the time I was travelling from one point to another in this Province of Ontario, I noticed at once, in the different classes of the farming community, generally speaking, they are the most intelligent and progressive class of farmers who are fruit growers and stock raisers, and I think you will find that to be generally true.

I may say to the Mayor, in reply to his address of welcome, that these farmers present, whether poultry men, live-stock men, or whatever they may be, appreciate his words of welcome. I think, if there is anything that is

needed more than another in this eastern part of the province, it is the bringing of the citizens of Ottawa and the farmers in this part of the country more closely together, so that they shall be more interested, the one with the other. I would like to see a gathering of this kind occupy the greater part of that large hall out there. The last time I was at Amherst, Nova Scotia, a hall holding two thousand people was filled to the last chair in the rear, and I understand the hall is now scarcely sufficient for the ladies and gentlemen who gather there from about fifteen to thirty miles around, to listen to the addresses. The question for the Directors of this Show and for the people of the City of Ottawa is to consider how they can best rouse the farmers of the eastern part of the province to come together here, and make this Show something like what they have in Guelph. You have an admirable building. I am surprised to see such a fine hall. There is nothing to compare to it in Guelph, and you want to arouse the farmers of this eastern part, and get them to believe there is something worth coming for, and get your halls filled up, and stir up the enthusiasm of the people, and if you get the citizens here, it will extend to the farmers. I understand you have an excellent Poultry Show. In reply to the Mayor, I wish to say that the farmers appreciate a hearty reception as no other class of people do.

We are very glad to have with us here to-night, Lieut.-Colonel Matheson, the able, intelligent and progressive Treasurer of Ontario. He is interested especially with the eastern part of the Province. He was at the Fat Stock Show in Guelph not long since, and we will be glad to hear him this evening, and if he can do anything to help this eastern part of the province, especially the farmers, including the dairymen, poultry men and stockmen, and stir up their interest in this Show, he will do good work for the country.

ADDRESS.

By Geo. C. Creelman, President Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

It gives me the greatest possible pleasure to-night to bring you greetings from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. You have heard Lieut.-Colonel Matheson say something about the institution with which it is my pleasure to be connected. At the present time, we have over eight hundred students, and from them I bring you greetings. I want to say that boys and girls from the Provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and from Newfoundland; from the United States, from Mexico and Brazil, from the Argentine Republic, and from South Africa, India, and Japan; from all these countries we have students in attendance. They come to the Ontario Agricultural College to learn Ontario farming methods, that they may go back to these various countries I have mentioned and give their people some of the good things that are practised here by the people of Ontario.

We have one hundred and twenty-five girls, one hundred and twelve of whom are in residence, learning simple home duties that their mothers had to learn by hard experience, the simple home duties of cooking and sewing, and the weekly washing. It does not seem very much to send your girl away from home for. It does not seem that it is worth while to take a girl away from home sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen years of age, to learn to do these simple things. Her mother is a good cook, and has done the washing week after week, and it does not seem right to send her away to

learn to do these things, and yet I do not know of one girl who has come to the McDonald Institute, and who has taken up systematically these three homely things that she must practise every week of her life, but has not said that she did learn to do the work more systematically. She has learned to save steps, has learned to use simple and improved machinery, and has learned to make the very most of the good things that she finds upon the farm. She has been able to use milk and butter and flour and eggs and other products of the farm, in ways that she did not appreciate before. She goes back home, and is willing to hang up her hat in the hall, and go back into the kitchen, and help her mother to do the things of every-day life. Therefore, I believe there is room for an institution of this kind.

Of the seven hundred boys in attendance at the present time, most of them come from the Province of Ontario, but we have a few from most of the countries in the world. We have three hundred green men who never went to college before, and most of them have never been anywhere except in the country schools. Some of them have their sons with them, and one has got his grandson with him; three generations studying, learning from one another, asking questions, staying at the college for two weeks, and taking the short course. I did not come all the way down here to talk about the Agricultural College. I have been all over this country in professional capacity, as Superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes, and then as President of the College, and I have been able to see something that I have been able to compare with other things. I have travelled with Senator Derbyshire pretty nearly all over Eastern Ontario. I have met him at Dairy Conventions and Farmers' Institutes, and you cannot rub up against a man like that, and have him rub you up against everybody else, without observing something which will benefit you.

I want to tell you some things I have seen. The text I wish to use, is in these words,—"The individual, in farming, is after all, the all-important factor,"—and I want to follow that up by saying this, that hardly a week or month passes but that some man from the country or from the city will walk into my office, after looking at the sheep and cattle, hogs and horses, and will say, "You have a fine lot of stuff up here;" and we are very proud of it, but he rarely goes out of the office without stopping to say, "I could do the same thing if I had the Government at the back of me." I want to say right here, that is a lie. You have in this Show, a lot of cattle, and in the first row you have a number bred by James Leask, of South Ontario. He has no Government at his back, yet that same James Leask, without any Government at his back, bred and fed an animal which he took over to the great Live Stock Show at Chicago, and there, in competition with the cattle of the States of the Union and of the Provinces of the Dominion, won first prize and the trophy, and carried off the world's honors.

I want to say that it is always foolishness to say that because our stock looks well, or Mr. Grisdale's stock looks well, or Senator Edward's stock looks well, that your stock cannot be got to look as well. It takes just as much brain in the management and breeding of stock, as it does in any other business in the world, and the Government cannot help one bit in it.

It was my privilege last week, at the Western Dairymen's Association, in the town of Woodstock, in the absence of Mr. A. F. MacLaren, to present a silver medal to a young man in Western Ontario, who sent milk to the factory and who got the largest amount of milk from his cows during the season of 1907. And will you believe me, if I say that that young man came forward with the records taken at the factory, by the Instructor and Inspector, and he could hardly say "Thank you," he was so little-used to appearing in public. Yet, his herd produced an average of 8,000 pounds each,

—the average cow in Ontario produces about 3,000 pounds,—and this man had graded his cows, and he was only thirty years of age, and he did it without the assistance of the Government or anyone else, by his own intelligence. We have got good cows in Ontario. If you could have gone with Lieut.-Colonel Matheson through the States he went through, you would have come back believing that we have got some of the best cattle in the world, and that the cattle of the Province of Ontario are pretty good cattle, if they only had the chance. What we want, is that the man behind the cow shall take just a little more personal and scientific interest in his business.

The second point that I want to make is, that we want no bigger farms but better farms. I would like to see every farmer growing the regular four year rotation, plowing under clover to increase the fertility of his soil. The farmer to-day, who is selling his hay, or the farmer who is selling anything that the other fellow is going to take and turn into the beast and make money out of it, is a very foolish farmer indeed. I believe that we can let the West pretty well raise our grain for making flour. I believe it is a good thing that at one time we produced in Ontario, thirty-two million bushels of wheat in the year, and that we are now only producing about twenty million bushels. I believe it is a good thing, and why? Because we are raising twice as many oats, and three times as much barley, and they are being fed to our young stock, and are being turned off in the shape of butter, milk, cheese, poultry and bacon, and these products are being taken directly from the farmer to the consumer, and more fertilizing matter is left on the farm, and the farmer is better off.

I am not harping to-night. I am not complaining. The farmers of the Province of Ontario have doubled their out-put in the last ten years, without an appreciable increase in population or acreage, and that is a good showing, and yet, we can get twice as much out of our farms as we are getting at the present time.

The third point is not more varieties of crops, but a better knowledge of the ones we have. We have been sending out from the Agricultural College; and Dr. Saunders has been sending out from the Experimental Farm, different kinds of wheat, oats, barley, roots and forage crops, which will yield twice as much as the average crops that are planted on our farms, and I say it is high time that we were looking to the other side of the question, and see if we cannot get hold of some of these seeds. It seems lamentable that, although in business life, in banking and manufacturing if you go in and tell them how they can double their money without any appreciable expense, they will pay you a good deal for that information, or if you can do it for them they will take you into their employ, and pay you a large salary, and yet, it has been one of the hardest things we have had to do, after we have become absolutely sure by years of experience; after we have become just as sure as we are sure of anything, that certain varieties of seeds give a much better yield, we cannot get the farmers to plant that sort of seed and get the advantage of it on their own farms.

The fourth point I wish to make is,—not better implements, but a better care of them, and a better knowledge of how to fix them when they get out of order. We have established recently at the Agricultural College, a Department for the manipulation of farm machinery, and you would be surprised to find how many mechanics are being developed among the boys. They are not allowed to do much with the machinery at home, and therefore were not interested in the work, but we have them take the machines apart and put them together. They take a mower or a binder apart or take a plow all to pieces and then put it together again, and they find out a lot of things

about the machinery that they never knew before. Formerly, the agent sold them the machine, and told them how to use it, and they would go ahead and use it, and when they ran up against something wrong, they sent for the agent. I believe it would be worth the farmers' while to take an old machine or even a new one and go over it, and it would save the boy a lot of trouble and heart-burnings when he takes charge of a farm of his own.

Another point. Not bigger barns and stables but barns and stables better arranged and better ventilated. I think that is a good point. Although our barns may not be falling down, many of them are not put together too well, and when you go into them sometimes in the morning, the odor is so strong that you want to draw back, and you wonder how the cattle live in that sort of an atmosphere. I believe we are getting our barns too warm. We prepare for the extreme cold days. I believe, it would be better to let them get a little chilly than to keep them in poorly ventilated stables. I am not advocating keeping our cows in cold stables, but they should have plenty of fresh air. The time has come when we cannot any longer afford to house those good animals in poor barns. The dairy business is making the land in Eastern Ontario rise in value. You cannot buy any farm for twice the price you could have got them for before the dairying came in to the County of Leeds. How are we going to do all these things? A meeting here and there arouses a little excitement, gets the people talking, but that will not do. I think the dairymen have done very well in getting the instructors to go around in the way they do. My opinion is, it would be money well spent if we had one man in every county, who had been properly educated to the job, and would be in a position to be at the beck and call of the farmers in the county, to go out and help them in their difficulties just when the difficulties occur. I believe, if we had a few young men who knew the farm practices before they went to the College to do this work, it would be a good thing for the farming community. I say, send the boys of the farm to the Agricultural College, and let them get a scientific knowledge of the job, with the farm knowledge they have got at home, and then put one of these young men in a town, and let him open an office, as has been done in Perth, Morrisburg, Lindsay, Essex, Galt, and Collingwood. We want less spasmodic teaching, and more teaching every day of the week, and, then these sixteen-year-old girls will be driven clean out of the schools. There will not be room for them, because the young men will be asking for better education, and they will attend the Agricultural High Schools. We are now teaching one per cent. of the eligible agricultural sons, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years, and the other ninety-nine per cent. are going without it. But that young man who took the silver medal at Woodstock, has only been testing his own cows for about one year, and he brought his average up to eight thousand pounds per cow. We had one cow at the College last year, and we weighed every pound of her milk and she gave twenty thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight pounds in one year. You see the difference between the average of the Province of Ontario (three thousand pounds) and that cow. Could any other business in the world stand that sort of thing? There are great possibilities for the farmers of the Province of Ontario. If every man would make up his mind that he was going to have a cow of that kind, and bring her out to this Show, we would have a very big Show here next year.

The farmer must be better educated for the work, because *first*,—One-quarter of the cows in Eastern Ontario are not producing; one-quarter are actually not paying for their feed. And *second*,—The average yield of our staple crops, grasses and forage crops and roots is less than one-third of

the maximum. The average farmer is not getting more than one-third of the crop that the best farmers are getting. *Third*,—Our soils in many parts of the country are being worn out because there has not been proper rotation or because they are not conserving the energy and are selling the very life out of the farm. *Fourth*,—Patent stock foods at big prices are a mistake when practically the same ingredients might be mixed on the farm. *Fifth*,—Small seed and broken seed in the seed sown upon the average farm reduces the crop one-half. *Sixth*,—Every stone pile, every stump and every wet spot reduces the acreage, but not the labor.

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS DELIVERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.

Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, occupied the chair at the meeting devoted to subjects relating to dairying, and opened the meeting with the following remarks:

The display in some portions of the show is not what I would look for. Evidently, the public interest in this portion of the province is not evidenced in the show we have in the building. However, we have a number of animals, which illustrate the high-class beef animal, which might well be examined and studied, by those having the beef production in mind. Conditions seem to be moving towards dairying in the eastern portions of the province, and we hope that next year dairying will be more emphasized in your exhibits at this show. The exhibit in the swine department is well up to the expectation of the officers of the Department. It exemplifies the large interest it represents in this portion of the province. The production of cattle, sheep, and swine, and poultry is of great importance, and their great importance is, apparently, not recognized by the consuming public. The price of agricultural products is rapidly increasing, and this, apparently, is something that is not considered, to any great extent, by the wage earners in the industrial centres. They do not appreciate, to the full extent, what this means. The purchasing power of a dollar is decreasing, therefore, the wage of a worker must, necessarily, increase to keep pace. There are a great many interests radiating out from this advance in food products. In the first place, we, as agriculturists, must recognize that there is going to be, from time to time, a great difference in the price between the good and the poor products that we have for sale, therefore, it behooves us, as far as possible, to try to produce nothing but the best, and, by doing that, we will induce consumption, and increase our markets to that extent. I noticed recently in an article on the economic side of this great question, that, as gold was the standard of value, and the increased amount of gold put into circulation in the world, during the last century, is 2,500 per cent., and it would follow, naturally, that food products, to keep pace with it, would have to increase 2,500 per cent., but they have not increased to that extent. Therefore, gold to-day will buy less of food products than it would at the beginning of the last century, so that there is an economic relation between capital and the products of foods, and it is for us, having in our charge such a vast heritage as we have in this Province of Ontario, representing the value of one billion, one hundred and eighty million of dollars, it is important that we, having this great trust, should see to it that we make it return a large production for our labor, and the capital invested. Our beef interests, during the last ten years, have mounted up from twelve million to some twenty-

nine million dollars, in the Province of Ontario. Our hog and bacon interests have increased from some ten million to twenty-two million dollars. These figures are tremendous, and they show the vastly increasing revenues coming into the hands of our farmers. Our dairy products have increased from about ten millions to between seventeen and eighteen million dollars, a larger income to-day than ten years ago in these several lines I have mentioned.

The farmer to-day is called upon to be a better business man in many ways. He is handling a larger amount of money, and he will need to have more knowledge to handle it properly. The Department, over which I have charge, is endeavoring to carry to the farmers, through mediums such as the Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes, Dairymen's Associations, and through the Dairy instructors and inspectors, the practices which have stood the test and experience of years, and it is highly important that men and women should come to these public gatherings, and learn as much as they can, and carry it back and put it into practice on their farms. While much work can be done through the Department from Toronto, the great responsibility rests upon the individual. For this reason, we are glad to welcome you here to-night.

THE BREEDING AND CARE OF THE DAIRY COW FROM BIRTH TO MATURITY.

By W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

The Chairman has truly said that the meeting this morning is an important one, and I think I can emphasize that statement. I have just one regret, and that is that there is not a larger number of our dairymen present to discuss this question. It is not a new question, but one that is interesting to the dairy community of Canada and also the United States. A few years ago we were told that the average yearly production of milk per cow in Canada was about three thousand pounds and the average production of butter fat about one-hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and we find when we go over to New York State or the State of Illinois the average production is a little higher. I have been informed that the average production of cows in New York State is four thousand pounds per annum. It is probable that we are making progress along these lines here in Canada, but I question whether we are, notwithstanding all that has been said regarding the breeding and feeding of our dairy herds. When we go across to the old lands, in Denmark, for instance, the average production is from six to seven thousand pounds; in Sweden, six to seven thousand pounds; in Holland, over seven thousand. In Great Britain, private records only have been kept, but we find there that the average production is over six thousand pounds, and if that is the case, there is something wrong with our system of breeding or feeding dairy cows. If our system is at fault, and I believe it is, let us get down and find out just where it lies. Our Chairman has referred to this industry, truly, as the greatest industry of our country, and yet, when we boil it all down to the average per cow, it does not seem as if our industry is on a paying basis. There are many herds whose production reaches seven thousand pounds of milk, and there are many cows that produce ten thousand pounds. Yes, many of them up to fifteen thousand pounds yearly. Now,

gentlemen, taking that for granted, why is it that our herds are not producing a higher average of milk and butter fat than they are to-day? To my mind there are two reasons. The first is, that our farmers and dairymen have not given the breeding of our dairy cows the consideration that they should, and the second is, that they have been simply running the business in a haphazard way. Breeding from anything and everything, and breeding from scrub sires because they are cheap. Mixing up the breeds instead of breeding along proper lines is the worst thing we can do. When we go to these herds whose milk records are high, we find they are either pure-bred, or they are herds that have been graded up by the use of pure-bred sires. The milk qualities of these pure-bred animals have been perpetuated from one generation to another with the result that they are profitable herds. The greatest mistake our dairymen have made has been breeding promiscuously, mixing up the breeds, breeding from anything. Occasionally we find one who has had a fairly good herd of Shorthorns, Holsteins, or Ayrshire grades, and he has been using a pure-bred Holstein bull, and not being just suited with that he puts an Ayrshire bull in that herd, and then some one tells him that he should have a Jersey, and then he introduces a Jersey bull, and what has he got? He has nothing but a mongrel, and while he may get some individual animals that will do fairly well he has on the whole a small producing herd.

A few years ago, in the town of Huntingdon, where I live, they held a Dairymen's Convention, and a gentleman, rather peculiar in appearance, was one of the speakers, and we got into a dispute as to what nationality he belonged to, we questioned him and he said, "I will tell you. I was up in a German settlement a few days ago, and that same question was asked me, and I told them one of my grandmothers was Scotch, another Irish, another English and another Dutch, and I said, "What do you call that?" "Mein Gott," one German said, " I would call that hash." And that is what you have when you have a whole lot of breeds mixed. You get the weakness *of the breeds brought out instead of the strength. I strongly advise you to* select your breed, and then select the very best type of that breed, and on no account mix the breeds. Can you improve a Holstein that has been bred for nearly two thousand years along certain lines, or can you improve the Channel Island breeds that have also been bred for generations, or the Ayrshire, by mixing them up? I don't think you can.

Another mistake the farmers are making is breeding from young sires. The average farmer breeds from a young sire because, in the first place he is cheap; in the second place, he is not as difficult to handle as an older sire may be, and then when the season is over he gets rid of him. This applies particularly to the scrub sires. I am glad to say that there is to-day a greater desire among dairymen and others to breed from pure sires and also to breed from older sires. We cannot place too much value on the sire. A young sire does not give us as strong and vigorous stock as an older sire. Those of you who have been in the breeding business for years will agree with me that you can get better stock of greater vitality and more vigorous constitution from aged sires than you can from younger sires. Aged sires very often have little or no value placed upon them except for beef, especially among dairy breeds. I know three dairy sires that have been kept in the community in which I reside until they were nine, ten and eleven years of age, and they were of great value to the dairy farmers of that community because they laid the foundation to the dairy stock, which I believe is hardly excelled in any community. I do not wish to say this boastingly, but it emphasizes the fact that we are too hasty to get rid of our old sires.

There is possibly another point in connection with our breeding operations that we lose sight of. Dairymen do not take into consideration some of the laws of breeding. There are four laws of breeding which it is not so very difficult to understand. First, the law of heredity, that like begets like; second, the law of variation, varying from that; third, the law of environment, which has a bearing on our breeding operation, and also the law of atavism or breeding back. By that first law of heredity, we know that if we breed a Holstein to a Holstein we will get a Holstein. If you breed animals of the same type you get animals of the same type. There is a law which varies from that, the law of variat'on, which breeds animals of a different type, and we sometimes harmonize these types and make as it were a third type. Then again, there is that law of environment over which we have control. Over the law of heredity we have not very much control, but over the law of variation we have some control.

How our animals are cared for from their infancy up is important. Sometimes we find after breeding along certain lines for a number of years that we get a calf that is altogether different, it has bred back to some ancestor, and it is wise for the dairy farmers to take this into consideration. The law of variation enabled him to get something that will be better than the best. I was giving an address some time ago before the American Ayrshire Association in the city of Philadelphia, and I said we wanted to commence with the calf as soon as it is born, and an old breeder who had had wonderful success in breeding cows of great productive capacity, said, "Yes, you want to commence three months before they are born," and there was some truth in what the old sage said. What are we after in our breeding operations? We are after the production of milk and butter fat, and there is something else; constitutional vigor is another thing that must be maintained in our dairy cows, and one thing we have to contend for, is to keep the constitutional vigor from depreciating. There is a tendency to go down and depreciate, and in selecting our sires and our females we must select animals of strong, vigorous constitution, which are noted by strong nostrils, a good sized head, broad forehead, large lung capacity, good heart action, strong loin and large barrel. The vitality and vigor of our herds is very important. Without vigor of constitution, strong vitality and nervous energy we cannot breed animals that will be good producers, I care not what breed we select. How are we to maintain that vitality? We must commence with the calf. Many of our dairymen pay little attention to the cow when pregnant. Too frequently they do not give the cow sufficient nourishment for her own maintenance, let alone the nourishment for the unborn calf. If we do not feed that cow a proper ration she will go down in flesh and she is not able to produce a calf of strong vitality; she may possibly produce a weakling. I know many dairymen that put their cows when they are dry on a ration of straw, and the result is, they go down in flesh. At this time we should feed the cow a good ration in order that she can maintain her constitutional vigor and then we may look for a strong and vigorous calf.

There is another point right here. We frequently hear it advocated that we cannot make dairying profitable unless we milk our cows to within six weeks of calving. In my own experience and in the experience of my neighbors, and this is as far as I can go, I find that if we prolong the milking period to within six or four weeks of the period of freshening that there is a possibility that the calf will not be as vigorous and as strong as if the cow had been dried off eight or ten weeks. There is a tendency to make a

double drain upon the cow; very often a cow from a great producing family will not produce as good a producer as herself, and to my mind that has something to do with it.

Now for the young calf. As soon as it is born what have we got? The *baby cow.* We have an animal that may possibly develop into a great producer. It may have inherited great producing qualities from both the sire and the dam, and it is in the dairyman's hands to develop that baby cow so that it may become a great producer; but too often we find that the *baby cow* has not had the consideration to which it is entitled, and it is spoiled. In the first place possibly it has not had the right feed. To my mind, the calf (with the exception possibly of the Jersey) should have its mother's milk for at least two weeks, then the whole milk may decrease gradually until at the end of three weeks or possibly four weeks you are giving them skim milk. Milk is the natural food of the calf, and if we allow it to suckle or feed on whole milk for a period of two months we begin to develop in that calf a flesh forming and beef forming characteristic, and it may take some months to undo that. On the other hand if we feed a ration of skim milk, a ration which is rich in protein, she will develop bone, muscle and sinew. Along with the skim milk I like to use linseed meal. Where you are troubled with scours it is from feeding the baby calf something which is too strong for its digestive organs. It is best not to over-feed it. I like along with the skim milk to add a preparation composed of one part pure linseed meal and three parts of flour. Commence when the calf is three weeks old, when you commence to take off the whole milk, give it one tablespoonful of that. First mix it with cold water and then pour on the boiling water and allow it to simmer two or three minutes and feed it in the milk. It has a tendency to keep the digestive organs in good condition. I have had very few cases of scours since I began to use that preparation, and those of my neighbors who have tried it have found it to be beneficial and very satisfactory. The question comes up sometimes, how can we raise our calves without milk? This applies especially to those who are supplying milk to the city trade or those who are producing milk for the cheese factories. There are those who could raise calves after four weeks, and very successfully, on some of the calf foods on the market, without milk or even on oil cake, but we must not overlook the fact that milk is the natural food of the calf. I like to give them skim milk for at least six months. There is a tendency to spoil the calf for life if you don't give it proper food. Go over the country during the summer season and you will find at least fifty per cent. of the calves of dairy cows that have been spoiled simply because they have not received the food which their stomachs were able to digest, and the result is stunted calves, and a stunted calf will never recover, and that is why we have so many calves in our country that lack vitality and constitutional vigor, and therefore, they are not profitable when they come to be cows. It would be better if half the calves were sent to the butcher and more care given to the other half. Many forget that the calf is the *baby cow* and must be cared for accordingly. If we go to the Old Land where they have made such a success of dairying, and where they have high producing cows, you will find they care for their young stock as well as for the old. In Holland the young stock is cared for almost as well as a member of the household. The dairyman has to exercise a great deal of judgment in breeding dairy stock. It is a mistake to breed them too young. I am interested in this great dairy industry; it deserves encouragement, and it is an industry which will add to the prosperity of our country.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is anything that you would like to ask Mr. Stephen, I am sure he will be pleased to give you all the information he possibly can.

Q.—In feeding the dairy calf what rule have you to go by; some calves will take more than others. How can you tell when you are over-feeding them?

A.—The breeder has to use his judgment in these matters. There is individuality in every animal the same as there is in every person, while some calves will take two gallons of milk or two and a half gallons per day, others may not take over a gallon and a half; the breeder must use his judgment, and if he is paying attention to his business he will soon discover whether his calf is thriving or not.

Q.—Do you think it a good plan to feed the dairy calf three times a day for the first month?

A.—That is not a bad plan, but the trouble is, there are very many dairymen who have not the time at their disposal, and they have either got to milk the cow three times a day, or heat the milk.

Q.—We tried the last two years and the results have been very good.

A.—It is practised in some parts in the old land. About three quarts in the morning and evening, and one quart at noon, that will raise a calf very well for the first month unless it is a large calf. Give the calf a little at a time, do not gorge them whatever you do.

Q.—Is there any strength in whey for calves?

A.—Yes, whey has a food value, but the great trouble with whey that you get from the cheese factory is that it is too strong in acid, and it has an injurious effect on the digestive organs of the animal.

Q.—You say if you feed a calf on whole milk they are apt to go to beef?

A.—Yes, if fed for any length of time you encourage that tendency.

Q.—Does it injure the dairy qualities of our heifers to allow them to become fleshy at two years of age?

A.—As a rule we find in our dairy breds that if a heifer is very fleshy at two years of age, she does not do as well the first lactation period, but improves on the second.

Q.—How do you cure the scours?

A.—In the first place, reduce the feed. Provided you are feeding the calf skim milk, cut off skim milk altogether, and substitute whole milk. If it is Jersey milk add some water to it, and even with Ayrshire and Holstein milk add a little water, and you will bring it around in that way about as quick as any. If it should be a serious case a teaspoonful of laudanum will set it right.

FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE.

BY J. H. GRISDALE, AGRICULTURIST, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

There is no subject which is of more importance than that of dairy cattle. Ours is becoming essentially a milk-producing country, and if there is one thing more important than another, it is that we should know how to feed our dairy cattle properly. Without any further preliminary remarks, let me say a few words about what I think are the characteristics of good feeding of dairy cattle; what points need to be emphasized, and what points should receive most careful attention by the feeder.

In the first place we want to remember that if we are going to get from our cattle adequate returns, we must give them all the feed they will consume *profitably* at *all* times. That is one point where a great many of our farmers and feeders fall short. They neglect to give the cattle sufficient feed. They are apt to think that if they can get them through the winter, it is all right as long as they keep them alive, whereas their aim should be to persuade them to consume as much food as possible. Of course, there is a limit to certain kinds of food. We do not want them to eat as much grain as possible, but we must get them filled up. If there is one thing that insures good digestion and the comfort of the animal more than another, it is getting the animal filled up.

Now it is not advisable or economical to use expensive foods in the filling up process, and here is where the art of feeding comes in, to persuade the cattle to consume as much rough cheap food as will put them in a comfortable condition. Here is where the farmer who is paying attention to his business makes good. Cattle like succulent feed. If, therefore, there is one quality in feed which is more important than another, it is that it should be juicy and palatable. It makes them eat larger quantities. In summer there is no trouble in getting them to eat grass, that fills them up. In order to fill them up cheaply in winter, we must have succulency. That quality can be imparted to the feed in various ways. Probably the cheapest succulent food in this district is corn ensilage. But where silage and roots are lacking it is possible to cut the straw and sprinkle a little salt and water on it; this will make it appetizing. Another method of rendering feed palatable where only straw can be fed for roughage is to sprinkle some meal thereon. A very small amount of it will impart flavor to the feed. They are then likely to eat enough to fill themselves up.

After the farmer has persuaded his cattle to eat a sufficient quantity of food, the next thing is to give to it the quality necessary for the object he has in view. If it is merely to winter the cattle, then a large amount of rich food is not necessary, but if it is for the production of milk, he must consider the quantity of milk he expects the cow to produce. A very safe ration is made up of the feeds we have on our Canadian farms, oats, peas, barley and bran in equal parts. That usually makes up a cheap ration.

Last year and the year before we tried a number of experiments, comparing different meal rations, and we found none of them that would surpass the preparation I have mentioned for economy in production of milk. Of course, we must in the case of some cows, especially new milk cows, try to urge them on to do a little better than they are doing, and a little extra meal is a good thing. Give them more than they really deserve. The amount they deserve will depend upon the value you put upon the meal, and the price you can get for the milk. Probably the safest rule is about one pound of meal to four pounds of milk. Of course, if you want to make a record, you may have to give them more. There is a great deal in the individuality of the animal. Some cows will do as much with one pound of meal to four pounds of milk as others will with one pound of meal to three pounds of milk, and again there is something in the quality of the meal. Where you are giving bran and oil meal, or bran and gluten, or bran, oil meal and barley, we must modify the quantity of our meal ration to suit the object we have in view. Some cows like bran better than others. Some cows take kindly to any change of ration, while others do not. Generally speaking the more good dairy breed blood a cow has, the better she is as a producer. In nearly every case we find that a cow who is ready to eat anything and everything is a good producer. You will have

to guide yourself by the animal you are feeding. The preparation of the feed is a matter of convenience, but imparting succulency to the ration is essential if you are going to persuade your animals to take a great deal of this rough cheap feed. We have found that mixing straw along with the ensilage or roots is the best method. It is advisable not to mix the meal with the roughage, but to put it on top of the roughage after it has been fed cattle, they are then bound to eat the whole thing. The object is to give it to them so that they may eat it along with the roughage, and in that way it will be assured of a much more thorough digestion. If it is given by itself, it is apt to be carried through the first stomach by the water which we think should always be before the animals; thus a certain amount of the meal would be wasted from lack of proper intermixing of the digestive juices which are found in such quantities in the first stomach.

Time is a matter of importance, and I think much time is wasted in feeding. Many think the more frequently they can persuade them to eat, the better it is, but I am directly of the opposite opinion. We make a practise at the Experimental Farm of feeding only twice a day. We don't do that merely because we want to save labor, but also because we have found from experience, and by repeated experiments, that feeding twice a day gives just as good returns as feeding three or four times. There is no advantage as as far as I can see in feeding more than twice a day. Of course, you must understand what is meant by feeding twice a day. The first thing after milking in the morning, we give ensilage, roots and straw, and on top of that, meal; after that portion of the ration is consumed, we give them some long hay. This is repeated in the afternoon. They thus may lie all through the middle of the day digesting the morning's feed, just as they lie all through the night digesting the feed given them in the afternoon. We tried feeding the cows three times a day, and we found that they ate very little, if any more (some of them not as much), and we got no better returns either in beef or milk.

The quantity of salt to feed seems to be very debatable. We like to give them all the salt they will eat. I don't advise giving them salt on the feed, although I find a great many feeders who recommend strongly, giving them from an ounce to two ounces a day, mixed in the feed. Of course, it probably adds to the palatability, but from my own experience I don't see that there is anything in it. Have water always before them.

It is generally supposed that roots are infinitely superior to ensilage. We have been experimenting along this line, comparing the value of these things, ton for ton, and do not find that roots are at all superior to ensilage. This may be due to the fact that roots per ton, do not contain as much digestible dry matter as ensilage, but the mixing of the two, gives better results than either separately. By this plan we can persuade the animals to eat more coarse dry matter than we could were we to give them all roots or all ensilage; it also adds to the palatability, because roots are more appetizing than ensilage We have found that oat straw can be fed very advantageously, provided it is mixed with roots and ensilage. Where it is fed dry, it is pretty near a matter of forcing them to eat it, and therefore there is loss. Where a cow eats food because she has to eat it to keep herself comfortable and filled up, then look out for poor results. You must feed your dairy cows in such a way that they eat it because they like it, and because they feel as though they would like to have a little more of that, and then you will get the best returns.

Of all roughage, clover hay is the best, except alfalfa, which I think is the very best. Growing alfalfa is largely a matter, not of local conditions, but of your own treatment, and I do not think there is a dairyman

in Eastern Ontario who cannot grow alfalfa if he is careful to give the soil the right preparation, and then give the crop the right attention. We can all grow red clover, and with plenty of good clover to feed the dairy cows you can get along fine. We have produced red clover on the Experimental Farm for about $2.00 a ton. It must of course, be well made, and if there is one part of it better than another, it is the second crop which will give you better returns for pounds consumed than any other food I know of, except possibly meal. I think one hundred pounds of second growth clover just as good as one hundred pounds of bran; in fact if I had to take my choice, I would prefer red clover.

I want to say a word or two about the most valuable meals. The common feeds, oats, barley, peas, and bran, are just about as cheap and valuable, but owing to the conditions this year when oats and bran are so expensive, it may be advisable to introduce some other feeds, and in the case of very heavy milking cows where it is necessary to give them a heavy meal ration, oil meal and gluten ought to be fed. Oil meal is certainly a good ration for a heavy milking cow, because it contains a very large proportion of the element which is so essential to the production of milk protein. Gluten is a feed that is not very commonly known, probably for the reason that it is often adulterated. Some gluten meals show as low as 18 per cent. of protein, while other samples may show as high as 35 per cent., so that you can see that while gluten meal is a first-class food, it must be bought with discretion. Gluten is an exceedingly palatable food for dairy cattle. We have fed it for a number of years, and we find it gives uniformly good results. Cotton seed meal is of great merit as a milk producer. Last year in an experiment we compared cotton seed meal, gluten meal, oil meal, and common grains. We found cotton seed meal and oil meal raised the cost of production, although we managed to keep our cows up to a higher flow of milk.

Q.—Can you increase butter fat by the ration you feed?

A.—No, you can vary it, but you cannot definitely increase it.

JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE.

By D. Drummond, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

I do not know why I have been picked out to address you on judging dairy cattle. The question of judging live stock is a very difficult proposition, no matter how you take it. Judges will tell you that dairy cattle are the worst of all to judge, and the most difficult. On asking a poultry judge which hens will lay the most eggs, he cannot tell you, and I think it is out of the question to ask a dairy judge to tell you which cows give the most milk. So much depends on how she is fed. He is to judge from the type, and conformation. There is no better way of estimating the merits of a dairy cow when giving milk than by weigh scales, and the Babcock test, having consideration for duration of the flow, period of pregnancy and the food consumed, and this question of food consumed should be carefully looked into, because the cow has to pay for not only the food consumed during the time she is giving milk, but during the whole year.

In judging a dairy cow you look for something that is likely to produce stock of merit, and to do so for a considerable number of years, and there is where the judge of a dairy cow is up against a difficult proposition. The score card is practically useless in judging a dairy cow. I have had to learn

in the school of experience, and when you come to learn how to judge a dairy cow by experience, going into the public market, and putting your money into the cow, then if you don't get it out again, you will have practical experience.

There are five ways in which I look at the dairy cow. There are four systems in the dairy cow; the nervous system, the digestive system, the circulatory system, and the milk-secretion system. And the fifth point we have to look at is quality, and that is a very indefinite thing, but still it means a good deal, and I think the question of quality very largely covers the question of economy of production. I think a judge of dairy cows should have been first an exhibitor, or he should have paid a great deal of attention to dairy cows at shows, because there are a great many tricks, and unless a judge knows them himself he is not in a position to watch them. I don't blame the exhibitor for making use of them, because I think an exhibitor at any of our shows is perfectly justified to use any legitimate means to make his animal look its best, but pumping milk into the udder as they did at Toronto, I do not think is legitimate.

In judging I like to watch the animals coming into the ring. There is a good deal about the way the animal walks. It tells you of her vigor and constitution. I like to see her walk into the ring nice and sprightly. When you have got them in a row, you will notice that most of the judges go around behind them. The udder of the cow is important, but there is something else. She must have some sort of a constitution and nervous system, and good digestive organs, or she will not have a good udder. The udder is an indication of what that animal is able to do, and therefore most judges go around behind the dairy cow first, and judge her from the standpoint of the udder, and then they come around to the head, and the head has a lot to do with the giving of milk, and judge the cut of it. Here we have a good indication of the nervous system. The head of a cow should be very clean cut, and should not carry any surplus flesh. The face veins should be very distinct, standing out on the face from the eye to the nose like cords. That tells you that cow has a good nervous system, and that goes to the production of milk rather than the laying on of flesh.

I believe the four systems in a cow have got to go together. You don't want any of them abnormally developed at the expense of others, because if so, you will not have a cow that is going to be a good producer for a large number of years. You should examine the udder closely to see that it has not got a defective quarter. A cow with a defective quarter should never get a prize in a ring. She should be entirely put out. She may give as much milk, but from a breeder's standpoint a defective quarter is very apt to be hereditary, and therefore her heifers, or even the heifers of a bull from her, will have a tendency towards a defective quarter. We want the udder to extend as well forward as behind, if possible.

You should then look at the constitution, and there is where you are apt to get left, unless there is sufficient room in the chest cavity for heart and lungs. We don't ask to have that right at the top. We don't want what is called a heavy top such as you find on a beef animal, but we look for depth lower down, about the centre of the body, and from there down to what is known as the front flank. We want that part of the animal well filled out so that it tells you that inside there is a large chest cavity fit to hold the heart and lungs, and that they are working well.

PROF. DEAN: Defining defective quarter, would you say that a cow should not receive a prize if one quarter was a little smaller than another; would you put a cow out for that?

A.—In a close class, always. We have no way of judging whether it happened by accident or otherwise.

Q.—I am talking about one that is not quite as well developed as another?

A.—These are more often hereditary than blind ones. A great many of you will know that a heifer with her first calf may not have that defective quarter that her dam had, but as years go by, that quarter gradually gets a *little defective, and I consider a defective quarter a very serious thing* from the breeder's standpoint, but not from the producer's standpoint, because you can get plenty of cows that give as much milk from three teats as others do from four. This year I came across three heifers that had only three quarters when they came to market.

I think Mr. Grisdale struck the key-note in our dairy business, and that is "feeding our dairy cows." We must without exception have cows that have sufficient capacity to consume a large quantity of food. The dairy cow has got to consume, I think, at least one-third more than the beef steer, therefore she must have a larger stomach cacacity, and we want to pay good attention to that, and see that it is well developed. See that she has a fairly well-sprung rib of good length with a strong abdomen, not a pot-bellied one, because a pot-bellied cow has a weak abdomen, which is generally followed by weak digestion. You will notice in some that right along the side at the end of the ribs they have a sort of furrow that looks as if it was breaking away from the support of the ribs. These are not really profitable producers. I have found that the best producers we have are cows that have got what we call good handling quality. They have got a soft pliable skin, oily in its feel, with soft hair. The skin is not too thick nor too thin, but about medium, and I think you will find that a cow of that sort of handling qualities will be the most economical producer of milk. She will assimilate her food better, and make better use of it, and give you better results in the pail for the food consumed.

SELECTION OF A STALLION AND PROPER TYPE IN MATING.

By John Gardhouse, Highfield.

The address on the above subject was also delivered at the Winter Fair, Guelph, and is printed on page 83. The following discussion on the address took place at the Eastern Show.

Q.—What breed of heavy horses would you recommend?

A.—We are often asked that question, and I am not here to advocate any breed. A good horse is a good horse no matter what breed he belongs to, and a bad horse is a bad horse I don't care what breed he belongs to. If you have got Clydesdale mares breed them to Clydesdale stallions. If you have Shire mares breed them to Shire stallions. If you have Percheron mares breed them to Percheron stallions. If you have Thoroughbreds or Cleveland Bays or Hackneys breed them to the breed to which they belong. *One of the greatest mistakes that the farmers in Ontario are making to-day* is that they have no set type before them, and the probabilities are that if some decent fellow comes along with a horse of one breed, you will breed to that horse, and perhaps just as good a fellow will come along with another breed of horse the next year, and he will induce you to breed to that type.

Q.—What is the difference between a Clydesdale and a Shire?

A.—There is very little difference between the good ones of either breed. You know as well as I know that years ago, they were practically one breed, and the only difference between them at the present time is the difference they have made in the breeding of them in England and Scotland. At the present time I believe that the Shire horse is a little heavier-bodied horse and does not carry quite as much quality as the Clyde. I am not here to tell you the Clyde horse is the best horse. The horse is the best that is the best individual, no matter whether it carries a Shire pedigree or a Clyde pedigree. There is no doubt we have more Clyde horses in this country than we have of the other breeds. I would advise you to take up whatever breed suits you best. You are more likely to get good results in that way. I think a Thoroughbred should be used if a farmer wants to breed light horses.

Q.—I rather object to a horse that has not something of a shoulder to hold the collar. You say it does not make any difference?

A.—I said you need not be afraid of there being no resting place for the collar.

Q.—Yes, but he might have a sore shoulder?

A.—I said you should have a horse with a fairly thick neck with a good covering of muscle so that if he should get thin in condition, you will have muscle there, and he is not so apt to get sore-shouldered as if you had flat shoulders that you cannot cover with flesh.

Q.—Which would you prefer, an open-ribbed horse or one well-ribbed up?

A.—One well-ribbed up, all the muscle on the back that you can possibly get.

Q.—Don't you think as Canadians we should have Canadian bred horses?

A.—Yes, I believe the Province of Ontario should be the breeding-ground for the Dominion of Canada in live-stock of all kinds, but we must have good foundation stock, and until we get the Ontario men better educated, we cannot breed enough Canadian bred horses of fit and proper type to be used as stallions in this country.

Q.—Then the sooner we get to working at that the better?

A.—Exactly, that is the very point we want to take up at this meeting. We want to get our farmers better educated in that line.

Q.—Would you advise crossing light horses with heavy draft horses?

A.—No, not too light.

Q.—My mare is about eleven hundred?

A.—That is pretty light to breed to a heavy horse.

Q.—What would you breed a light horse to?

A.—I would not breed a great many of them at all. If you are breeding light horses follow along in that line. If you have a Hackney breed her to a Hackney, a Thoroughbred to a Thoroughbred, and wherever there is a weakness in the mare be sure that the horse is fairly good in that point.

Q.—You would not overlook a weakness in the stallion?

A.—No, not at all.

MILK, AND THE SANITARY HANDLING OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

By H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph.

My subject has been assigned to me, else I am sure I should not have selected that topic. In Eastern Ontario you are more interested in the cheese business than you are in what may be called "sanitary milk," and if I were to select a topic which would be popular I should probably have selected the "inspection of cheese factories and the paying for cheese at the car door.". I shall only say by way of preface that I am in full sympathy with that movement and I have often wondered why the farmers and factory-men of Eastern Ontario have put up with the system which has been followed these many years. I have wondered why men who are above the average in intelligence in the dairy work have put up with a system which is certainly behind the times.

There is one thing that is the basis of all dairy work, and that is, "clean milk." The expression "clean milk" is the slogan of the hour. Without clean milk it is impossible to make fine cheese or fine butter, and certainly impossible to supply the much needed article in the households of the people of this country. Clean milk, then, is what we must have in all lines of dairy work. Sometime, years ago, I read an article where the Egyptologists, that is, men who are delving in the ancient ruins and history of Egypt, had made the discovery of a monument of a cow that was made two thousand years before Christ. The monument represented a boy sucking a cow, and a full grown man standing in front of the cow, and her head resting upon his shoulder, and the man who made the discovery said that in all probability this historical monument represents the idea of the Egyptians two thousand years before Christ in their relation to the dairy cow—that she nourished man when a boy and protected him after he had grown up. And we have in this marvellous illustration, the fact that history repeats itself. The history of Egypt will be the history of Canada. The history of the individual is the history of the nation. The individual starts as a weakling, he rises higher and higher, and by and by he gets to the pinnacle of fame; then he begins to go down, and before he passes away he is probably nothing more than a babbling idiot. Such is the history of man, such is the history of the nation. The dairy cow, evidently, two thousand years before Christ, was a wonderful factor in the development of the great country Egypt, and in the relation of the dairy cow in Egypt there is the relation of the dairy cow to the Canadians to-day. Where would the average man be if it were not for the dairy cow? What would become of the children were it not for the dairy cow? Is it not a fact that nine-tenths of the children raised to-day have to depend on the cow's milk, and where would the rest of the Canadians be if they could not get a pure and wholesome milk supply? I hold, Mr. Chairman, that this is one of the most important questions which could be discussed in connection with agriculture in this country, because the very life of the people depends on a pure and wholesome milk supply. Strong, stalwart men, beautiful and graceful women depend upon it for the getting of a proper start in life. One speaker this morning emphasised that fact; he said that in reference to the cows we must start early in life if we are going to raise a successful dairy cow, and what is true of the cow is doubly true of the human individual. Unless he gets a fair start in life, unless he gets a pure and wholesome milk supply, what will be the future of that person? A miserable existence, and undoubtedly to-day men and women who are

suffering from ill-health have had a start of that kind in early life. It means in many cases that they did not have a pure and wholesome milk supply.

Now, I shall not deal with the question of feeding cows, or taking care of cows, or sanitary stables of anything of that nature, but I propose to strike off on some new line, and if you will permit me, I shall follow my notes rather closely in order that I may say exactly what I wish to say. I heard the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health say at a meeting last spring, that he considered Ottawa had the best milk supply of any city in Canada, and he ought to know. I was pleased to hear the Mayor of Ottawa say that as a result of the campaign that has been instituted here there has been a marked improvement in the milk supply of this city. You have also a well-conducted dairy company, which I shall touch upon before I get through. All these things make it doubly interesting for a person to come and talk about this question of clean milk.

Now there are some phases in connection with this milk question which are not altogether pleasing to deal with; there are some truths that we have to face, some truths that are more or less unpleasant, but I think it is the duty of a man in a public position to face these truths manfully and let the truth be known whatever the result may be. Now it will be impossible to frame any regulation which will be entirely satisfactory, keep your eye on the best thing you can see and do the best you can. I have a very good story to illustrate this:—A boy had a hen that was not laying very big eggs and he was not pleased with the eggs he was g tting, so he got an ostrich egg and put it in the nest, first he wrote on it, "Keep your eye on this and do the best you can." The men who are getting the best results from their cows to-day are the men who understand the cows and who know what the cow wants.

What is milk? Milk is a secretion, or product of the action of certain glands, known as the mammary glands, of the female. Various animals secrete milk in larger or smaller quantities, but the animal's milk mostly used in Canada is that of the cow. The cow has responded more largely to man's efforts at improvement in the quantity and quality of milk secreted than has any other animal. When we consider that a cow has been known to give in one year a weight of milk equal to from ten to twenty times her body weight, we marvel at her wonderful powers. "The milch cow transmutes the pasturage and forage of the farm into edible protein, lactose and fat—into units of nutriment for man—at less than one-half the cost of similar units in beef produced by a steer." (Pearson). We thus see that the cow not only secretes or makes large quantities of milk for human food, but she does this economically—more economically, according to the authority just quoted, than does the steer. The same anthority says, "Milk is not only the most economical, but when pure and undefiled it is among the most wholesome and most easily digested of all foods of animal origin. These are the strongest possible reasons for its extended use."

While the foregoing is true, it is also true as he says, that, "There is no food under ordinary conditions which is so exposed to contamination, that is so easily contaminated, or that so fosters contamination as milk. Hence the necessity for the study of milk hygiene." Jenson says there is nothing in the theory that goat's milk is free from disease germs, and that it is not less liable to contamination than is cow's milk.

Following the excellent lead given us by European countries, more particularly Denmark, and in recent years our neighbor to the south of us, we in Canada are beginning to realize the importance of sanitary milk and of the study of "Milk Hygiene."

Up to the present we have concerned ourselves more with a study of th adulterations of milk in the form of watering and skimming. These ar but minor offences. The allowing of dirt to get into milk used for huma food is a much worse offence than the addition of water or the removal c cream. To contaminate milk, knowingly or unknowingly, with disease germ is criminal. Ignorance of the law in an ordinary court of justice is nc recognized as an excuse for the offence. Ignorance of the principles of mil hygiene is no excuse for the person committing the offence. A few example will illustrate how ignorance of milk hygiene may be very harmful.

A milk producer or dealer puts boracic acid, salicylic acid, formalin soda, etc., in milk without knowing that they are harmful. Is such a per son to be excused on the ground of ignorance ? We think not. Let us se what are some of the results from using these so-called preservatives in milk In this we shall follow largely the views of Jenson as set forth in his wor "Milk Hygiene" and translated by Pearson. "Boric acid may cause illness vomiting and diarrhoea and if given for a prolonged time may injure th kidneys and cause loss in weight." "Salicylic acid has the effect of checkin digestion—particularly for children it should be considered injurious; on thi account its use should be prohibited."

"Formalin or formol is a 40% solution in water of formaldehyde" (gas) "Formaldehyde is a powerful poison for animal cells and tissues. Investi gations have proven that the addition of formalin to milk, even in the pro portion of 1 to 50,000, may be injurious, especially for young animals an even to the point of causing death. The addition of formalin to milk shoul therefore be rigorously prohibited." Alkalies, such as baking soda, "hid changes and conceal the fact that the milk is perhaps already spoiled."

The Transmitting of Disease.

Another class of milk contamination even more serious than the fore going needs emphasizing, viz., the danger of transmitting disease fron animals to man through consuming milk from diseased cows. We shall no take time to consider the more dangerous diseases which may be transmittec and which we discussed recently before a similar audience, but will mentior some common troubles that cow owners usually consider quite harmless In this connection we shall quote again largely from Jenson's "Milk Hy giene."

Cow-pox. This is considered to be a harmless disease by the owners o cows. Were it not for the trouble and discomfort of milking cows afflictec with this disease the average man would consider it" not worth making a fus about."

On this point Jenson observes: "Among the examples of this diseas (cow-pox) in children, which have occurred through the use of milk fron infected cows and which are to be taken as unmistakable transmission of th disease, the following observation by Stern may be given—a large numbe of children that had used milk from this herd (having cow-pox) becam affected with an eruption on the face, which healed, leaving scars."

Inflammation of the udder. This is a common trouble among cows. Ther are various forms and causes of the disease, which veterinarians find it difficul to separate. Jenson says, "The various forms of mastitis (inflammation of th udder) are of microbic origin." He instances several cases of catarrh o the stomach and intestines in children caused by drinking infected milk a few hours before being attacked.

to the dealer or customer at a temperature not above 50°F. We also advised a Milk Commission, Inspectors, Laboratories, etc., to insure pure milk. In consequence of this we may pass over this part and say something about milk distribution, and a word about the responsibility of consumers of milk.

Milk Distribution in Towns and Cities.

In many cases the milk leaves the farm in good condition but is spoiled during distribution. In many towns and cities the milk is sold by irresponsible milk dealers or in shops which are not by any means sanitary, and where goods are kept which taint the milk. We frequently see cans of milk distributed by a man smoking a dirty pipe and the air for several feet around the rig reeks with a vile-smelling tobacco odor. The milk from such a milk wagon or sleigh cannot be clean. Just fancy a man drawing smoke into his mouth, then exhaling it through nose or mouth and then compelling all those near him to breathe such smoke, and those who deal with him to drink milk which has been exposed to the vile odor. A man who does this, so far as his manners go, is little better than a hog.

We look for the time when the work of milk distribution in towns and cities shall be entirely controlled by the municipality, either directly as a matter of public ownership, which is the modern tendency, or indirectly through companies or corporations acting under franchises which will safeguard the interests of producers and consumers. The present method of having several small dealers driving over the same street and distributing milk from cans and wagons which are not at all up to sanitary requirements is a dangerous and wasteful plan, and lacks the essentials of hygienic and economic principles. What a waste of human energy, horse flesh and whirling wagon "vitality" goes on every year in connection with the distribution of milk in towns and cities.

Where the municipality does not feel free to engage directly in milk distribution it would, in our judgment, be a wise plan to place this work in the hands of suitable corporations. It is the duty of a town or city to see that the inhabitants are supplied with pure milk. This is fully as important a function as supplying pure water—if anything more important— because the very life of the children depends upon pure, wholesome milk. In connection with the Winter Fair at Guelph, we gave statistics showing the high infant mortality rate in the towns and cities of Ontario.

According to Jenson, the mortality among the children during the first year of life in different European countries was as follows, for the years 1891 to 1895: Norway and Sweden, 10%; Denmark, 14%; Finland and Switzerland, 15%; Prussia, 20.5%; Austria and Hungary, 25 to 28%. In the following cities, 1886 to 1895, each year, the death rate of children was: Lyons, 13%; Paris and London, 16%; Berlin, 25.3%; Munich, 31.4%; and Ingolstadt, 40.9%. He further points out that in Copenhagen (capital of Denmark) the infant mortality has decreased very significantly during recent years as follows: 1877 to 1886, 20.83%; 1886 to 1896, 19.04%; during 1897 to 1899, 17.87%, and in 1900 only 15.55% of the children under one year died in this great city, where lives nearly one-half of the population of the whole Kingdom of Denmark.

We may well ask ourselves why this is so? Many causes have doubtless contributed, but the most potent cause is no doubt the very excellent milk companies which supply the major portion of the people of that great city with milk.

Did time permit we should like to quote at length the regulations governing the Trifolium Milk Supply Co., of Copenhagen. These are given in Appendix 1, pp 239 to 247 of Pearson's translation of "Milk Hygiene," by C. O. Jenson.

We have personally visited the plant of the "Copenhagen Milk Supply Co.," one of the first in the field to supply pure milk to the people at moderate prices and can speak of the excellence of their system and plant. We understand that some of the younger companies are now surpassing the old company which at one time was looked upon as the standard for the world. Thus do we improve in our ideals. What was the ideal of one generation is considered a back number in the next.

Consumers' Responsibility.

When producers and distributers have done their part it is the duty of the purchaser or consumer of milk to also assist in the work. Milk should be kept cold—not above 50° F. and be kept so far as possible in tightly stoppered vessels. The too common practice of emptying milk into a pitcher or bowl and then setting it in a pantry, cupboard or even a refrigerator, is not a good plan.

Milk absorbs flavors from its surroundings and if in a warm place rapidly sours owing to the action of bacteria which readily fall into it from the air when milk is in left open vessels. If milk be delivered in bottles, it is best to allow the supply to remain in the bottles, assuming of course that these bottles have been properly cleansed before the milk was put into them, with the cap or cork in place to keep out the air. Do not take out more than what is likely to be required for one meal and if any be left over, do not pour it into the original supply, but keep it separate.

In the case of sickness, especially such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., persons should be very careful with the milk. In no case should milk be taken from the sick room to the family dining room. Special precautions should be observed in order to cleanse the milk vessels used in the sick room and more particularly is this the case with the milk bottle before it is returned to the dealer. In my judgment a paper milk bottle, which is used but once, is more sanitary, and is likely to supplant the glass bottle now in use. Quart paper bottles cost about one-half a cent apiece and in the long run are likely to be less expensive than the present bottles when we consider the labor of washing, cost of hauling and danger of spreading disease.

To consumers we would say, do not be afraid to pay a good price for pure milk. Insist upon its purity and be willing to pay the producer and distributer for extra care and cleanliness. To produce and distribute sanitary milk costs time and money for which consumers ought to be willing to pay. Good pure milk at ten cents a quart is one of the cheapest foods which can be purchased. Impure milk is dear at any price. Milk with a sediment in the bottom of the vessel is unfit for use. A person selling such milk ought to be prosecuted as it is a menace to public health.

A little care exercised in the selection of a good milk supply and a little extra price for extra care and cleanliness will often *save* many dollars spent for medicine and medical attendance and prevent many sorrows in the home.

Let everyone help in the campaign for clean, wholesome milk!

STABLE VENTILATION.

By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The subject I have to treat to-night is "Stable Ventilation," a subject which, up to very recently, received too little attention, but a subject which I am happy to say is getting more and more attention as we learn to appreciate its importance. You have listened, with a great deal of interest, to the remarks made by Prof. Dean, on "Production of Sanitary Milk." He did not touch upon one side of it, which I think is the most important side, that is conservation, or insuring of the health of the animals in the stable, and if there is one means more certainly conducive to health than another in our stables, it is ventilation. Just to give you something in support of my statement let me cite an experiment that has been worked out quite recently. I heard it from Prof. Pearson, of Cornell, the other day at Picton. He said that at Ithaca they took two herds of cattle, six in each herd, and in each of the two herds there were four perfectly healthy animals and two that had tuberculosis. They put four healthy ones and two unhealthy ones in a stable where the ventilation was very defective, and four healthy and two unhealthy ones in a well-ventilated stable. They interchanged the two lots of diseased animals, keeping two of them for some time in the well-ventilated stable, and then transferring and exchanging them for the two diseased cattle in the other stable, so that each stable would have an equal chance of infection. At the end of seventeen months they killed the whole twelve animals, and they found in the ill-ventilated stable every animal was diseased and some of them very badly diseased. In the well-ventilated stable, two of the erstwhile healthy animals were slightly attacked, but the other two were in good health. You thus see the advantage of good ventilation; fifty per cent. of the healthy animals exposed to disease in well ventilated stables were slightly infected, and fifty per cent. not at all infected. In the poorly-ventilated stables on the contrary, all were badly diseased. Any disease which can attach animals, is much more rapid in its attack in an ill-ventilated stable than it is in a well-ventilated and well-lighted stable. Then, again, good ventilation is conducive to economy of production. I regret that I am not prepared to speak definitely of influence of ventilation on economy of milk-production. We had, at the Experimental Farm, a stable in which there was no ventilation. It had not been built for a stable, but simply for a shed. Steers were turned in and the shed closed up, and they were kept in there for some five or six months. They made practically no gains; some made losses. We then put in a thorough system of ventilation, and in the same stable, similar steers under exactly the same conditions of feeding, everything similar except ventilation, made splendid gains. From the consideration of healthfulness, and from the consideration of economic production, it pays to have a well-ventilated stable.

I regret to say that there are many stables yet, in this country, where poor ventilation is the rule. In many stables one notices "stuffiness." When you go into the stable you immediately feel you would rather have some outside air,—that is an indication of lack of ventilation. If you went into a properly ventilated stable, you would not notice it at all. It is impossible to entirely free a stable from odors since there are so many factors that go to make up odors, but you can get fresh air in every stable, and the methods of getting this air are very various. If you have not enough air, you can open the windows and if you open them on the side from the wind so that the air will not rush in and hurt the animals, no objection can be

offered, but if you open them on the side the wind comes from, there is danger of draughts. Opening and shutting windows is not very convenient and is not perfect ventilation. If you cannot introduce a first-class method, here is a system that will give satisfaction in a measure. Below the ceiling, bore a number of holes right through the wall, and have them at intervals of about six or eight feet around. If the wind is blowing from one side it is an easy matter to partially plug the holes. That is a method I have seen working very satisfactorily, but it is not advisable for the reason that it is apt to be neglected. We are apt to have too much ventilation on a very windy day, and too little when it gets warm.

Another method is what is known as the Muslin Curtain Ventilation. It owes its origin, I suppose, to the fact that the poultry men have used it in the place of glass in may of their cold houses. Now, the Muslin Curtain Ventilation means the placing of sheets of cotton or cheesecloth over the windows, removing the glass and the air strains through it. The system has some good points. If you cannot get a better one, introduce it; it will do satisfactory work if you are careful to exercise perfect control over it. If you are watchful and always ready to jump the moment you think there is any change in the temperature or change in the wind, then it will prove satisfactory. But the greatest difficulty we find is that its effectiveness depends almost entirely, upon the direction and velocity of the wind and, if there is no wind, it is totally ineffective.

Our herdsman has been very careful in carrying on a test of muslin curtain ventilation. I am dealing more at length with this system than others. for the reason that it has been receiving considerable attention in the Agricultural press, and many people have been writing to me personally, and to the College at Guelph. We have on this account, some definite information on the subject. From December 23rd until December 28th, we kept an exact record of the temperatures inside and outside, and the velocity of the wind and the arrangement of the windows. We have a stable 100 feet long; on each side there are ten windows, and we have 9 curtains on each side, 5 on one side and 4 on the other. We have been testing this since the first of December, the curtains are still on and the history of the experiment is as follows:—

Early in December we had a few warm days, we closed the doors and opened the windows and during the night the temperature rose to 82° Fahr.; there was no breeze. There were 40 cattle in the stable, and the temperature outside was 38°. Of course it did not take long to get more air in the morning, but we had to open the doors to get it. The eighteen windows were all open, but the air could not get in. When the weather got cooler, we opened nine windows on each side, and took the record of temperature on the inside and out and the temperature in the cow stable adjoining in which there was another system of ventilation. On the 23rd, nothing very remarkable, we had a light breeze, and the temperature in the two stables was practically the same. On the 24th, still nothing very remarkable, light breeze and the windows open, and the temperature outside 24 or 25, and inside from 44 to 50 in both stables. On the 25th, not very much difference, a good deal colder outside, 14 or 15 outside and 48 to 52 inside, very light breeze, working nicely. On the 26th it was rather calm outside with a very light breeze at first. We had all the windows open in the steer stable, and the temperature rose from 46° to 62°. As the breeze fell outside, the temperature rose inside in spite of the fact that all the windows were open, showing that this system depends entirely upon the breeze, for its effectiveness. In the open air, the temperatures during the eight days were: Maximum 36, and

minimum 2 above zero; in the cow stable maximum 53° and minimum 46°, and in the steer barn maximum was 62° and minimum 36°,—a range of 25 degrees, as compared with a range of 7° in the cow stable, and it kept us opening and closing windows every little while. Thus, I think this Muslin Curtain Ventilation is open to several objections. In the first place it requires some one watching it continually. If you go to bed at nine or ten and do not get up until the next morning at five, there are chances of great changes in the temperature. Secondly, the interchange of air necessitates the warm inside air impinging against the cold curtain on one side and so causes a precipitation, the curtain gets wet and the next thing you know the wind changes, and the dirt that collects on the windows is carried back into the stables. This repeated drying and wetting turns the curtain black. All of the curtains in our stables are quite black now due to this cause, and further we found it impossible to keep the ceiling free from moisture.

In the main barn, where another system is in operation, there is not a sign of moisture on the ceiling or walls, whereas in this stable, the walls are covered with moisture, while this system was in operation. The building is just as well constructed as it is possible for a building to be in this country. It is double-boarded inside and out and has an air space; yet it was moist. In the main building, where the other system is in operation, everything was dry and nice.

We have what is known as the King System which has been more or less talked about, and this is undoubtedly one of the best systems known to-day. I have seen it in operation, satisfactorily, at a great number of places. We have had it in operation at the Experimental Farm, but for the reason that many of our buildings are old ones, the system had to be introduced the best way we could,—that is slightly modified from the original King plans. It was impossible to introduce it exactly as it should have been, hence we are not prepared to say that it would always be satisfactory, but I have seen it in stables near here giving perfect satisfaction, I refer to the stables that Mr. P. Clark built. He had a good deal of difficulty with the system at first, but now it is working satisfactorily I understand. This system is somewhat different from the average system in this, that it takes the foul air from the floor or near the floor. Chutes are constructed with their openings near the floor, and go right up to the ceiling and out on the peak of the roof in a sort of chimney. The pure air goes up through the wall to the ceiling, and sometimes along the ceiling, and is shot out into the stable from the ceiling. Instead of letting the air go off from the top, usually consider the best method of ventilation, the air is taken from the bottom. The reason given by Mr. King is that the impurities in stable air, being chiefly carbolic acid gas, a heavy gas, it with others sinks to the floor. Therefore it is from that point the impure air should be drawn. There is a good deal of common sense in his contention. There are, however, some objections to this system. If you take the temperature at the ceiling, or half way down, and at the floor, you will find the temperature at the ceiling considerably higher than at the floor. The warm air rises to the top, and has no means of escaping and lies there until it cools and sinks to the bottom and the coolest part of the stable is the floor. Now, that is where the animals lie and it should be as comfortable as the rest; hence is seems to me somewhat of an objection against the system.

Another system of ventilation which might be installed is the Rutherford system. It has been advocated strongly by Dr. Rutherford himself. It is used in our new horse stable, which I would like any of you to visit. We have the two systems in that stable,—the King system and the Rutherford. We do not put them both in operation at the same time. We have been work-

ing the Rutherford chiefly, although the King system is there, and can be put in operation at any minute. It is only a matter of ten minutes to change the system, just the matter of closing a few doors and opening a few others and the deed is done. As to the purity of the air, I cannot say that there is very much difference between the two systems. One point we have found is that the Rutherford system is easier to control. Acting upon what we had found in connection with the horse stable last winter, we introduced the Rutherford system of ventilation into our new cow barn.

At intervals along the ceiling are openings into pipes; these pipes or chimneys should extend right to the roof in as straight a line as possible. Of course if it is necessary to twist and turn a little, it can be done and the outlets will still work satisfactorily. There are, however, some objections to bends in the pipe because there is apt to be more or less precipitation at the elbows and the water runs down. Where the shaft is straight, however, I have never seen any difficulty at all. That outlet ought to have six to eight square inches of space for each animal. At the Experimental Farm we have a good deal more than that, but we are experimenting all the time, and we watch to see what will be the effect of having different areas. We are in a position to control the outlets and shut them off so that there will not be one-sixth of an inch for each animal.

The inlet is at the bottom. Right under the outside wall passes a kind of pipe which comes up near the wall, or if you wish you can carry it out to any point you like. In our stable we carry it some considerable distance. We have, I think, some eight or nine inlets in our stable, each about six inches wide and four feet long. If we open them all up we can bring the inside temperature to the outside temperature in a very short time. About three square inches of inlet per head is sufficient at this time of the year. A square foot would thus give you enough for forty head or thereabouts. I think if we put one square foot of inlet for twenty head of cattle it would be safe for all seasons. The outlet needs to be about the same size, preferably somewhat larger. We have about 36 square inches or more per head, but I think that is too much. This system is working very satisfactorily in our main barn where it is in operation. There is not a sign of moisture on the ceiling or on the walls. In our horse stable where we have had the Rutherford system in operation, there is not a sign of moisture on the walls or on the ceiling, and I must say the same thing for the King system, there was not a sign of moisture except in one little corner where there was not good circulation. To get rid of the moisture you must have circulation of air. Because you see moisture on the walls or ceiling, it does not necessarily mean bad ventilation; it means rather that the walls are not properly insulated, or for some reason the air lies there a longer time than it should.

At what temperature should we keep our stables? I think for the average stable from 45 to 50 degrees is about the right temperature. Sometimes we hear people talk about 60 to 65 degrees. In my opinion that is too high. If you keep your stable at 45 to 50 degrees you are almost certain of having good sanitary conditions and good ventilation. I come to this conclusion from experiments with a number of cattle in the barns, and from watching the results of good and bad ventilation, and from watching what happens in other barns where the conditions are different from our own. I have gone over this very hurriedly as the time is short. If there are any questions that you would like to ask, I shall try to answer them.

Q.—How many outlets would you have for a stable with 32 head of cattle, and the stable 36 by 54?

A.—I would have two outlets.

Q.—My hay car runs along the centre?

A.—Run your ventilators up on the side, provided you carry it up)eyond the peak; that is take twelve feet over from the wall and take it traight up through your roof and three feet above the peak.

Q.—How large would you have these two?

A.—I would have them a foot in diameter, or better fifteen inches quare. A foot would be large enough so far as air is concerned, but if you iave a small shaft you are certain to have some drip under, and if you have large shaft the air rests against the wall and there is a current in the centre s in all currents the speed is in the centre, where there is the least friction.

Q.—What would you build the shaft with?

A.—Wood, and if you found there was a drip, I would sheet it outside nd that would cure it.

Q.—How many inlets would I require?

A.—I would put in four, two on each side, and each of them eight inches quare, put one of them about ten feet from each end or twelve feet from ach end, that would ventilate your barn and give good circulation.

Q.—Could you not get better ventilation with a galvanized pipe?

A.—We have tried both, and if you are anxious to have no drip, do not se galvanized pipe; it is better to use wood.

Q.—You want the wood practically air-tight?

A.—Yes, it must be well-built.

Q.—Did you ever know one of these pipes to freeze right up?

A.—No, that was because your pipe was too small; I think fifteen inches about the right size.

Q.—Would you bring that outlet any lower than the ceiling?

A.—No, just flush with the ceiling so that the air will run along the eiling and up the pipe; then there is no danger of any moisture on the iling.

Q.—At what temperature do you keep your horse stable?

A.—About forty-five.

Dr. Rutherford: In order to make the ventilation perfect, the air iould come in on the level.

Mr. Grisdale: I have followed the current that comes in and I find that e cold air comes down and hits the floor. We have it in the barn three et high, and from that height it throws it to the floor.

Dr. Rutherford: I admit that, but the fact of having a current of air om the floor to the ceiling is to my mind worth far more than the little uble of getting the pipe under the wall.

Mr. Grisdale: Sometimes it is difficult to get the pipe under the wall d I think that getting it above is so much better than not having it at all. course, I would rather have it under if possible. To protect the inlet om snow or too strong a current of wind, it can be covered with a little bin which stands against the wall, not right close to it, but within about ur or five inches of the wall.

Dr. Rutherford: If your stable is properly built, and there is no other y for the air to get out of that building, the outlet will close the inlet ery time.

HILL SELECTION OF SEED POTATOES.

By T. G. Raynor, Ontario Representative of Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The address on the above subject was also delivered at the Winter Fair, Guelph, and is printed on page 58. The following discussion on the address took place at the Eastern Show:

Q.—Which would be the best seed, 2 ounces cut from a big potato or a small potato weighing 2 ounces?

A.—*I would prefer 2 ounces out of a big potato. If I were planting* small potatoes I would not bother about the seed end.

Q.—Do you recommend cutting these small potatoes?

A.—No, I would not cut those small potatoes.

Q.—Would you get too many stalks by planting these small potatoes?

A.—No, I do not think you would.

Q.—It is my experience that you get too much stalk by planting small potatoes?

A.—Sometimes that follows and sometimes it does not. It depends on the condition of the soil and the climatic conditions. What we want is a large yield of marketable potatoes that will meet the m rket requirements, and every potato grower ought to study the market he is catering to. He should find out what the market wants in size, color and shape of the potatoes, so that he will be able to supply them with the variety they want. It is bad policy to mix up three or four breeds of dairy cattle, and it is bad policy to grow too many varieties of potatoes. Don't you know that we nearly lost the Toronto market by doing that kind of thing. Our New Brunswick friends who grow potatoes wholesale were sending up to Toronto car loads of potatoes that were uniform in size and shape and the people paid 10 cents a bag more than they would for Ontario grown potatoes, and Toronto consumes between three and four thousand bags of potatoes in a day.

This year the Eastern potatoes have rotted because they had too much wet down there, and if we grow the right kind we will be able to get the Toronto market back again.

Q.—What do you include in the term diseased potatoes?

A.—I want a potato that is free from anything that would be objectionable. When I want a potato disease-proof I want one that is the least subject to blight. That is the disease that gives us the most trouble, and we want to find out the potato that will give us the least trouble in blight. I have a potato here that you would think was almost perfect. You will notice that the eye is right out on the surface and will necessitate very little waste in peeling that potato and this other one here, the eye is too deep, and the housewife would peel off a great deal of it, and it is necessary to select a potato that is shallow in the eye. If we select the best from the best every year we can maintain the standard of quality for thirty years and then we may have to get a new variety of potato. Now I will cut this good looking potato in two and you see that it is discolored. It shows the presence of quite a large number of water holes, Medullary rays, as they are called. It contains very little starch and is likely to cook more or less soggy. There are a large number of potatoes grown for alcohol and starch purposes in Germany.

Q.—What do you regard as the best way to keep seed potatoes over the winter?

A.—If the man can control conditions, I would say pit them outside. Put enough covering on to keep them from freezing and then you have the

best conditions for keeping potatoes for house use and for seed purposes. Early in the spring bring the potatoes out and spread them on the floor in thin layers so that whatever growth that starts will be very strong and short.

Q.—How would you cut those potatoes for planting?

A.—I would cut them to one and two eyes, and I would prefer to cut them longitudinally so as to have two to three ounces in the piece.

Q.—Two ounces would be the limit?

A.—Yes, I would prefer a three ounce piece to a two ounce piece, if I could cut with one or two eyes.

Q.—Some contend that a potato should be cut only length wise?

A.—There is a little preference for that.

Q.—Would it be better to plant that potato you have whole or cut it in pieces?

A.—I would prefer to cut it into good sized pieces and plant two pieces in hills to get the largest yield of marketable potatoes.

Q.—If you were planting potatoes that size how far would you put them apart?

A.—I would want to plant them at least two feet apart and perhaps three feet would be better if planted in hills.

Q.—You would just put one in a hill?

A.—One piece or whole potato in a place if 15 inches apart in drills, and from one large one to two medium sized ones in hills.

Q.—Do you get better results from hills or rows?

A.—You get more marketable potatoes by planting them in hills. That potato weighs 12 ounces; if you were planting them 15 inches apart in the row and 3 feet between the rows, and if you get three potatoes to the hill weighing about eight ounces you would have a pound and a half to the hill and you would get 290 bushels of marketable potatoes to the acre and the average for Ontario is about 110 bushels per acre. This year it was 114. We had an estimated yield of 21,000,000 bushels off of about 183,000 acres in the Province of Ontario this year valued at between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, and that is better than we have had for the last eight or ten years. I believe it will pay us to look into this question of potato growing, especially in sections where the land is adapted to it.

Q.—Would you recommend any particular kind of fertilizer?

A.—I believe in making the ground rich, give it plenty of nitrogen, and it also ought to have potash and phosphoric acid. If, after growing potatoes for sometime, on the same land, you find your yield going down, you could apply plenty of stable manure (and the best kind is horse manure, because cow manure is very likely to cause the potatoes to be scabby. If you plant clover and plow it under you have a good means of freshening the land, but if you find the potatoes do not do well it is an indication that the land lacks phosphoric acid and potash. I believe a potash fertilizer will give the best results in a potato crop.

Q.—Give us the variety you recommend?

A.—The variety I would recommend would be the variety that does best with you in your locality, and that meets your market requirements. I could not give you just what that variety would be without I knew your local conditions. If you look over Professor Zavitz's report you will find the potatoes that are doing best in the different sections.

Q.—Which is the best time to apply the manure?

A.—I think the best time is to apply it to the clover sod in the fall of the year. You have heard of T. B. Terry, the great potato grower? He had a rotation of clover, potatoes and wheat, and he made himself wealthy growing potatoes in that way on a small farm.

JUDGING SHEEP.

By H. S. Arkell, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

The subject given me to discuss this afternoon is sheep judging, but before taking up the method of judging, I would like to say at the outset that the judge of any class of animals, before he can do efficient work, must have in his mind some concrete idea of what he should look for in the class to be judged. That is to say, he must have the outline and desirable characteristics gathered into an ideal in his mind's eye. In the first place he ought to consider what the animal is bred for, and then he must understand fairly well the points that go to constitute excellence in a superior animal. It may be well to say further that a good judge should have some experience in handling sheep before he can consistently establish a standard. Upon these things I would place some emphasis as an introduction to my talk.

There is one final test of any animal's value and that is the ultimate end for which it was bred. In judging horses we have either the requirements of speed or draft; while in the judging of sheep, cattle or hogs, the final test is the block. Whether we judge from the breeder's or feeder's standpoint we must have in mind the final test, viz., the market requirements of the particular class of stock upon which we are called to arbitrate.

In the first place, I would call attention to the form: a sheep should be rather close to the ground, short in the legs, compact in the body, broad on top. There is a reason for this. The prime cuts of a sheep carcass come off the loin, back and rib, hindquarter and leg. The butcher aims to cut as much flesh on these particular parts as possible in order that there may be little waste and as well that he may sell these cuts to advantage. These command the highest price on the market. The flanks, belly meat, forequarter and brisket are relatively cheap meat, and the butcher must make his gain from the highest priced meats, cutting, as I have said, from the loin, rib, back, rump and leg. We find that we may expect the largest amount of flesh off the highest priced cuts when the animal approaches a certain form—such a form as I have described, as found in an animal that is somewhat short in the body, low to the ground, and compactly made throughout. Contrast with this an animal that is long in the leg, tucked up at the fore and hind flank, long in the back and shallow in the body and you will find that there is very little flesh carried either above or below, that the loin is frequently bare, that the hip bones are somewhat prominent and badly covered with flesh, that the leg of mutton is light and that too great a percentage of weight is made up by the cheaper cuts and by the waste material of the carcass.

Starting at the shoulder, the back should be moderately short, the ribs well sprung and filling in well at the back of the shoulder. We like a full spring of rib, for with it will be associated a relatively broad loin and usually a thick covering of flesh. The loin should be broad and the fleshing upon it should be thick and should cover neatly over the hip so that the point of the hip bone is not manifest: the rump should come back level and then turn down nicely into the leg; the leg should be well rounded out with flesh which should run down full and trimly to the hock both on the inside and outside. A long-legged sheep can rarely carry a desirable leg of mutton.

The butcher looks for a relatively light forefront with a light neck and brisket, and if we are judging from the butcher's standpoint we should keep this in mind. The forefront of the sheep is relatively cheap meat and he wants as little waste as possible there, and if you find the neck and brisket

very heavy and full and a heavy covering of fat over the shoulder and collected at the fore flank, it is not desirable and should be scored in judging. You will find in an old sheep that is over-done, that the weight forward is too great in proportion to the weight back, and it is not a desirable characteristic in a high class butcher's carcass.

If you turn a sheep up you can judge somewhat of the amount of flesh carried throughout the body by the amount of muscle covering the breast. A sheep that is poor and bare between the foreleg and brisket is very frequently lacking in flesh throughout.

Another good way of judging the amount of flesh in proportion to fat is here at the dock. You will find that if the dock is heavy and unduly covered with surplus fat, there will be a lack of lean meat in the carcass. On the other hand, if you find that the rump is smoothly covered with lean flesh and that the dock, just at the junction with the body, is full, firm and fleshy to the touch, you will usually find that the carcass has got a relatively high amount of lean meat in proportion to the fat. That is the thing the butcher requires in his dressed carcass—as much lean meat as possible with enough fat to give it quality and delicacy of fibre to make it palatable on the plate.

Another point to consider is the quality of the flesh, and that is judged largely by the touch. How to describe the touch is rather a difficult matter. Feeders will tell you that it is one of the strongest points in estimating the excellence of fleshing, particularly from the butcher's standpoint. It indicates the way in which the sheep has been fed, the amount of lean meat in the carcass and the freshness of the fleshing. It indicates further whether or not there is a large amount of surplus tallow or fat. The fresh touch is what is desired or contrasted with a stale touch that is so often associated with an over-done animal. There is a firmness and freshness and elasticity of flesh as it meets your hand that can only be recognized by constant practice, but is nevertheless the truest guide as to the quality and character of the meat below.

In reference to the wool we may say in the first place that it is an indicator of the condition of the animal. A dry, harsh fleece tells a story of unthriftiness with a corresponding lack of freshness in the flesh. The wool itself may therefore indicate quality in the carcass and a healthy, bright, lustrous fleece with sufficient yolk and body gives promise of a wealth of flesh below. Quality may also be judged by the character of the bone appearing in the head and leg. Rough, coarse bone will mean waste when the animal is killed, and too fine bone is associated with a tendency to fat production. Bone of medium strength and of fine quality should be sought for in animals bred for flesh production.

In market and show sheep, undesirable characteristics such as softness of flesh and an overdone condition may be noted particularly. We like to have a firm resistant pressure under the touch. When the hand sinks too easily into the flesh it indicates softness and an undue proportion of oily fat. In the overdone condition you will find an accumulation of tallow down about the fore flank, along the rib and over the rump, which is a very undesirable feature as it indicates waste when the animal is slaughtered. This we should guard against. We should educate ourselves to recognize the value of the touch in judging market animals since we can depend upon it as a safe guide in estimating the quality and fleshing of the carcass.

We have hitherto emphasized these characteristics, form, flesh and quality. These together with the wool should receive chief attention in judging market sheep. The feeder and breeder however must not forget the importance of constitution in the animals they own. They need an animal

that will continue to grow and make generous gains through the feeding period. A sheep with a long body and long legs, shallow in the rib and very narrow in the heart girth will not be a profitable animal to feed. If on the other hand you take the compactly made type, close to the ground, short in the legs, deep in the body, you will find a large girth and sufficient strength and substance to indicate that it will make profitable gains. We should seek a sheep, too, with a relatively short head, somewhat broad between the ears, with good breadth in the forehead. You will find that a sheep that is long in the face, and narrow between the ears and in the forehead, is frequently lacking in substance, being long in the legs and shallow in the body. We desire also a relatively short neck which should blend well into the shoulder. We want also breadth in the breast and across the floor of the chest and a full girth behind the shoulders, which will indicate plenty of lung and heart room.

From the breeder's standpoint there is one other thing to look for and that is breed type or character. We have our different breeds. Leicester, Shropshire, Southdown, Dorset, etc., and each breed has some particular individuality about it to distinguish it from other breeds. Breeders of sheep are sticklers for trueness of type, and rightly so. The wool or fleece will be an important point of distinction. We have the peculiar Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln fibre, and there is a difference also in the Oxford, Shropshire and Southdown wool. If we would judge breeds of sheep we must study breed characteristics and the characteristics of the wool will be an important consideration in this regard. There are certain features which should be sought for in all wool, such as evenness of distribution and of quality, length and strength of fibre, density, together with a bright healthy lustrous appearance, but beside these things there are the characteristic differences in the wool of the various breeds which should be fully understood.

In reference to character in breeding sheep, I would say that in the male we look for a strong, impressive appearance, and an erect somewhat bold carriage. He should stand strong on his pasterns and the bone in his legs should be of good texture and quality. The female should have a finer and milder appearance about the head and neck and should not have quite so bold and a less erect appearance. I would mention again the importance of constitution and breed-type or character in our breeding animals whether male or female.

In judging sheep we should have some method in going about our work. I like first of all to take a view of the sheep from a distance to form an estimate of the animal as a whole, and this method saves time in judging a large class. With the individual we may commence at the back and work forward. Your hand should get down below the wool. It must be firm in its pressure. By keeping your hands somewhat flat you will get a truer estimate of the covering of flesh and that method will avoid leaving unsightly finger marks in the wool. By following some definite system and by careful selection and comparison ease will come in choosing even between close rivals.

Q.—What point would you lay the most importance on?

A.—I should think you should judge largely from the breeder's and feeder's standpoint because when emphasizing that you are usually emphasizing the butcher's standpoint as well.

Q.—Do you put any stress on the ay in which the front legs are set under the sheep?

A.—I should have called your attention to that. We want width below in the floor of the chest and the legs should be set strongly and firmly under the body. We like sheep to stand erect on their pasterns.

Q.—Is there anything in the size of the nostrils?

A.—We do not like too narrow or contracted a face. We like a strong face, not too bold or coarse, but sufficiently strong to indicate substance.

JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.

By John Gardhouse, Highfield.

I understand that there are some three or four more speakers to come on yet, and I think I would be showing good judgment by not detaining you very long. I will deal with the question from the breeder's and feeder's standpoint. I always take it that the breeder's standpoint is the commencement, that is, the laying of the foundation, and if you start right the probabilities are that you will finish right. If we do not start right, we will not finish right. In judging an animal you must have an ideal before you, and aim to keep up to that ideal, and then you will succeed. I remember a man who came out from the Old Country, who had been managing a large estate there, and he brought with him a picture of one of the best cows on the estate. He *hung it up in his room, and he said,* "That is my ideal, and that is what I am going to aim at." We want a beef animal, very strong on the back and nicely arched at the ribs, so that we have lots of flesh and muscle where the valuable cuts are.

In judging an animal from the breeder's standpoint, there is something else to be taken into consideration, and one of the first things is,—breed character and breed type. I am quite w'lling to admit that I cannot explain, just exactly, what I mean by breed character and breed type. You must have an idea of the breed you are looking for, and know it for yourself. If you are judging Shorthorns, look for an animal that has got that Shorthorn character, and Shorthorn type. If Hereford, or Polled-Angus or Galloway, or any of these breeds, it is important to look for breed character and breed type. We must always have an eye to the utility of the animals we are producing. One thing that should be looked for in the animal is to see that is has a good constitution. You cannot make a success of breeding live stock of any kind unless you have got an animal with a good constitution, and in order to get that, we must always look at the head to see that you have a nice broad forehead, nice width between the eyes, nice clear eye, not wild or vicious and not too long from the eye down to the nostril. If you have a shortish head, and a nice mild eye you are likely to have an animal that will be a good feeder. I think that is a beautiful head and neck. I think that neck is just about what we should look for in any beef animal. The neck is blended well back into the shoulder carrying a great wealth of flesh. The shoulder should be well covered with flesh, and there should be no depression after it leaves the shoulder and follows all along the ribs. It is true that this is a cheap part of the meat, nevertheless, from the breeder's standpoint, we want this covered, and this depth of heart girth, so as to know we have constitution and feeding qualities.

Right along the back here where the best cuts are, we want to get that very strong and deep. It is a difficult matter to get that arch of rib and depth of body. It is not a hard matter to get that depth of body, but it is a hard matter to get that depth of body with that amount of muscling and spring of rib on top.

It is important in judging live stock that you look for that arch and depth of rib. Another thing very important to look for is the hip bone, which should not be prominent, and which should not stand out as they did on many of the animals years ago.

Everybody then thought if you walked into a cow stable and saw a cow with big hip bones she was a good cow. We do not want that at all, we want a beast that has a wealth of flesh over the hip-bone, so that when they are dressed there will be none of the coarseness of bone that we used to find in our cattle. We want length of quarter. Another very important thing to look for is the touch of the animal, the quality of touch of flesh, and probably there is no better way of indicating that, than by the hair that the beast carries. It is very important that you have a good coat of hair on the animal, and that it should be nice and silky and fine, so that when you put your hand on the beast it should feel fairly firm and yet not too hard. There is a great difference between flesh and fat. You can only learn how to tell that by paying a good deal of attention to it, and in the handling of the animal.

Every man should have some system to follow in judging cattle so as to know what he is doing. I always like to walk around and get a general view of the animals first, and then I go around to their heads and get an idea as to the breed character and breed type, and then I like to look at their heads and size them up in a general way. Then I like to get them closer together and weed out those that are not so good, and take them up to the other end of the ring, and perhaps, before you finally make up your mind, it is not a bad plan to stand them one behind the other and get the general appearance of the animals; get the depth, and top and under lines and the way they stand on their legs, and how the neck is blended into the shoulder, see whether there is any openness in the shoulder, and whether there is any depression in the ribs back of the shoulder.

Q.—How about the width between their front legs?

A.—It is very important that you should have good width in an animal of any kind; but I do not want the width to be made by standing the legs out at the corners. We want width and muscle and strength between the front legs.

Q.—In regard to hair, do you like a mossy coated animal?

A.—We want a mossy coat, all the hair you can get on them with that nice mossy feeling when you take hold of it; that indicates a good feeder. The skin should not be too thin nor yet too thick and hard; but a medium thickness of skin.

Q.—Do you judge any by the horn?

A.—Of course the horn has a good deal to do with the general appearance of the animal. It is always important in animals of any kind to get a good appearing animal, and the nicer set horn you get the better appearing head you will have; but I have known very good animals that had very bad horns.

Q.—Is there any thing particular in the size of the tail?

A.—We do not want a big tail.

Q.—Do you consider that a good all round animal?

A.—Yes, if we had lots of that kind in this country it would be all right. We haven't got enough of that stamp. That heifer will only take one stall in the stable. She will not occupy any more room than a poor animal would, and would take no more feed.

ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF SHEEP.

By John Campbell, Woodville.

You will notice that the talks to be given now are along different lines. We have been shown by the previous speakers what perfect, ideal animals are, and what we are feeding for, and now we are going to talk along the line of economical feeding. We are obliged to study economy this year whether we are willing or not; this is one of the years that bring out good management. We have been very much favored in past years with a great abundance of crops, but that has not been the case throughout some parts of Ontario this year.

You must feed so as to maintain flesh in a growing animal. Economy in feeding the domestic animals of our farms at the present time consists in so feeding that there is a constant gain from the time they are born until they go to the market. In order to feed in the winter economically, it is necessary that our animals should go in the winter quarters in good condition, because it is an established fact both in cattle and sheep husbandry, that an increase in gain can be put on them in the fields at about one-quarter to one-third of the cost that it can be put on in the winter quarters. Therefore, the fall of the year is the time when our sheep should gain flesh rapidly, when it will be a comparatively easy matter to carry them through the winter months economically, if started in good condition.

There is just one plant that every farmer should have on his farm and that is rape. If there is one feed more than another I pin my faith on for a flock of sheep in the fall of the year, it is a few acres of rape. To get the best results from a rape field, it is necessary to have grass with it. I have tried the experiment and put a similar number on rape and grass. Rape alone gave eleven pounds a month increase, and rape and grass gave fourteen pounds a month increase per head. Why is 't necessary that we should get them into good flesh before they go into winter quarters? In order to carry on more cheaply the lambs that are being finished for the market. If you have been in the habit of disposing of your lambs in the fall of the year, you are throwing away your best chance for large profit, because you can get so much more for them later.

In feeding sheep in the winter months, it is necessary to make the feed palatable. Palatability is the key note to the successful feeding of the flock when housed. This year we have not had at our disposal just what we would like to have. In mentioning the feeds found in m ny years to be the most successful with us in carrying on the flock of sheep, I will give them in just about the order of value as we have found them. Dealing with the coarse fodders, the first choice is unthreshed peas cut a little on the green side. That can be fed with the greatest profit exactly as it comes from the field, no threshing, no grinding, and fed in properly constructed racks. The next I would mention is alfalfa hay, which is largely in the stage of experiment throughout this Province, although some of the western Ontario feeders have had great success with it. With us, in middle Ontario, common June grass crowds it out in four to five years, yet I think it is going to be one of the leading forage crops of Ontario in the future, when we understand the kind of soil to grow it in successfully, coupled with proper management. The third selection is clover hay. It is one of the best kinds of roughage we have for sheep. Remember in the flock that is kept to produce lambs for butcher's block, it is not necessary to have them earlier than the latter part of April or the beginning of May. In that line of breeding pea straw will furnish a very good kind of feed with clover hay. For late lambing I do

not think it is absolutely necessary to use unthreshed peas or grain of any kind if the ewes are young and strong and thrifty. If there are any ailing ones, it is well to give them a little extra care and feed. This year it is likely some have got the sheep and have not suitable feed. In a case of that kind, oat-chaff and oat-straw will answer the purpose if we have nothing better; of course, if you have better feed by all means give it to the sheep, because there is no animal on the Ontario farm to-day, nor has there been for the last ten years, that gives such large returns or so much clear profit for the feed they consume.

With these rougher feeds, flock owners can use the cutting box to good advantage. I would not approve of cutting it with sharpened knives, but would rather put it through a cutting box that was dull, so that it would be shredded, aiming to make it as fine as possible. Then pulp your turnips and mix in with the cut feed, making a very palatable food that sheep will be fond of, and will do well on. Of course, we pin our faith to oats for safety and growth, but the question of price comes up. I believe in oats and bran, but we have other feeds that, in my opinion, are far cheaper and that will give us as good results at much less cost, and that is cornmeal and oil cake. Some people say that cornmeal is not fit for sheep, but in case of necessity you could use it in conjunction with the feed that the Ontario farmers pay little attention to, namely, oil cake. Let me repeat that oil cake is one of the cheapest and best feeds we can get to carry on our flocks, and with the addition of these concentrated feeds there is nothing I know of to-day that will give growth and substance to lambs as plenty of Swede turnips. They can be successfully fed at the rate of ten pounds per head per day. Never feed mangels to in-lamb ewes, and do not feed turnips too liberally. In Scotland they say, "a large crop of turnips means a small crop of lambs." I do not know much about ensilage, but have a friend who is feeding it, and he speaks very well of it.

Q.—What do you think about ground flax in place of oil cake?

A.—It is all right to use ground flax seed in limited quantities the same as bran, but it is a feed I do not think at all equal to oil cake.

In conclusion, for the breeders of pure-bred flocks who aim to have lambs drop in February, March and April, it is profitable economy to so feed cake, meals, roots and roughage in such combinations as will maintain a full flow of milk as to insure rapid growth of the lambs, carefully selecting so as to get the best values for the money when any feeds are purchased. The grower of market lambs can winter his ewes with much less cost, having little or no grain feeding of ewes after lambing, as that should be when grass is ready, which is the best of all feeds to supply abundant nourishment to the youngsters.

The early May lambs, well grown in summer and fall, put into winter quarters full of flesh can be carried on very profitably at comparatively little cost, so as to sell at twice as many dollars a few months later on. It is the securing of the greatest amount of gain, with the least relative cost, that constitutes economy in feeding which means success.

THE ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF SWINE.

By G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

The previous speaker has covered the ground on economical feeding so very fully that I feel there is not very much left for me to say, unless it is to repeat a few points and possibly start some little different line of discussion.

Every man has to be his own judge as to what is best for him to do. He knows what he can do, and what he cannot do, but all the same a man that has feed in his bins is taking a very doubtful course if he sacrifices stock he has on hand. It is a very doubtful proposition to sell our live stock on a poor market in order to sell a little bit of grain on a high market, and I would advise any person who contemplates such a proceeding to think over it carefully before he decides to take that step. I think you will find that the farmers who are making the most solid progress throughout this Province are the men who have clearly thought out their line of action, who have thoroughly mastered certain branches of farming, and are sticking to those branches, trying to improve upon each year's operations, but the man who is shifting from one thing to another seldom accomplishes very much. When the price of hogs is down, he says "Hang hogs, get rid of them, cut their throats, or give them away; hogs are no good, and never will be any good any more." The next thing we know he is out buying hogs at big prices and anxious to get in again, and the chances are he will be out when he ought to be in, and in when he ought to be out. I do not believe this is a year to go into the feeding of hogs extensively, but the man who has some right good sows and a few young pigs will do well, I think, to stay with them and make the best he can out of them, rather than sacrifice them. If he has not got the feed and has to go out and buy feed at high prices, he may have to let some of them go. A man in that position deserves our sympathy, and unfortunately, that is all we can give him. But the man who has feed in his bins had better sit tight for a while.

Last year we had a discussion here on the cost of raising hogs and there was a great difference of opinion regarding how food stuff should be valued. It is one of the most unsatisfactory questions I ever attempted to handle, especially the valuing of food that is raised on the farm. It is an extremely difficult matter to attach satisfactory values to home raised products, and to avoid the difficulty we shall approach the subject in another way.

I am going to give you results from feeding 297 hogs. Some of these hogs were fed by ourselves, but by far the larger number were fed by farmers throughout the Province, and the results include both summer and winter feeding.

There are 297 hogs concerned in this calculation, and they averaged a little over 190 pounds apiece live weight when marketed. We have records of all the foods these hogs consumed, and it is interesting to find out what prices they returned for the food they consumed at different market prices for the hogs.

PRICES REALIZED FOR FOOD CONSUMED BY 297 HOGS.

Assumed selling price of hogs, live weight.	Meal, including middlings and bran.	Skim milk.	Roots.
If sold at 4½c. per lb.	$20.45 per ton.	20c. per cwt.	10c. per bush.
" " " 5c. " "	$23.87 " "	20c. " "	10c. " "
" " " 5½c. " "	$27.29 " "	20c. " "	10c. " "
" " " 6c. " "	$30.71 " "	20c. " "	10c. " "
" " " 6½c. " "	$34.13 " "	20c. " "	10c. " "

I am calling attention to these figures, because I think they are important as showing what a man may realize for the food consumed by hogs under normal conditions. These are figures actually obtained for 297 hogs marketed at a little over 190 pounds a piece.

Q.—Can you say anything amout the value of frosted wheat?

A.—If you can get frosted wheat that has some substance to it I do not think you will find practically any difference between that and ordinary wheat, but if it is shriveled up to nothing, and perhaps full of foul seeds, the value will decrease in proportion.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the figures Prof. Day has given us are a surprise to most of us. It shows that a good price can be received for grain by feeding it to the hogs.

PROF. DAY: A gentleman has handed me a sample of frosted wheat. We have all looked at it and we think it ought to be worth practically as much as good wheat; it looks like excellent wheat.

A MEMBER: I have ordered a car of this wheat laid down at our station at 55 cents per bushel.

PROF. DAY: You have a bargain if it is like that.

MR. PUTNAM: May I require from whom you ordered that wheat.

A MEMBER: I can tell you I ordered all he had.

MR. PUTNAM: A number of Farmers' Institute workers will be asked where farmers can get this wheat. As yet, I have the name of only one farmer who will sell it.

PROF. GRISDALE: I got a car load lot at Ottawa at a little less than 60 cents.

Q.—How would that frosted wheat compare with shorts?

A.—I think it would be better. I got quotations form the Grain Growers' Association regarding the cost of number one wheat, which would be 69 cents laid down at our station and for number two 60 cents, and another grade 58 cents. The price of our coarse grains has fallen. The first grade was a good deal better than this sample shown here. I have not seen a sample but has a lot of weed seeds in it.

A MEMBER: With regard to the frozen wheat, a company in the town of Owen Sound have ordered a trial shipment, and it was ordered fully a month ago; it can be laid down in Owen Sound at 66 cents a bushel.

A MEMBER: The seed brokers in Toronto asked 77 cents for that same grade of wheat.

THE CHAIRMAN: From the observations I have been able to make I believe there was the worst stampede this year I ever experienced. Wherever you go, in all directions, they are tumbling over each other to get out of pigs. I believe those of us who are wise will stay in the business. I do not think it is wise to give them heavy rations, but keep them growing and in thrifty condition, and I believe that by next July it will pay you, even if you have to pay $26 or $27 a ton for feed.

ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF BEEF CATTLE.

BY J. H. GRISDALE, AGRICULTURIST, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The subject which I have to discuss for a few minutes is one which is not nearly so popular in this district as the one Professor Day has been discussing.

We feed a ration to our sows which I think is very economical and which has proven very satisfactory. We give them about one pound of bran, all the roots they will eat and a little bit of clover hay. We have not been giving them clover hay right along, but off and on. They cost us from 2½ to 3 cents a day to feed.

Q.—Do you cut the hay?

A.—We just let them eat it the same as the cows eat it.

The question I have to deal with is "Beef Production." I think it is very remarkable indeed, that we did not make a better show of beef cattle at this Eastern Fat Stock Exhibition. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves. There is no necessity for the farmers of this district to be ashamed of the beef business. A man who has paid attention to his business can make money in spite of the fact that, according to Professor Brown, it is a losing business. It is possible by feeding roughage properly to make money out of steers and show a good balance on the right side at the end of the year. If you are going to feed steers you must feed them judiciously, and make the best use of every ounce of feed you give them and as I take it, the way to make the best use of the feed is to make it appetizing. No matter what class of animals you are feeding the prime consideration must always be to give the feed to them in a palatable form so that the animals eat it, not because they feel that they need it, but because they like it, and they would like to have a little more. Until a man learns to feed in that way he is not a good feeder and he does not feed properly no matter what it is he is feeding, be it a boy or a big steer. He must learn to feed so that the animals like the feed. The first thing is to give them something juicy. It is impossible to feed steers profitably in Ontario to-day without having some succulent feed to make up part of the ration. Turnips, mangels, sugar-beets, ensilage, are all good. We have tried all kinds of ensilage and roots, but a combination of the different succulent feeds is best. A preparation of corn-ensilage, roots and straw will give you first-class results with a pound of meal a day to start with. A man who is going to make a success of steer feeding must start them well at the beginning; must shove them right ahead and keep them going, if he does not he is making a mistake. To give them the right kind of a beginning ration he must give them something extremely succulent, say ensilage or roots or rape. Rape will stand quite a bit of frost and so may be cut and fed quite late in the season. Roots improve with keeping. Ensilage does not materially change and may be fed even more advantageously later on, because roots lose in weight although they improve in quality. Now get this succulent ration into them for the first month and unless you are catering for the Christmas market, give them no meal the first month, just give this succulent ration and they will eat it freely, and you will be astonished at the gains they will make. I have seen steers make 100 pounds in two weeks, incredible as they may seem. Last fall we had steers that made 70 pounds in two weeks and they went ahead the next two weeks and made good gains. Quick gains and cheap gains are the gains that will make the money for you, because there is a certain maintenance ration that you have got to feed and what you can persuade them to eat over and above that is the feed that makes the gain.

Start off with a little meal. Do not start off with cornmeal or gluten or wheat or barley or peas. Start in with something light. Mix up equal parts of oats, bran and barley. The steer's digestive organs are not in a condition to fully utilize a heavy meal; therefore, I say, start in with something light to get them going and gradually increase it until at the end of a couple of months, or say three months, they should be getting three or four pounds a day.

We fed No. 2 frozen wheat to one bunch and we found that we were not making good gains, not as good as they were on gluten and bran, and we had to increase the quantity of frozen wheat very materially. It does not seem to have the nutritive value that other grain has. It seems to be quite palatable,

but not so valuable as a food. When we did increase it by a pound a day we got about as good results as we did from gluten and bran. I think a man who is feeding for about six months should never feed more than eight or nine pounds of meal a day, and that daily ration should be fed during the last month only. He should start in and gradually increase until he ends up the last month with that quantity of meal, and that should be largely cornmeal or gluten or oil meal, or if feeding barley and oats or peas and oats add a small amount of oil meal to the ration during the last month and that will give you more satisfactory returns. There is nothing quite so good as a little bit of oil meal to put on the finish.

A good ration for a steer from the begining to the end of the fattening period, is a half-pound of bran or a very little meal; the first week on meal, that is after he has been fed three or four weeks on the roughage ration alone. The second week increase to 1½ pounds; third week 2½ pounds; fourth week 3 pounds; fifth week 3½ pounds, and then keep on increasing gradually, say ½ pound more each week, until you find him slacking up a little in gain, when give him another boost of a couple of pounds a day so that at the end of the fourth month the steers should be getting seven pounds a day, and the last month I would give him from eight and one-half to nine and one-half pounds a day, and the last pound of that would be oil meal. By oil meal is meant the flax seed after it is ground and the oil pressed out or taken out by a chemical process. It is ground up into nice fine meal. Oil cake is the same thing before being ground.

Q.—Have you tried feeding ground flax?

A.—Yes, but it costs three cents a pound, and we cannot afford it.

Q.—We can buy it for $2.60?

A.—We do not grow it down here. I like flax for calves and little pigs. It won't give any better results for steers or cows than oil meal and is very much more expensive. Flax is certainly a good thing, but I object to it on account of the cost.

Q.—Do you prefer nutted oil cake or ground?

A.—Nutted oil cake is better, there is less danger of adulteration. Some people have the habit of letting animals they are feeding for the market be at a standstill for a month or two months at a time. Feed that is given to an animal at a standstill goes for nothing; there is no cash return for it and I think it is an absolute loss. I do not see why a man should keep an animal standing still, if there is any possibility of going ahead at all. You can feed steers at a profit for a time if you feed them properly. The well-bred and well-fed steer is always a profitable animal.

Q.—Do you let steers out for exercise?

A.—Not in winter. They are in box stalls and they do very well indeed. We expect them to make about two pounds a day. I put in a bunch last June and fed them right through, and in 145 days they made something like three hundred pounds. When they are doing that they are doing all right.

Q.—What would the feeding cost?

A.—I haven't figured out the cost yet. They ate about 800 pounds of meal each, ensilage, roots and clover hay. I estimate they cost us about twenty dollars to feed, and they brought us about sixty dollars a piece. They cost in June twenty-five dollars. Ten steers loose will give you more pounds of gain for a dollar's worth of feed than ten steers tied. That is why I say, give them all they will eat. If you can persuade a steer to eat more by letting it loose, then, let it loose.

Q.—That would be a slight argument, I suppose, for a bit of exercise for a steer that is tied up?

A.— Possibly. You know yourself you don't always eat as hearty a dinner every time, sometimes you have off days; while the other fellow has an on day, and makes good use of the food. If you are feeding them in stanchions you give them a certain quantity of meal and they eat it up clean.

Q.—*You cannot turn steers loose without dehorning them?*

A.—That is a very small matter. We dehorned twenty-nine the other day in a very short time.

THE COLONY HOUSE—AN ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE PLAN OF HOUSING POULTRY.

By F. C. Elford, Manager Poultry Department, McDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

This address was also delivered at the Winter Fair, and is reported on page 48. Discussion at Eastern Show.

Q.—Do you approve of a wooden floor?

A.—We have a wooden floor in this house, and I approve of them for this reason, we can move the house from one place to another. If we want to move the house in the morning we simply shut this little door the night before, hitch a team to the house in the morning and take it to where it is wanted. It is a single board floor and we bank the building in the fall with snow.

Q.—Do you approve of a coal-ash floor?

A.—It is all right if it is dry.

Q.—Have you any ventilation besides the window and the door?

A.—The window and the door, and then the door in the gable is open frequently.

Q.—Does your screen go all the way across where they roost?

A.—It is made of twilled cotton, there is nothing except the cotton between them and the outer house, and if you put a thermometer where the hens are and one outside the curtain it will give a difference of from eight to twelve degrees.

Q.—Does the curtain roll up, or is it on a frame?

A.— It is on a pulley and you can roll it up as quickly as a window blind.

Q.—Are these windows glass or canvas?

A.—Glass, and they slide back.

Q.—Have you any canvassed windows?

A.—I have, but I do not like them. I had canvas screens on a number of these windows, and I am going to take them down, I do not say because I do not like canvas windows that they are no good, but I say that they do not suit me. I find that after my canvassed window goes down the house is chilly and dark and the hens do not like it, it will let in a little more fresh air, but my windows can be easily opened and if it is too cold I would rather have the windows shut than to have the canvassed window.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

To December 31st, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 31st, 1907, as per last report	$3,541.64
Legislative Grant for Show of 1908	4,100.00
Entry fees	1,150.78
Gate receipts and Farmers' Institutes	330.15
Sale of carcasses and hides	1,375.06
Sale of live birds	116.00
Davies, Limited, special prizes	25.00
Canadian Ayrshire Association, special prizes	14.00
Holstein-Friesian Association, special prizes	45.00
Shorthorn Breeders' Association, special prizes	100.00
Special cash prizes	71.00
Advertising space in building and prize list	90.00
Eastern Ontario Sales Association, expenses of sale	35.00
Charges collected for protested cheque	1.57
Telephone call	.15
	$10,995.35

EXPENDITURES.

Directors' Expenses	$174.70
Postage and Stationery	110.55
Printing and Advertising	602.05
Office Help and Expenses at Show	308.75
Shipping coops, Guelph to Ottawa	22.49
Telegraph, telephone, miscellaneous express	30.60
Judges and Lecturers	305.05
Superintendents and General Help	500.85
Expenses of Block Test	62.00
Prizes	3,929.25
Sale of Carcasses	1,378.41
Sale of Live Birds	117.50
Freight Refunds	195.10
Reporting Meetings	75.00
Straw and Feed	80.91
Lighting Building	125.40
Heating Building	185.48
Hardware, lumber and shavings	62.72
Cups for Poultry Coops	10.78
Dairy Testing, two years	25.00
Auditor	9.00
Miscellaneous	3.57
	$8,315.16
Balance cash on hand	$2,680.19

Examined and found correct, this 17th day of March, 1908,
(Signed) J. M. DUFF, Auditor.

(Signed) J. C. SMITH,
President.

(Signed) A. P. WESTERVELT,
Treasurer.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908-09.

President,—PETER WHITE, Pembroke.
Vice-President,—N. F. WILSON. Cumberland.

Board of Directors.

Peter White, Pembroke; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; John Gardhouse, Highfield; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; John Campbell, Woodville; W. A. Wallace, Kars; R. Richardson, South March; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; P. O. Collins, Bowesville; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; W. H. McNish, Lyn; Geo. Robertson. Ottawa; John A. Belford, Ottawa; Geo. Higmah, Ottawa.

Executive Committee.

The President, Vice-President, Secretary, J. H. Grisdale, Geo. Robertson and J. C. Smith.

Committee on Cattle.

J. H. Grisdale, John Gardhouse, N. F. Wilson, Peter White, Thos. McDowell, Shawville, Que.; Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland; T. J. Graham, Mosgrove; R. Richardson, South March; W. F. Stephen.

Committee on Sheep.

W. A. Wallace, N. F. Wilson, R. Richardson, John Campbell, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; Geo. Bradley, Carsonby; John Barr, Dunmore.

Committee on Swine.

D. C. Flatt, J. C. Smith, J. H. Grisdale, P. O. Collins, David Barr, Jr., Renfrew; W H McNish.

Dairy Committee.

W. F. Stephen, J. H. Grisdale, N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; W. H. McNish, Jos. Meilleur, Ottawa.

Committee on Poultry.

John A. Belford, A. W. E. Hellyer, Geo. Higman, F. J. Blake, Almonte; Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; W. F. Garland, Galt E. Brown, Pt. Fortune, Que.; D. McKellar, Hawkesbury.

Committee on Seeds.

Geo. Boyce, T. G. Raynor, B. Rothwell, F. Bradley, J. C. Stuart, G. H. Clark, L. H. Newman.

Reception Committee.

Peter White, His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa, Ald. Rosenthal, Fred Cook, Geo. Higman.

ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association was held in the Walker House, Toronto, on February the 13th, 1908, beginning at 8 *p.m.* The President, *Wm. Smith, occupied the Chair.*

The Secretary read the minutes of the meetings held in connection with the organization of the Association. He also read the Constitution that had been adopted for the Association.

Moved by Peter Christie, seconded by J. M. Gardhouse,—"That the minutes as read be approved and adopted." Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The Secretary then read the following report of the Executive to the members of the Association:

Immediately after the Association was formed a committee waited upon the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, to report the organization of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association and to inform him as to the preparations being made for holding a show. The committee asked for a grant of $2,000 to assist in the work. This amount was afterwards received from the Ontario Government and the Dominion Government gave a grant of $200 towards the prize list.

Arrangements were then completed for holding the Show in the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, on February the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1907. The Show was very successful in every respect. The majority of the classes were well filled, and a large number of farmers and breeders, and others interested in horses, were present from all parts of the Province. The gate receipts amounted to over $700, as compared with $300 received in gate receipts at the Clydesdale and Shire Show the previous year. The following table shows the breeds represented in the classification for the Exhibition of 1907; also the number of entries in each breed and the amount of prize money offered:

Breed	No. of entries	Amt. of Prize Money
Clydesdales	75	$765 00
Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires	26	340 00
Shires	11	285 00
Hackneys	25	360 00
Standard-breds	8	*465 00
Thoroughbreds	9	365 00
Ponies	9	130 00
Heavy Draught Horses	10	180 00
	173	$2,890.00

On October 23rd last a meeting of the Directors was held in Toronto, and it was decided to hold the Show for 1908 on February 12th, 13th and 14th, 1908. The principal changes made in the classification are as follows:

1. Separate sections in the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, four years old and over, and for stallions three years old.

2. A section for Hackney fillies, three years old and over.

*This amount includes $100 special prizes.

3. Two sections for Standard-bred stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1905, were made into one section.

4. A section was added for Standard-bred fillies, three years and under.

5. A section was added for single Draught horses, geldings or mares, shown on a line, bred in Canada and the property of persons actually engaged in farming or agricultural pursuits only.

On November 13th, the Directors waited upon Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, and asked that the Government Grant to the Association for 1908 be increased to $3,000. The Minister expressed his appreciation of the work being done by the Association, and although the estimates for the present year have not yet been laid before the Legislature, the Directors believe that the amount of the grant for 1908 will be increased over that of 1907.

During the past summer the Department of Agriculture issued a report of the special investigation of the horse industry which was conducted in the fall of 1906. This report has received the careful consideration of the Directors of the Association. Meetings for the purpose of discussing the horse industry were held on October 23rd and November 13th, 1907. The Directors undertook to make suggestions, which, in their estimation, would be of benefit to the horse industry of the Province, if they were adopted. These suggestions were printed and submitted to a large representative meeting of farmers and horse breeders at the Provincial Winter Fair last December. The meeting adopted the suggestions practically as they were submitted. The Directors met again on January the 3rd, to further discuss the situation and some further suggestions were added to those submitted at the Provincial Winter Fair meeting. At the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, the farmers of the eastern part of the Province were given an opportunity to discuss the suggestions and express their views upon the needs of the horse industry. Those present at the meeting considered that the suggestions of the Directors were along the proper line. The members of this Association should now state if these resolutions meet with their approval and what action should be taken at the present time.

1st.—Whether or not it should be urged that legislation covering these points should be passed at once.

2nd.—Whether it would be better to have an Act drafted and request the Department of Agriculture to arrange a series of public meetings, in the various counties of the Province, for the purpose of discussing the proposed Act and explaining it, with the object of having all the clauses thoroughly understood before asking that legislation be passed.

The following are the resolutions as finally passed:

1. That there should be restrictions placed on the use of stallions.

2. That only pure-bred and registered stallions should be allowed to stand for service, except:

   (*a*) That owing to one-third of the stallions in the Province being found by the Inspectors to be unregistered, that for three years grade stallions known to be good sires, and upon inspection found to be of good conformation and free from hereditary unsoundness, should be granted a license to be known as "Class ℬ."

3. That all stallions standing for service should be free from hereditary unsoundness.

4. That no horse having any of the following diseases should be given a license: Bone Spavin, Curby Malformation of the Hock, Boggy Malformation of the Hock, Ring Bone, String Halt.

5. That all stallions standing for service should reasonably comply with the standard of conformation for the breed which they represent.

6. That stallions should be inspected and that those complying with the above requirements, except those provided for in Section (a) of resolution 2, should be given a license to be known as "Class 1."

7. That there should be three Inspectors for each district, appointed by the Government. If the three Inspectors are unanimously in favor of refusing a license there should be no right of appeal against their decision. But in case the Inspectors should not be unanimous the stallion owner should have the right to appeal from their decision and to have an inspection by a board of appeal appointed by the Government for that purpose.

8. That all inspection should be made between October 15th and March 15th of each year, and that all licenses should be good for one from the 15th of March following the date of Inspection.

9. That no person should be allowed to accept a service fee for any stallion unless a license has been taken out for said stallion.

10. That all printed matter advertising any stallion should include a copy of the license certificate issued for such stallion.

11. That the license fee should be $10, out of which the expenses of the inspection should be paid and that the surplus collected from each County should be returned to the County to be used for the encouragement of Spring Horse Shows, no more than two of which shows should be held in any electoral district.

12. That local Horse Show Associations should be encouraged in each County; that the Spring Horse Shows should be held under the management of these Associations and that these Associations should be affiliated with the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

13. That educational meetings should be held in connection with the Spring Horse Shows held in each County, by arranging to have special lectures on practical subjects relating to the horse industry.

14. That "syndicating" under the generally accepted meaning of the word, should not be encouraged and that some legislation should be passed to regulate it.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To December 31st, 1907.

Receipts.

Legislative Grant	$2,000.00
Dominion Government Grant	200.00
Ontario Jockey Club Grant	100.00
Canadian Horse Show Association	50.00
Hackney Horse Society, Grant	75.00
Canadian Clydesdale Association, Grant	700.00
Canadian Pony Society	25.00
Canadian Shire Association Grant	50.00
Toronto Driving Club Grant	50.00
Advance by Canadian Horsemen's Association	2,000.00
Clydesdale Association, on account of memberships	100.00
Entry Fees	396.00
Advertising in Prize List	25.00
Sale of Catalogues (Net)	36.30
Gate Receipts	710.80
Special Subscriptions	297.00
	$6,815.10

Financial Statement, Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, continued from previous page.

EXPENDITURES.

Repayment advanced by Canadian Horsemen's Association		$2,000.00
Building,		
Seating and Platform	$697.25	
Sand and Shavings	77.90	
Superintendent and help, including door keepers	282.36	
Cartage on Chairs	19.00	
Lighting and Heating	184.64	
		1,261.15
Directors' and Committees' Expenses		104.00
Printing and Advertising, Rosettes, etc.		508.25
Judges' Expenses		163.00
Band		194.00
Prize Money, including silver cups		2,517.00
Interest		10.85
Commission on advertising prize list, 1908		40.75
Office Help		30.00
Miscellaneous		14.95
		$6,843.95
Balance due Treasurer...		$28.85

Examined and found correct, this 31st day of January, 1908,
(Signed) J. M. DUFF, Auditor.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

(Signed) WM. SMITH,
GEORGE PEPPER,
JOHN BRIGHT,

(Signed) T. A. GRAHAM,
J. M. GARDHOUSE,
A. P. WESTERVELT.

In the course of a short address the President stated that a few years ago the horse breeders of the Province felt that their interests were not sufficiently represented and protected in the management of the Spring Horse Show. Not that there was any feeling against that particular body, but it was considered that the breeders should have a separate organization controlling a horse show of their own. How this could be best brought about caused many an anxious hour to those who were interested in the organization of this Association. In framing the Constitution it was felt that it should be so worded as to preserve the identity of the Association as an organization of horse breeders. The most drastic clause of the Constitution in this respect is that restricting membership in the Association to such members of affiliated pure-bred horse associations as have recorded at least one pedigree as importer or breeder during the preceding calendar year.

It will be generally conceded by all who attended our last show, that it was fairly successful. The City of Toronto has shown a lack of consideration with regard to the show. Many promises have been made in the past with regard to providing an arena to properly accommodate such exhibitions as ours, but up to the present time nothing has been done.

During the past year the Directors have given much attention to the Government's report of the investigation of the horse industry in Ontario. From one end of the Province to the other there is a unanimity of opinion that something should be done for the improvement of horse breeding. At the public meetings held during the investigation, the commissioners were instructed that the discussions should be perfectly open and that they should do nothing to influence decisions in one direction or the other, yet we find that the reports of the different commissioners are practically the same with

regard to some action being taken to control breeding. The meetings at Guelph and Ottawa were also in unison with the reports of the commissioners. It has now to be dicided what the next step should be. We generally recognize that no Government should bring forward legislation too far in advance of public opinion. It is possible that the Legislature will take a step forward which will bring out fully expressions of the feelings of the people.

Moved by Mr. SMITH, seconded by THOS. GRAHAM, "That the report of the Executive be adopted without the suggestions and resolutions on the horse industry." Carried.

The resolutions were taken up clause by clause. Clauses 1 to 7 were adopted. Clause 8 was amended to read as follows: "That all inspections should be made between October 15th and March 15th of each year, and that all licenses should be good for one year from the 15th of March following the date of inspection. In case it is necessary to inspect a stallion between the 15th of March and the 15th of October of any year, the license will expire on the 15th of March following." Clauses 9 to 14 were adopted.

In discussing the suggestion as to what should be done regarding legislation, Mr. Pepper said that the present was an opportune time to have an Act passed. In his opinion the next few years would see a great demand for horses and every inducement and encouragement should be given farmers to breed more and better horses.

Moved by Mr. PEPPER, seconded by R. E. GUNN, "That the first suggestion be passed."

Mr. HENDERSON reminded the meeting that there would soon be a general election in the Province and he did not think the government would wish to pass the required legislation at this time. Mr. Bright believed the desired legislation to be very radical. The time already spent in discussing it had been educational and had done much good. This educational work was wearing down opposition and was preparing the people to accept such a license act as it is considered the Province requires. Mr. Christie wished the breeders to express their views irrespective of party politics, and not look at the business from a political standpoint. There is need to raise the standard of horses in the Province and the sooner the Act was put in force the better it would be for the horse industry.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Bright, "That suggestion 1 be struck out and suggestion 2 be carried."

On a vote being taken the amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

The election of Directors resulted as follows:

Canadian Clydesdale Association: Wm. Smith, Robert Graham, John Bright, Fred. Richardson, Jas. Henderson, W. Renfrew, A. G. Gormley. R. E. Gunn.

Canadian Shire Association: J. M. Gardhouse, John Gardhouse.

Canadian Hackney Society: John Boag, E. C. H. Tisdale.

Moved by J. M. Gardhouse, seconded by John Bright, "That we request the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture, for the Province of Ontario, to enact such legislation as will permit a provincial license to be issued to auctioneers to sell registered live stock at any point in the Province."

R. E. Gunn presented to the meeting the following motion which had been passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association:

"That the Clydesdale Association of Canada unanimously appoint a committee to place a resolution before the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, to the effect that the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, their executive or committee appointed by them, meet the Provincial Winter Fair Board of

Guelph, to discuss the advisability of having an amalgamation of all the breeding associations of Canada to enquire into the advisability of moving the Provincial Winter Fair from Guelph to the Union Stock Yards at Toronto Junction, where, in the unanimous opinion of the Clydesdale Association, a combination or amalgamated show can be held, including the breeding classes of all the various kinds and breeds of live stock, thus advertising not only the fat stock and poultry interests of the Province, but all the breeders of every line of live stock throughout the country."

This matter was left to the new Board of Directors to act upon.

DISCUSSION AT THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, 1907, BASED ON INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN REPORT OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE HORSE BREEDING INDUSTRY; ALSO A NUMBER OF POINTS SUGGESTED BY DIRECTORS OF THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In opening the meeting, Hon. Mr. MONTEITH, Minister of Agriculture, who acted as Chairman, said: "It is not quite time to commence the meeting, but I know you are all anxious to hear this question discussed. The stock breeders of Ontario are all anxious to point the way that legislation should trend, and we look upon this as the farmers part of it. We believe we can get a fairly accurate idea of the trend of agricultural views at this great gathering. We are here this afternoon to discuss questions that may mean much in the future to the stock breeders of this Province and we will ask that those who speak on this question and ask questions this afternoon will be brief and concise, boil it down and put it in a few words, because, *after all brevity is something we should aim at.*

"Horse-breeding is not confined to any particular set of men. The great bulk of the farmers of this Province are horse-breeders and we want to get the views of the great majority of the farmers of this country on the questions which are raised in this set of resolutions. The matter of license inspecting, and a great many other things are taken up, and we ask you to discuss them intelligently and to the point. Mr. Gardhouse has kindly consented to lead in the discussion on the points raised in this set of resolutions, and I will call upon him to address you."

JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield: I am sorry that Mr. Smith is unable to be present and I want to tell you I will not be able to fill the gap as I would like to on this occasion. This is a very important matter, a matter that should be met fair and square in the face and one that requires a good deal of foresight and judgment.

You have a number of resolutions. The Board of Directors held several meetings and discussed this matter from every side and these resolutions are the decision that the Board came to. I will read over these resolutions for the benefit of those of you who may not have had an opportunity of seeing them before, and we will then take them up clause by clause.

1. That only pure-bred and registered stallions should be allowed to stand for service; except:

(*a*) That owing to one-third of the stallions in the Province being found by the Inspectors to be unregistered, that for three years grade stallions known to be good sires, and upon inspection found to be of good conforma-

tion and free from hereditary unsoundness, should be granted a license to be known as "Grade 2."

2. That all stallions standing for service should be free from hereditary unsoundness.

3. That all stallions standing for service should reasonably comply with the standard of conformation for the breed which they represent.

4. That stallions should be inspected and that those complying with the above requirements, except those provided for in Section (*a*) of resolution 1, should be given a license to be known as "Grade 1."

5. That no person should be allowed to accept a service fee for any stallion unless a license has been taken out for said stallion.

6. That all printed matter advertising any stallion should include a copy of the license certificate issued for such stallion.

7. That the inspection should be done by a County Inspector or Inspectors, appointed by the Government.

8. That the license fee should be $10.00, out of which the expenses of the inspection should be paid, and that the surplus collected from each County should be returned to the County to be used for the encouragement of Spring Horse Shows, no more than two of which shows should be held in any electoral district.

9. That local Horse Show Associations should be encouraged in each County; that the Spring Horse Shows should be held under the management of these Associations and that these Associations should be affiliated with the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

10. That educational meetings should be held in connection with the Spring Horse Shows held in each County, by arranging to have special lectures on practical subjects relating to the horse industry.

11. That "syndicating" under the generally accepted meaning of the word, should not be encouraged and that some legislation should be passed to regulate it.

These questions are now open for discussion and we ask that you should feel free to discuss them and ask any questions you wish, but do not try merely to get up a discussion that is of no value. I think we will take up resolution "1." There are some fairly good horses that are not registered who have proved themselves to be very good sires, and the Directors thought it would be well to allow three years.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON: We, as a Board of Directors, thought we were more likely to get representation from the whole Province here than at any other time, without a very great deal of expense and I may say we did not intend this meeting of horse-men for the purpose of making a few set speeches. We did not intend that distinguished politicians or horse-men should monopolize, or even take up the greater part of the discussion. You are the speakers, it is in your hands, it is a parliament of horse-breeders of the Province of Ontario.

Q.—What proportion of these unregistered stallions were eligible for registration?

A.—I cannot tell you that, but I suppose practically a very small percentage, probably none of them that could be registered. In the district where we were, I doubt if there were any of them that are in that report as grade stallions, that would be eligible for registration.

Q.—If a horse has good conformation and is sound, how do they claim to know it is free from hereditary unsoundness?

A.—Pretty hard job to know that he was not, I guess. I suppose the only way you could tell would be by knowing the sire and dam and granddam

and grandsire, and knowing that these were either unsound or sound. If they were unsound then you may come to the conclusion that the horse you were inspecting was not free from hereditary diseases.

ALLAN CHURCH: That question is unnecessary altogether. If you read "A," it does not say the horse is free from hereditary disease and sound.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: If that horse was of good conformation and sound, I think the inspectors would pass him without further consideration.

JOHN BRIGHT: It does not say that we are going to go back to find out whether his ancestors were sound or not, it means he has no blemish on him that is hereditary; nobody proposes to go back into the ancestors to find out whether the ancestors were unsound or not, if we find the animal sound, we do not expect that his ancestors were unsound.

H. W. COOK, Streetsville: Hon. Mr. Monteith and Gentlemen, I agree with very many of these resolutions. My experience as a close observer and a horse-breeder is that there are many horses that are not registered that are most excellent stock getters. In the County of Halton, where I live, looking back over a number of years, I know that we have bred from a number of horses in the past and there was scarcely a registered horse in the County, and it was easier for the horse buyer and horse speculator to go around and pick out a good carriage team a few years ago than it is to-day. The objection I take to the resolution is simply this. Take a horse that won't register and you spread a mantel of straw around him and you throw a mantel of tinsel around the registered horse by grading one as number one and the other as number two. If there is a horse in this Province that is known to be an excellent stock getter and if he is a beautiful horse, and if his outlines are pretty nearly perfect, why should that horse be called grade two. I am a little afraid that there is an object in this thing. There are a good many men importing horses and I admire their progress, but my own experience is that there are too many of these registered horses that are not good stock getters. We had a horse in Halton that is not a registered horse, but he was an excellent stock getter and we had another horse called Gold-Leaf, and would not it be an injustice to call it grade two and to call another horse that was inferior, grade one. I have no objection to the Horse Breeders' Association going very far. They should not allow a horse that has a blemish on him to go out, but I think it is somewhat of an insult to the intelligence of our Canadian farmers to say "Gentlemen, you do not know what horse to breed to." Abraham Lincoln said, "Always trust the people," and I think we might say here to-day "Let the Government trust the people." We claim that Canadians are intelligent and are horse men, and they have been breeding horses for years and surely the intelligent Canadian would not breed to an inferior horse. I have to admit that there are some that do, but I think we should be cautious about going too far in this line, and where a horse is known to be a good stock getter and of good conformation and rather a perfect horse, you should not brand him as grade No. 2.

Mr. COOTES: We had a horse in our district that never left a good colt and another horse that left poor stock. We had another one called "Forest," that was not registered. We have had a great many good horses in the County that were never registered and other horses that were registered that should not have been allowed in the county. I think we should cut out the unsound horse.

J. H. CLARE: *Does this term Grade 2 really mean anything against the* horse or is it merely meant to place a distinction between registered horses and horses that are not registered? There are a great many horses around the country that are not registered; how are we to know it if there is not

some distinction placed on that horse so that the public will know immediately whether that is a registered horse or not? In my opinion the Horse Breeders' Association mean that just as a distinction to show the people the standard the horse really has.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: That is just exactly what that Grade 2 is, to distinguish between the horse that is registered and the horse that is not. They must both comply with good conformation.

Mr. WATT: Would not it be well to put in the word "registered" before registered horses and "unregistered" before unregistered horses?

Mr. COOK: Every registered horse has a number, every unregistered horse has no number.

Mr. HENDERSON: Now there is only one book to register in and it is kept at Ottawa, and it is strange to see that a number of them are not registered.

Mr. INNIS: The registering is made in Ottawa and unless it is certified from Ottawa it is not regular, and these numbers that are not from Ottawa should not be recognized.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: That is quite correct, Mr. Innis, the registered animals are registered in the various Stud Books of Canada. They are the recognized Stud Books and the National Live Stock Registers are now kept in Ottawa.

JOHN BRIGHT: I move the adoption of clause one, and in moving its adoption I would say that to conform with the ideas of my friend, Mr. Cook, in not cutting off some horses, it was thought best to extend the time and give them a permit, and it will not be very long before that will be out of date. I think we were unanimous as breeders throughout the country that no grades should be used. Some gentlemen said they got better stock from grades than pure breeds. All I have to say is, the pure-bred horses must have been very poor. We have an example of the benefit of using pure-bred sires in this show and at Chicago. Did you ever find one of these gentlemen who have been successful in a show using a grade? Go to Scotland, did the breeders there work up their reputation by using grades? No, sir, they used the best pure-breds with the best pedigrees they could get, and so we came to the conclusion that a grade should not be used in this country.

Mr. WATT: I move an amendment, that the clause read like this, "Whereas one-third of the stallions in the Province have been found by the inspectors to be unregistered, (omitting the words for three years). That grade stallions known to be good sires and upon inspection found to be of good formation and free from hereditary unsoundness, should be granted a license, and after that unregistered, marked unregistered.

Mr. J. GRAVE: I have much pleasure in seconding that motion.

Mr. COOK: I could have mentioned the whole Royal George family, Prince George, who sent stock to Toronto Exhibition, and took prizes year after year. Supposing a man was to breed to an unregistered horse and found he was getting good stock, don't you think it would be an injustice to say to that man, you must not breed to that horse any more? I second that gentleman's amendment.

Q.—Are we to understand the scheme of licensing is to be indorsed?

The CHAIRMAN: This resolution really deals with that. It is the kernel of the whole thing.

Mr. GRAY: I had the honor to be appointed one of the inspectors last fall in the eastern part of this Province, and we found things very unsatisfactory. We found two registered stallions in six townships and we found some very inferior horses, and in one part of the country they had an

imported Clydesdale horse and the results were very satisfactory, but they were keeping their colts and using them. Then we came up into Lanark County and everybody told us that when we saw a certain horse there we would see a cracker-jack. We found that horse and he was a good-looking horse, lots of bone and action and fair formation, but when we came to put our hands on that horse he had two of the worst side bones I ever saw, and that is where the license law would shine. If the license law was in force that horse never would have been brought out here, and we found two or three others that never should have left the Old Country.

George Pepper: There are two questions raised by that motion. One of the members said there were a number of horses that did good, horses that were unregistered and if these horses were living to-day I have no doubt they would be eligible for registration. One of the horses he speaks about was no doubt registered in the United States.

As to striking out the words "three years." Let me say to this gentleman that when the Directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association discussed that very fully they thought it best to put in a limit of time of three years and by that time they would have had some experience, and then if they found it necessary to take care of the horses he has reference to, they could extend it for a further period.

Mr. Watt: That is unsafe legislation.

Robert Miller: I have never owned a pig, and I have never owned a chicken except when I bought it to be sent to some other man, but while I am a sheep-breeder, I take equal interest in breeding horses, and I can tell you that when you undertake to discuss this question, until you have all arrived at one conclusion that will be satisfactory to you and to the breeders throughout this country, you have undertaken a very great piece of work indeed. It is impossible to satisfy everybody. The moment you start out in the country you will find obstacles that will be hard to get over. I am of the firm conviction that you cannot pass very stringent laws to control the breeding of horses throughout this country. I have no fear but what the breeding of horses is advancing and that more progress is being made in this country. I have attended a good many Farmers' Institute meetings, a great change has taken place. We heard Mr. Gardhouse this morning give one of the best descriptions of what should be a good horse that I have ever heard from a public platform, and then we heard Mr. Beck make the best speech I have ever heard him make, and I have heard him make good speeches on several different occasions. He told you of the splendid work the horse-breeders of this country had done in competition with horse-breeders in other countries.

My simple opinion as to the licensing of stallions is that you must not charge too large a fee. If the Government of this Province cannot afford to pay inspectors to go out through the townships to do that work, then you should collect a small fee from those who have their horses inspected, and it should be just as small a fee as it is possible to take from them. I say, any man that likes a horse better than any other ought to have a right to use him if he wishes to, but the moment he takes a fee for it then he ought to have published right at the door of his stall what that horse is. It should not be possible for any owner to deceive any man who comes to patronize his horse. I am not much of an expert in manipulating pedigrees. It has always been my effort to keep pedigrees straight, but I could take a pedigree and manipulate it so that 90 per cent. of the men that read it would not know whether the horse was registered or not. I say that these inspectors should write the simplest story that it is possible to write, and they should say "This horse is a registered Clydesdale or a registered Hackney, or a registered

Shire, or this horse is not registered, he is unregistered, he is a grade," so that it would not be possible that any man would be deceived.

W. A. McKenzie, Mitchell: Are these inspectors to dictate to us and tell us what horses are suitable for us to breed from. I would like to know if we are not capable of knowing what is the best horse. Are you going to send a man from the city to tell us the kind of horse we are to use? How often does a veterinary come out to look at your horse; he will look at his mouth and feel his pulse and he will ask you if he has been on grass, and if you say he has been on grass he will say that is what made him sick, and if you say he has not been on grass he will say that is the cause of it. That man will probably tell you he has only had one case of this kind since he started in practice. I have had men tell me that in my own stable, and I have had that horse in the plow the next day. Canada is coming to the front, and yet they will turn around and insinuate to us that we do not know how to breed.

Mr. Bright: What we do think is, that stallion owners should be honest with their customers; they should advertise their horse as grade, if he is a grade. We do not propose to tell the farmers what horses they should use, but we simply want to say a horse is registered or he is not registered. Some owners call a horse a pure-bred and when we come to ask for the certificate we find he has never been recorded, and we found it was impossible to record the horse.

Q.—Who has a right to vote on this question?

The Chairman: We are not legislating, it will have to pass through finer crucible than this before it passes into law. It is largely to get an expression of opinion from those who are here. It strikes me these resolutions do not cover the whole ground. It appears to me that you are almost compelled to accept licensing without being able to say "yea" or "nay." I think we have erred in starting out and at first we should decide to accept licensing as a principle or not, and then we can discuss the question.

Thos. McMillan: I am glad you made that point. This discussion is for the purpose of serving some useful purpose in guiding the Minister of Agriculture when he comes to make the law, and the first question for us to decide is the principle of licensing.

The Chairman: If you are willing to waive your motion and if this gentleman will withdraw his amendment we will give the other question precedence.

The motion and amendment were withdrawn.

The Chairman: Now you have the question before you to take up that feature of it, and I think that is possibly the best thing to do.

Mr. Cook: I am heartily in sympathy with most of the resolutions of the Horse Breeders' Association but I am not in sympathy with this resolution. It is a monopoly of the Horse Breeders' Association and we do not want that, there are a few men who want to monopolize the whole thing. I would be willing to strike off every bad horse, but leave the good horses. I am not a member of the Horse Breeders' Association, but I have taken a considerable number of prizes at fairs, and I think I know a good horse when I see it.

Mr. Pepper: According to the report of the inspectors there is less than 10 per cent. of the number of stallions unsound and those are the only ones that would be struck out. There are 2,500 stallions and about 10 per cent of those are unsound. There is 6 per cent. of the pure-bred registered horses unsound and about 12 per cent. of the grade horses, so that you would not be affecting very many people.

The CHAIRMAN: You will notice, in clause 5 it says "That no person should be allowed to accept a service fee for any stallion unless a license has been taken out for said stallion."

Mr. PEPPER: I move, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that we ask the Government to enact a license system and that clause 5 be the ground work of that license system.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that clause 5 stand.

Mr. COOK: That strikes off quite a number of horses; if they do not choose to take out a license, they should yet have the right if the people come to their stables.

W. S. FRASER: We started out discussing the first resolution, and new we are discussing clause 5. There are two ways of dealing with this question, one is by legislation and the other by education. We have had a series of meetings in this place as well as throughout the Province with the view of educating men along the lines of stock raising, and I think the gentlemen here will bear me out when I say that it has been with a measure of success. If it had been brought up here some years ago, that no man was to use anything but a bacon hog, I am afraid it would not have been acceptable to the people. I think the most persuasive way is by education, and if no one else moves an amendment to this resolution I move that the matter be discussed here, with a view of whether it is better to legislate in this matter or educate.

Mr. MILLER: I think it should be explained that it is a matter for further consideration as to whether there should be any fee charged, it could be settled in the future whether there should be any fee; you may have license without any fee.

Mr. FRASER: A man might vote for it and find out afterwards he had a fee to pay.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

The CHAIRMAN: Now we will go back to the first clause. I will put the amendment first.

The motion to adopt clause one was carried.

Mr. JOHNSTON: I have much pleasure in moving that clause 2 be adopted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mossip and carried.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: I move that clause 3 be adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Parnell and carried.

Mr. GRAHAM: I was one of the inspectors last fall, and in going around I found that a good many of the stallions we came across were imported pure-breds or thoroughbreds. We found a number that had first-class pedigrees and yet their formation and quality was absolutely unfit, and this clause that you are now voting on, I think, is a most important one because it will have a tendency to eliminate all horses that have not got first-class conformation and first-class quality to fit them for the pure-bred class.

Moved by Mr. Gardhouse and seconded that clause 4 be adopted. Carried.

Q.—What are you going to do with the horse that is a failure; are you going to allow him to go to another neighborhood and impose on the people there?

Mr. GARDHOUSE: I do not think that has anything whatever to do with the adoption of this clause.

The CHAIRMAN: We do not wish to hurry over it in any slip shod way. We want to give plenty of time for discussion.

Mr. MILLER: I move that the words "grade one," be struck out and "1st Class" be put in its place. I do not think "grade" is a good word to use in describing a pure-bred horse.

Mr. BRIGHT: I think that is a good suggestion.

Q.—Will grade one horses have to be inspected too?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

A MEMBER: First-class means first-class in the class he is in and it might be misleading. I think if you say class one, it would be better than first-class.

Mr. WATT: I move that the words pure-bred and the word grade be struck out altogether, and pure-bred, with the class that the animal belongs to, put in.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: I move the adoption of clause "6." The motion was seconded by Mr. Graham and carried.

Mr. MCMILLAN: Should not the printed matters also include his pedigree?

Mr. GARDHOUSE: The horse-breeders thought this clause "7" out carefully, and they thought there was no better way of having it done; that the inspection should be done by County Inspectors appointed by the Government, and I have much pleasure in moving that clause "7" be adopted.

A MEMBER: I think there will be enough money spent without sending four men to inspect a horse. I think one capable man will do as well. It gives the Government the privilege of appointing half a dozen inspectors.

Mr. PEPPER: It was not the intention to appoint two inspectors to do the work of one man. Two inspectors would not go together.

Q.—*Cannot one inspector do more than one county?*

Q.—Would there be any recourse from the judgment of these inspectors?

The CHAIRMAN: It is well to have these matters discussed; these things will have to be dealt with as to whether one inspector should cover a county—that is just a question of the size of the county and the number of horses in the county.

Mr. COOK: A plan might be formulated that an inspector could be at a town or village at a certain date and the stallion owners could meet him there. The inspector going through the country is not satisfactory because the owner might not be at home.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: That matter was all taken up by the directors of the Horse-Breeders' Association and that was exactly the decision they came to, that the inspection should be done at some central point.

Q.—What would you do with the stallion owner who would not bring his horse for inspection?

A.—It would not get a license. We claim British freedom and I believe we live under the British Flag and I claim that unless a man was notified of the fact that he should have his horse there for inspection you would have no right to refuse him a license.

A MEMBER: I do not think you should notify him at all. I think you should come on this man and inspect this man's horse as it stands in his stall in the true shape.

Mr. PEPPER: That point was all discussed, and it was decided that by an advertisement or notice, every stallion owner should meet at a certain place and they can all be inspected at a certain time.

Clause 7 was then adopted.

Q.—Why should the Government appoint these Inspectors and not the Horse-Breeders' Association?

A MEMBER: I think we should have enough confidence in our worthy Minister of Agriculture, from what we have learnt of him in our short experience, I think we can safely leave it in his hands, and in the hands of his colleagues.

A MEMBER: I think the Government is the only responsible party to have control of this matter. The Government is the representative of the people, and I think they are the only people to have charge of this matter.

Clause 8 was then taken up.

THOMAS HAYES: What are you going to do in case there is a deficit?

Mr. GRAHAM: As I understand, this matter of inspection and fee will have to be decided by the Government. This is only a decision by the Horse-Breeders' Association at the present time and the Government has not accepted it. If the horses have to be inspected from place to place $10 will be a very small amount, and if they are brought to a certain centre, where a man can inspect eight or ten in a day, it can be done for less. These matters should be left to the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. RAMSAY: I think we can pass the resolution and fix the fee at $5.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: My friend can move an amendment.

Mr. PARNELL: How often are these stallions to be inspected; that will make a great deal of difference?

Mr. GARDHOUSE: They should be inspected once a year and the licenses issued once a year.

Mr. BAKER: Is it justice, that if a man takes pride in breeding a first-class horse in this Province that anybody should ask the Government to pass legislation to charge a fee for inspecting that first-class animal? If I breed an inferior animal and pay no attention to breeding, then it is my fault, and if that animal has to be inspected I should pay for it. I move that the fee should be cut out altogether and that we leave that to the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT: This matter was talked all over the Province and some of the stallion owners asked that the fee be put on, and they said it would be one of the greatest means of cutting out scrub horses. Some of them paid as high as $2,000 for their horses and they could afford to pay $100 as a fee for inspection. I do not think anybody would say the fee should be less than $10.

Mr. COOK: Is it right to charge a fee of $10 for inspecting an old fashioned carriage horse and then cut them out of the prize list at the fairs?

Clauses 9 and 10 were the declared carried.

A MEMBER: These men go home to the Old Country and import these horses and I am thankful for them bringing these horses out to this country, and on the other hand some of us men go out to Mr. Dalgety's stable and buy a horse and pay $1,000 or $2,000 for him and next year the Government may send around a man to inspect that horse and he may not give us a license for him. These horses should be inspected when they land, or be sold subject to inspection.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a very good point in that. A horse should be purchased subject to inspection. There are going to be many difficulties before it comes into force. That is a very pertinent question.

Q.—What about a horse that passes inspection this year and won't pass next year

The CHAIRMAN: We will not have such drastic legislation as will stop horse-breeding; we would be very foolish to pass any such legislation, that would be a retroactive movement.

Q.—Suppose a horse meets with an accident?

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think that would throw him out of his class. Hereditary unsoundness is what we have to watch out for.

Mr. ELLIS: I do not think the horse should be inspected every year. I think every two years would be sufficient, and those blemished which are not hereditary should not have any effect.

Clause 11 was declared adopted.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: We have found that a great many horses were syndicated at a great deal more than they were worth.

Mr. COOK: In some ways syndicating is all right, but where a horse travels in a certain section of the country and proves a poor horse, some fellow jumps up and takes that horse away 50 or 100 miles and tries to form a syndicate. He will pay one man $100 to go out with him and work, and another man will get a share free and it is a perfect humbug.

The CHAIRMAN: As we have no amendment, I suppose we must accept this as carried.

Mr. GARDHOUSE: While there is not another clause added to this, the Directors were unanimous in their opinion that there should be an annual inspection, and a fee of $10 was suggested with the idea that there would be inspection once a year. Now perhaps it would be well that I move that there would be another clause added, saying "That there be an annual inspection of stallions and an annual payment of $10."

Q.—Is there provision made for protection against false inspection?

Mr. PEPPER: I think you would be making a very serious mistake of you did away with the question of collecting the annual fee. It is not the intention to take that money out of the county, but it is intended that that shall form a nucleus for the County, or Spring Stallion Show. It will mean the collection of about $600 in our county and that would form a nice nucleus for creating a Spring Show, and if you added $1,400 to it, it would give you $2,000 and you would have a show that would be worth while.

A MEMBER: I am sure there are not that many stallions in our county, and we will have to come to the Government for $1,900 instead of $1,400.

A MEMBER: I think this fee should be as low as possible.

Q.—How often does the best stallion get the prize at these shows?

A MEMBER: I do not think the fee is too much. Some owners do not use one man the same as another. They advertise one fee and then take another. A man will pay $2,000 for a horse, and start out with a good fee, and they cannot pay expenses, and then he has got to go lower.

The CHAIRMAN: We have had quite a lengthy discussion on these resolutions, and it has had a good educational effect upon all of us. For myself, I have gathered a great many ideas from what has been said here this afternoon. This is largely a matter of education. It must be education rather than compulsion, and whatever the Government may do, you can rest assured we shall try and err on the safe side.

DISCUSSION AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908, OF SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE HORSE BREEDING INDUSTRY; ALSO OF THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Nelson Monteith occupied the Chair at this meeting, and in his opening remarks said: I am glad that we have such a good turnout this afternoon to take part in the discussion that may arise on this live question of the "Horse Industry," that we are about to discuss this afternoon. We will discuss this question largely in an academic way.

The horse industry has assumed large proportions in this Province of Ontario. A very conservative estimate placed the value of horse flesh in this

Province at $74,000,000, and from the report received from the Commissioners who were sent out over a year ago, it was found that we had in this Province about 2,600 stallions, and that the number of brood mares had made a grand total of about 145,000. That will give you some appreciable idea of the extent of this vast industry, and it is our purpose as far as possible to raise the quality and quantity of the output from the horses of this Province of Ontario. Ontario has been readily deemed a great breeding-ground for the whole Dominion, and with our vast and ever-increasing interests for the use of horse flesh in the construction of our great railways and the cultivation of the West,—and not only that, but the cultivation of our own fields as I trust they may be more extensively cultivated as years go on,—we will need better horses for the work. The electric age has not reached that perfection yet that it is going to supersede horse flesh. It was thought at one time, not so many years ago, that this industry would die out before now, but we find it vigorous to-day, and we want to make it more vigorous still.

WM. SMITH, President, Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Columbus: I have been able to come to one conclusion, and that is that the steps the Hon. Mr. Monteith took two years ago in trying to create an interest in the Horse Industry in this Province and get information on these points, are certainly bearing fruit. I do not know that you could get together to think or talk over questions of greater moment than these which are involved on this leaflet. If the high ideal which Mr. Gardouse has given us here this afternoon could be found anywhere in this Province, it would not be necessary for us to meet to discuss these questions, neither would it have been necessary for the Hon. Minister to send a number of gentlemen throughout this Province to get information.

You will remember the Province was divided into eight districts, two gentlemen went into each district gathering all the information that was possible to get about the stallions and mares in their district, and those of you who have read the reports which these gentlemen have sent in to the Department, must have come to one conclusion, that was the unanimity of belief that there should be some radical steps taken in connection with the breeding of horses in this Province. As far as I know there was no meeting together of the delegates, no understanding whatever about it before they went out, or after they were out, that they should bring in reports cut and dried. If I had time this afternoon to draw your attention to the reports made in the different districts, you will find that in the East there was almost a unanimous expresssion of opinion as to what should be done. If you take the districts embracing the counties of Ontario, York, and Simcoe, and around that section, it is possible that it would not be so necessary to take any new steps from what we have been following in the past, and if you go to the West, you will find the same opinion. It seems to me, that we are all horsemen, that we are all interested in the different breeds, and in the furtherance of the horse interests of this Province, and something should be done to help the horse industry of this Province. We have gone on for thirty, forty or fifty years, in the same way, and anything very radical would cause a good deal of disturbance, and I am not going to advocate that, but I think I can point out to you certain lines and certain steps which could be taken which would further the interests of horse breeding in Ontario. You have been told of the great amount of money invested in the business, and it has been pointed out to you that if we could make the least improvement, how much it would add to the wealth of the farmers and breeders of this country. Why do we have a Department of Agriculture? Simply that they can make us take forward steps. That is one of the reasons why we have that Depart-

Horse Shows, no more than two of which should be held in any electoral district.

12. That local Horse Show Associations should be encouraged in each County; that the Spring Horse Shows should be held under the management of these Associations and that these Associations should be affiliated with the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

13. That educational meetings should be held in connection with the Spring Horse Shows held in each County, by arranging to have special lectures on practical subjects relating to the horse industry.

14. That "syndicating" under the generally accepted meaning of the word, should not be encouraged and that some legislation should be passed to regulate it.

It appears to me that we have arrived at a time when that first resolution would almost go for the saying, that there should be restrictions on the use of stallions. On our travels through the different districts, we found that there were a number of stallions which in no way should be used. They were not sound, and their conformation was the worst, and if you will take the reports compiled by the Inspectors in the three Eastern Districts, you will find that statement to be true, and I will move the adoption of Clause No. 1.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up resolution number two. This touches people in the East more than in the Central part of the Province. If pure-breds only were allowed to stand it might be hard for those who had invested their money, believing they could go on in the old way, and some of those grade stallions have been doing splendid service, and some of them were practically pure-bred, but have not been registered.

Moved and seconded in amendment that this clause be not accepted.

Amendment lost. Clause passed.

A MEMBER: I would say give them three years and let all grade stallions travel for the three years, the same as they have been doing and then shut the whole of them off at three years' time, and then you could license pure-breds or not, but I would not license a grade stallion, but I would not want to cut them off inside of three years without giving them a chance to turn them into money. I have imported some good stallions and I can remember a few years ago asking John Clark why he did not send good heavy stallions through a certain section in the East, and he said because they would starve to death. If you go through the country with a pure-bred stallion at two or three dollars you will get all you want to do, but if you charge a good price you cannot get it. I believe the thing ought to be forced into a reasonable basis, and I believe the resolution is most reasonable. I do not think anybody has a right to put inferior stock through the country, and I hope this meeting will support this resolution unanimously, and if you do we will be taking a long step in the right direction.

A MEMBER: Is this method if improving stock being followed in other countries, or is it simply a new get-up?

MR. SMITH: The Province of Manitoba has taken a very forward step in this connection and it is almost along the lines that we have here and Manitoba is comparatively a new Province, and then in Scotland they have a system which seems to meet a great many of the difficulties, and I am bound to say I think if the farmers of this Province were alive to their own interests, steps could be taken on the Scottish lines, and it would be of the greatest advantage to this country. In Scotland they pay fabulous sums for the use of certain horses; Baron's Pride stands at twenty pounds, foal or no foal; Hiawatha at half that. Then supposing this had not been tried in other

countries, I do not know that this great Province has to stand idly by and see other provinces outstrip it. If we can take a step in the right direction surely you would not say let us stand still.

J. Lockie Wilson: The question we are discussing is of importance to the farmers of this country. In New Zealand the agricultural associations discussed this question at their last annual meeting. That is a very progressive country, and it has taken many forward steps, but after going into this question of licensing stallions they came to the conclusion that it was rather too radical a move and the farmers of that progressive country were not inclined to be forced into it, and decided that education would be much better than force. The conclusion they arrived at was not to compel farmers to use certain stallions and to say they they would be obliged to use only those that were licensed. Why not pass a law preventing a man from using anything but pure-bred bulls? I think it is well to encourage the horse breeding interest in this country and forward it in every possible way, but I feel, having been in close touch with the farmers of this Province, that a coercive measure such as proposed would not be satisfactory to the farmers of Ontario. I believe in education, in leading up to higher ideals and showing the farmers that by using pure-bred stallions and pure-bred sires in every class of live stock that they would gain in every way. I fear that a coercive measure such as the proposed one would be is too drastic at this juncture.

Mr. Bright: When Mr. Wilson speaks of New Zealand, I think the Province of Ontario can stand up to New Zealand or any other country, and I think we have got as good stock, and we have proved that we have got better stock then they have got in New Zealand, and although the people of New Zealand have discussed this and cut it out, that does not say that we should not adopt it. If the people of New Zealand had taken up this question, and experimented with it and then gone back on it, then we might take some advice from New Zealand. I certainly consider this a very liberal clause. I do not think the grade sire should be used in any breed of stock; however, it is the Horse Breeders' Association that is taking up this question, and they believe that it is in the best interest of the horse breeders that pure-bred sires should be used, and grades should not be used and as there are other clauses coming on later mentioning conformation and soundness, I think we should proceed. I do not think you will find a breeder in Canada who will say a grade sire should be used.

A Member: Here is one.

Mr. Bright: A grade sire without any breeding. What would you expect from a mare weighing ten or eleven hundred? If you breed her to a Clydesdale you can only get good stock in that way.

A Member: Yes, I have.

Another Member: What system of inspection is calculated to be used by the Horse Breeders' Association and by the Government?

Mr. Bright: There is a clause that explains this.

A Member: This resolution seems to be a one-sided one. I find everything to protect the owner of the stallion, and nothing to protect the farmers. There is one thing I take objection to, I think the stallion owners should be limited to a certain number of mares. I know some that get two hundred and there would not be thirty per cent. colts and there is no restriction on the price. Set a certain number of mares that they cannot go beyond and then set a certain price. I am in favor of licensing stallions and having good ones, but I think there should be some restriction.

A Member: I say it is time we established a Canadian breed of draft horses and then afterwards a breed of light horses. I think if we would quit

importing and go to work and establish a Canadian breed of horses it would be a good thing. Our horses that have gone to the United States and South Africa established a reputation for hardiness.

A MEMBER: I agree with the gentleman that we have some tough, hardy horses and we have some hardy Canadian men as well. I believe in staying with our own country. I have as good a Shire horse as ever was collared; he is only a grade, from a fourteen to a fifteen hundred horse, and he can trot thirty-six miles. A neighbor of mine had two pure-bred mares—Clydesdales—and this horse of mine would kill both of them. I believe in improving our stock, but do not tie the farmers' hands; I do not think it is right.

A MEMBER: What was your horse sired by?

A.—A Shire, an imported horse. It is out of a Canadian mare.

MR. GARDHOUSE: That is the very thing we have been trying to get at the whole afternoon. I have been telling you to use a good stallion, and there is the beauty of using a pure-bred stallion.

A MEMBER: I can remember the day our French-Canadian horses could down any imported horse in the country. I have another mare sired by a grade, and she will draw twenty-five or thirty hundred, and there is not a Clydesdale that can come near her and she is Canadian-bred.

MR. SMITH: I was surprised to hear the remarks of my friend, Mr. Wilson, as to this being a coercive measure. A person cannot get a drink of liquor in the village in which I live. Is it coercive because you cannot get a drink or another man cannot run an automobile at a certain rate? I think Mr. Gardhouse misunderstood this point. I think he wants to start a new breed of horses and call them Canadian. The man who said keep the imported horses out of the country is wrong, and if this resolution was adopted it would just carry out what the gentleman wanted. This Association simply gives them the right to use grade horses for three years, simply because there would not be enough pure-bred horses in the country to supply the big demand. No man that had anything to do with this resolution thought of coercion for one minute. I hope we have heard that word for the last time to-day, and Mr. Wilson, I think, is the last man who should have uttered it. We want freedom; we want to hear both sides of the question discussed and if we try to shut out fair and square discussion we are treating the people of this Province unfairly.

MR. WILSON: When the three years have expired will farmers be compelled to use the improved stallions?

ANOTHER MEMBER: There are a lot of pure-bred stallions that are no good.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Smith stated that the word coercion should not be used in this meeting, and he hoped he would not hear it any more. It is not the first time I opposed cocercion and it may not be the last. I used the word advisedly. I am opposed to coercion of this kind, and would recommend the Horse Breeders' Association to go in for a system of education rather than attempt to force farmers into legislation of this sort. I have been breeding pure-bred stock for twenty years, and I have not used a grade sire in all that time, neither a stallion nor a rooster. I am a Scotchman, and if any Government had attempted to coerce me into using a stallion or any other animal I did not want, I would fight for the right to use my own judgment in matters such as these.

A MEMBER: What about the stallions that would not be licensed?

MR. SMITH: The owner of that stallion could use him for his own mares, but he could not collect a fee.

A MEMBER: Horses are selling well and any kind of a good Clyde is worth from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars. If these horses are allowed to go over the country for three years they will do a lot of harm. I think we should start right now and make them use good stallions.

A MEMBER: In case these stallions were licensed, and a horse travelling in a certain district was A1 in his make-up in every way, and supposing he did not get the mares in foal one season what would be the consequence in regard to getting a license for that horse the next season, could he be licensed or not?

A MEMBER: I will admit there are stallions that do not get foals in our district. We have got to insure them. I think the man who attends to his mares properly will be sure of a colt.

The CHAIRMAN: I am glad the discussion has been good and lively, but I hope we will get on a little more speedily. We will now take up clauses three, four and five.

Clauses three, four and five were then declared adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clauses six and seven.

Mr. SMITH: There was a great difference of opinion as to how this should be done. Some thought it to be a district matter, others a county matter, others thought one inspector should do the work and that there should be court of appeal, others want three inspectors and if they should be unaminous there should be no appeal whatever.

Moved and seconded that clauses six and seven be adopted.—Carried.

Mr. SMITH: As to clause eight, I do not think there is much difference of opinion, but there is a feeling that there might be too much change and if a stallion passed one inspection and was sold and went from the Eastern to the Western part of the Province an inspection should hold good.—Carried.

Clauses 9 and 10 were then adopted.

Mr. SMITH: I think these stallions shows should accomplish a great deal more good than they are doing.

Mr. WILSON: There have been more stallion and bull shows this Spring than ever before. A special Act was passed giving a grant to all associations that had held stallion and bull shows, and there were more held this year than ever before.

Clauses eleven and twelve were then carried.

A MEMBER: I have often thought if it were possible at these gatherings it would be a good thing to have a few horses for the purpose of showing their good and bad points.

Mr. HODGINS: Why have we so many meetings? We have not the time to attend to them all, I think it would be better to have one big meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: I have been very much impressed with the fact that we have to save time. Life is so short and we are so busy and we have to deal with so many things. The intention was that the horses should be brought together for inspection purposes and to be judged by the inspectors, and that lectures might be given to those assembled for the purpose of educating them.

Clause thirteen was then declared carried.

Mr. SMITH: One of the worst things we had to deal with was the matter of syndicating horses. If a dozen men meet together and decide they would buy a stallion. We do not think that is syndicating, but what we object to is where someone brings a stallion into a certain section of the country, and he buys up the most popular and strongest man in that division, gives him a share for nothing and then he leads the rest of them into it. I have in my mind a couple of horses that were syndicated for six thousand dollars, and I would not give six hundred for the two of them, and I think a legislative measure

should be passed to do away with that kind of thing. I believe it is a common sense plan to have half a dozen men club together and buy the best horse they know of. I move the adoption of clause fourteen.

The CHAIRMAN: This is just an expression of opinion, syndicating, as expressed by Mr. Smith, is not in the best interest of the horse industtry. Are you all in favor of that?

The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to thank you for the splendid order and good discussion you have given this question. While I recognize that you are but a small fraction of the men who are interested in the horse industry, I do feel to some extent, that you are making a progressive step. Leaving it to my own discretion in a matter of this kind as to the method of procedure, I may say I am a great believer in education. I believe education will do more than legislation, and there is no doubt, that these resolutions will have a good effect, and when popular opinion is strong enough, as I believe it will be in the future, many of these resolutions may be put into law. There is a great improvement in the horse industry, and I just speak from my own local community and the conditions of affairs in the community in which I live. I live in the centre West. In Perth and Huron counties we have a great many heavy draft horses, and the farmer there who would use a grade horse is looked upon as being very much out-of-date. We feel that the best is not too good, and the buyers come among us and purchase geldings and fillies at from two hundred to five hundred dollars without difficulty, and we feel it is a good business and it is a business that we have to maintain by keeping up the standard, and it is the dollars after all that we must consider, and I believe our interests in this matter are sufficient to make us use the best methods for production. I thank you again for the interest you have taken in this gathering and I hope you will go away from this meeting and take a better interest in the horse industry of the Province.

ADDRESS.

BY HON. SYDNEY FISHER, DOMINION MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA.

No apology is due me for the delay in my addressing this meeting. I have been extremely interested in what has been going on. It shows the business way in which discussions of this kind can be successfully carried on. I shall take upon myself briefly to congratulate Mr. Smith on the way in which he put these resolutions before the meeting. He has been successful in obtaining the adoption of very important resolutions. It has been done without the slightest suppression of free discussion; in fact discussion has been invited, most cordially and earnestly invited, and it is evident that the consensus of opinion in this gathering is in favor of the resolutions as put before you, although in some details there may be a difference of opinion. I want to congratulate you on the passage of these resolutions. I am not very much of a horse breeder, although I always raisé a few colts. The principle of horse breeding is practically the same as breeding any other kind of stock, and the first essential of breeding is that the sire must necessarily be pure-bred. I use the word pure-bred advisedly. There are pure-breds and pure-breds. I don't mean to say that simply because an animal is entered in a register, that therefore it is a suitable and successful sire. I consider there are two reasons why the pure-bred sire may not produce the best stock. The first

reason is that the pure-bred sire, registered as he is and really descending from pure animals of the particular breed, may happen not to be an absolutely good specimen of the breed. This means in other words, that purity of breed is not an absolute proof that the animal will be good. There is another reason. The pure-bred sire may be perfectly good for one female and not be a success when mated with another. The science of breeding is judgment exercised in mating the animals which you are breeding. We have been a little too much inclined to consider that any animal that is registered as a pure-bred is necessarily a suitable animal for us to use. That is not always the case. I have known registered animals that were not good specimens of their breed, and I have known other registered animals that were good specimens for a certain purpose to give a certain result, and yet not necessarily good in every case with all kinds of females. Judgment, therefore, is essential to the mating of the animals and the really successful breeder is the man who exercises his judgment and chooses the proper sire to use with the animals which he may have. Let me say in this connection that horse breeding is perhaps the most difficult of any. The breeding of horses is more difficult because the horse is intended for different purposes. You may want a very heavy draft animal for which you have to use a certain class of stallion and you must choose mares that are suitable to go with that heavy class of sire. You may want a general purpose horse and some of you may want an animal that will be able to go on the road and be a good horse to work, and this animal requires a different stallion, but when you breed a dairy cow you have but the one object, and that is to breed an animal that will give you a large quantity of milk. It is true that occasionally a bull is used by your neighbors, and a boar or a ram may be used by your neighbors, but is is generally the case that you keep your own sires for that class of stock. A stallion is practically at the public service and for the benefit of the whole community and therefore it is thought that the Government or the Legislature has more right to step in and deal with the stallion than they would have in the case of a bull or a ram or a boar. There is a very important difference, and I think one of the chief justifications for this demand in the great Province of Ontario that the Government should step in and deal with the stallion question. I am in hopes that the Legislature of the Province of Ontario will do something of this kind.

I am glad to have had this opportunity of saying a few words. I would like to stay a longer time at this live-stock show of Eastern Ontario. I have all the time been interested in the establishment of this show in Ottawa, I only regret it has not prospered as I should like to have had it. I understand it is not as successful as it should be. I think the farmers of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec are not living up to their privilege in not sustaining this exhibition better than they are doing. I am glad to see that as far as the lectures are concerned, it is a success, which will no doubt lead to a success in other parts of the exhibition. I wish to thank you for coming to this exhibition and taking the interest which you have in it. It is essentially in the purview of the Provincial authorities, but at the same time, as Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, I wish to express my sympathy with it, my interest in it and my heartiest wishes for its continued success.

ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' EXHIBITION.

HELD IN ST. LAWRENCE MARKET ARENA, TORONTO, ON FEBRUARY 26TH TO 28TH, 1908.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1904.

1st.—Sir Marcus (imp) [7790] (13205), bay, ratch on face, white legs, foaled 1903. Bred by Wm. Burns, Bowfield, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park; sire, Sir Simon [5406] (10465); dam, Bowfield [13878] (18569), by Breadalbane (1978).

2nd.—President Roosevelt (imp) [7759] (13651), bay, face and legs white, foaled May 1, 1902. Bred by Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.: sire, Marcellus [4683] (11110); dam, Young Swallow [5299] (13535) by Excelsior [4191] (5751).

3rd.—Gilt Edge (imp) [6890] (12588), bay, face and legs white, foaled May 9th, 1903 Bred by John Meikle, Craigrie, Clackmannan, Scotland. Exhibited by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.: sire, Hiawatha [3430] (10067); dam, May Rose [11096] (15679), by Lord Colmin Edwin [3083] (9280).

4th.—Baron Silloth (imp) [6128] (12470), bay, foaled March, 1903. Bred by John Wright & Sons, Silloth, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; sire, Baron's Pride [3067] (9122); dam, Seabreeze [9229] (15902), by Lord Lothian [3513].

5th.—Right Forward (imp) [4363] (12310), bay, star, off hind foot white, foaled May 28th, 1901. Bred by James Davidson, Newton of Cairnie, Huntly, Scotland. Exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, Prince Thomas [4028] (10262); dam, Mary 2nd [5587] (14535), by Sirdar [2875] (4714).

6th.—Royal Carlung (imp) [5356] (11486), light bay, white hairs, stripe on face, off fore leg and hind legs white, foaled June 5th, 1900. Bred by John Machray, Drimmies, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Dalgety Bros., London; sire, Prince of Carlung [3089] (71746); dam, Royal Queen [7338], by Mount Royal (8065).

7th.—Breadalbane (imp) [4558] (11637), bay, white face, four white legs, foaled August 17th, 1901. Bred by Alex. Guild, Aberlady, Scotland. Exhibited by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; sire, Hiawatha [3430] (10067); dam, Lady Gartly [8292] (13834), by Royal Gartly [2859] (9844).

8th.—Medallion (imp) [8042] (12247), black, white stripe on face, three white legs, white mark on stifle, foaled 1902. Bred by Robert Brown, Overhill, Beltelvie, Scotland. Exhibited by O. Sorby, Guelph; sire, Baron's Pride [3067] (9122); dam, Balmedie Vesta (13911), by McGregor (1487).

9th.—Duke of Malton (imp) [7768] (12947), black, white blaze on face, four white legs, foaled 1903. Bred by John Watson, Millom Castle, Millom, England. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Sir Everest [4840] (10917); dam, Nell of Millom Castle [10031] (15335), by Londonderry [3930] (7934).

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1904.

1st.—Royal Choice (imp) [7846] (13165), bay, stripe on face, four white legs, foaled 1904. Bred by John Barrowman, Carrahill, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, Everlasting (11331); dam, Jean 2nd of Caigton (14478), by Prince of Galdenoch (8157).

2nd.—Buchlyvie Laird (imp) [6102] (13389), light brown, white spot on off side of body, face and legs white, foaled May 1, 1904. Bred by Jas. Dunlop, Barassie, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron of Buchlyvie [5353] (11263); dam, Buxom Lady [9182] (16051), by Buxom Lad [2887] (7533).

3rd.—Auchenrieve (imp) [8012] (12807), bay, stripe, four white legs, foaled April 21st, 1904. Bred by John McPherson, Mulben, Keith, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; sire, Moncreiffe Marquis (imp) [6735] (9953); dam, Nettie of Inchcorsie [14903] (13272), by Lord Montrose [3568] (7973).

4th.—Dunure George (imp) [6886] (12955), bay, face and legs white, foaled April 1904. Bred by George Graham, Faraway, Kippen Station, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; sire, Baron of Buchlyvie [5363] (11263); dam, Bessy Lea [8489] (13821), by Lord Lothian [3513] (5998)

5th.—Knight of Maryfield (imp) [7760] (13051), brown, gray hairs, white face, hind legs white, foaled June 1st, 1904. Bred by A. B. Leitch, Inchstelly, Alves, Forres, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Prince Thomas [4028] (10262); dam, Polly of Earnside [13811] (15157), by Duke King (5723).

6th.—Present Fashion (imp) [7194] (13125), dark brown, white face, white mark below knee on off fore leg, near hind leg and off hind fetlock white, foaled May 16, 1904. Bred by Thos. Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, England. Imported and exhibited by And. Aitcheson, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Drumflower [3833] (10537); dam, Belle of Fashion [6350] (12924), by Prince of Fashion [3507].

7th.—Vanderbilt (imp) [6124] (13818), bay, foaled 1904. Bred by James Dunlop, Fenwick, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; sire, Casabianca (10523); dam, Rosie of Oldhall [9217] (16640), by Fickle Fashion [4641] (10546).

8th.—Pride of Avon (imp) [8002] (13653), black, face and three legs white, foaled June 17, 1904. Bred by Jas. Lambie, Bonnyton Moor, Eaglesham, Scotland. Exhibited by T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; sire, Rathillet (imp) [7110] (11870); dam, Lily of Bonnyton [14809] (16171), by Carthusian [3506] (9722).

9th.—Hillhead's Premier (imp) [7598] (13525), bay, white stripe in face, white on off fore ankle, hind legs white, near fore leg white above ankle, foaled May 7, 1904. Bred by Wm. Strachan, Jackston, Gowrie, Scotland. Exhibited by Walter Leonard, Craigvale, Ont.; sire, Hillhead Chief [5379] (10774); dam, Bridesmaid of Jackston [13136] (16386), by Prince of Carruchan (8151).

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1905.

1st.—Baron Howes (imp) [7791] (13847), black, stripe, four white legs, foaled May 1 1905. Bred by John Brown, Howes, Annan, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Baron Hood [6137] (11260); dam, Crown Pearl of Arnprior [5885] (13405), by Crown and Feather [4643] (8559).

2nd.—Glensman (imp) [6809] (13505), bay, face and legs white, foaled June, 1905. Bred by W. Drennan, Carse Hall, Limavady Jct., Scotland. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Flash Sturdy [6772] (11710); dam, Miss Ceriolo [14485] (16042), by Mains of Airies [2865] (10379).

3rd.—Black Ivory (imp) [7761] (13367), black, white face, hind legs and off fore foot white, foaled April 19th, 1905. Bred by James Durno, Jackstown, Bothie, Norman, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Everlasting [5346] (11331); dam, May Blossom [10365] (16058), by Prince Thomas [4028] (10262).

4th.—First Baron (imp) [6413] (Vol. 29, S.), bay, blaze, four white legs, foaled 1905. Bred by Jas. Hamilton, Drumburle, Ayr, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; sire, Hiawatha [3430] (10067); dam, Jean of Drumburle [9879] (Vol. 29, S.), by Triumph [6414] (9864).

5th.—Kinpurnie (imp) [7817] (13866), bay, ratch down face, near leg white almost to knee, near hind leg white, foaled April 28, 1905. Bred by Jos. G. Scott, Kinpurnie, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.; sire, Royal Favorite (10630); dam, Kate of Kinpurnie (18645), by Cawdor Cup (10045).

6th.—Craignair (imp) [7793] (13850), brown, stripe on face, off hind ankle white, little white on near hind hoofhead, foaled 1905. Bred by Geo. Baird, Meikle Dalbeattie, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Lothian Again [7430] (11804); dam, Mall 2nd [13880] (13691), by Mactopper [2800] (8831).

7th.—Baron Columbus (imp) [6106] (Vol. 29, S.), bay, foaled 1905. Bred by Mr. Dow, Littleton, Grivan, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron of Buchlyvie [5353] (11263); dam, Peebles Mare [9177], by Montrave Mac [3087] (9953).

8th.—Fickle Baron (imp) [7719] (13474), bay, foaled May, 1905. Imported and exhibited by R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; sire, Baron's Pride [3067] (9122); dam, Fortune [6278] (15191), by McGregor [4486] (1487).

9th.—Dragoon (imp) [8074] (13445), bay, white on face, off fore ankle and hind legs white, foaled July, 1905. Bred by David Logan, The Park, Maxwelltown, Dumfries, Scotand. Imported and exhibited by O. Sorby, Guelph; sire, Royal Edward (11405); dam, Lilly of Hightown (15616), by William the Conqueror (9093).

Clydesdale Stallions, Foaled in 1906.

1st.—King Easy (imp) [7853] (13861), brown, stripe on face, off fore and hind legs white, foaled 1906. Bred by Robert Graham, Auchengassel, Twynholm, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, Baron Mitchell (10688); dam, Darling (16704), by MacGregor (1487).

2nd.—Royal Benedict (imp) [6754] (13927), bay, foaled 1906. Bred by Wm. Smith, arrarie, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; sire, enedict (10315); dam, Rosie of Low Ashland (14423), by The Royal Standard (2220).

3rd.—King O' The Barons (imp) [7852] (13860), brown, stripe on face, hind legs id nigh fore leg white, foaled 1906. Bred by Frank Elliott, Middle Stots, Duns, Berckshire, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, ıron Airies (12018); dam, Lady Kimmeryhame (17604), by Mains of Airies (10379).

4th.—Top Spot (imp) [7795] (13848), bay, white face, hind legs and near fore foot iite, foaled May 25, 1906. Bred by A. & W. Kerr, Old Graitney, Gretna, Scotland. nported and exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, aron Hood [6137] (11260); dam, Lady Stormont [13886] (16157), by Darnley Again 182).

5th.—Timothy (imp) [6811] (13852), bay, face, near fore and hind legs white, foaled ıne, 1906. Bred by Jas. McAdam, Slogarie Mains, New Galloway Station, Scotland. nported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Benedict [3664] 0315); dam, Slogarie Pearl [14576] (14671), by Prince Robert [2891] (7135).

6th.—Rab the Ranter (imp) [7758] (13858), brown, white stripe on face, off hind g white, foaled 1906. Bred by R. Brown, Overhill, Belhelvie, Scotland. Imported d exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Everlasting [5346] (11331); m, Balmedie Vesta [8394] (13911), by McGregor [4486] (1487).

Clydesdale Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Floshend Princess (imp) [13788] (18613), bay, white on face and legs, foaled ay, 1904. Bred by Jas. Crawford, Floshend, Gretna, Scotland. Imported and exbited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Prince Tom [4145] (11149); dam, *ly of Flosh [13816] (18614), by Williamwood [3939] (8391).*

2nd.—Queen Bess (imp) [10982] (Vol. 29, S.), bay, face and hind legs white, foaled 04. Bred by Stephen Mitchell, Boquhan, Kippen, Scotland. Exhibited by J. W. ıwie, Markham, Ont.; sire, Balmedie Queen's Guard [5870] (10966); dam, Bessie Dunn,)983] (15699), by Wear them A' [6980] (8385).

3rd.—Blacon Jewel, alias Lady Alexandra (imp) [14856] (18625), bay, stripe, near ad leg white, foaled April 23, 1902. Bred by A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and ınks, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Andrew Aitcheson, Guelph, ıt.; sire, Baron's Pride [3067] (9122); dam, Graceful [5651] (13977), by MacGregor 186] (1487).

Clydesdale Mares, foaled in 1905.

1st.—Crissa Princess (imp) [14407] (18593), bay, face and legs white, foaled May 22,)5. Bred by Col. Geo. Smith Grant, Minmore, Glenlivet, Scotland. Exhibited by)dgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Prince Thomas [4028] (10262); dam, Crissa acilroy [14404] (17708), by Macilroy [3835] (9795).

2nd.—Hannah (imp) [14567] (18576), dark bay, stripe, fore legs dark, splash of ite inside near hind leg, off hind leg white to hock, foaled April 1905. Bred by John ilson, Sanden House, Abbey Town, Carlisle, England. Imported and exhibited by hn A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Douglas Chief [7359] (11682); dam, Smiler Sanden House [11847] (15889), by Forest Hero [3797] (9529).

3rd.—Hamilton Rose (imp) [14805] (18729), brown, white face, four white legs, foaled ıy 20, 1905. Bred by Ferrier Pace, Ormiston Mains, Ormiston, Scotland. Imported d exhibited by T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; sire, Hiawatha [3430] (10067); dam, Banks ophy [14818] (15213), by Baron's Pride [3067] (9122).

4th.—Eleanor Sproat (imp) [14859] (18633), brown, star, little white on off fore kle, hind legs white, foaled 1905. Bred by W. T. Sproat, Boyne House, Kirkcudbright.)tland. Imported and exhibited by Andrew Aitcheson, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Majestic 25] (11421); dam, Tibbie of Margrie [14861] (18348), by Baron's Pride [3067] (9122).

Clydesdale Mares, Foaled on, or subsequent to January 1st, 1906

1st.—Craigie Beauty (imp) [14804] (18742), brown, stripe, four white legs, foaled y, 1906. Bred by Alex. Anderson, Berryhill, Dundee, Scotland. Imported and exited by T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; sire, Royal Blend [6041] (11893); dam, Black auty [14813] (16471), by Crown and Feather [4643] (8559).

2nd.—Bishopton Queen (imp) [14072] (18596), bay, stripe, near fore and near hind kles white, foaled May, 1906. Bred by John Currie, Bishoptown, Kirkcudbright, Scotd. Exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Prince Sturdy [2881] 112); dam, Maggie [14402] (18597), by Baron's Pride [3067] (9122)

3rd.—Rose Campbell (imp) [14566] (18582), bay, white face and four white legs, foaled 1906. Bred by John Campbell, Slagnaw, Castle Douglas, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Benedict [3664] (10315); dam, Bell of Auldbrick [14574] (18581), by King of the Roses [3493] (9927).

4th.—Craigsie Belle (imp) [14073] (18594), dark brown, white face, little white on hind feet, foaled May 26, 1906. Bred by John Meikle, Craigsie, Clackmannan, Scotland. Exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, The Dean [4033] (10937); dam, Lady Orlando [14401] (15678), by Orlando [3046] (8092).

Canadian-Bred Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Lavender's Best [6320], dark bay, stripe, hind feet white, foaled June 10, 1904. Bred by Wm. D. Beath, Columbus, Ont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Lavender (imp) [3375] (11394); dam, Lakeview Kate [9668], by Lawers Baron Gordon (imp) [1005] (5136).

2nd.—General Bobs [2603], bright bay, stripe, four white feet, foaled June 20, 1898. Bred by E. W. Charlton, Duncreif, Ont. Exhibited by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; sire, Marquis of Salisbury (imp) [1908] (5208); dam, Lady Wigtown [2680], by Wigtown Lad (imp) [552] (5441).

3rd.—Golden Conqueror [4251], chestnut, white face and feet, foaled July 27, 1902. Bred by A. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont.; exhibited by Jos. E. Teeson, Thornhill, Ont.; sire, Cloth of Gold [2959] (8962); dam, Daisy Belle [2596], by Bruce (imp) [1595] (8496).

4th.—Fairview Boy [5734], brown, stripe, white legs, foaled April 15, 1904. Bred by Jas. Kelly, Fairview, Ont. Exhibited by Kalbfleish & Schaefer, Tavistock, Ont.; sire, The Leading Article (imp) [3967] (10139); dam, Polly Patrick [8578], by Prince Patrick (imp) [2266] (8993).

5th.—Macarlie [6398], bay, stripe, near fore and both hind feet white, foaled May 26, 1904. Bred and exhibited by Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Ont.; sire, Macqueen (imp) [462] (5200); dam, Fair Queen [3920], by Queen's Own (imp) [1708] (7176).

6th.—Prince Harmony [5851], bay, white face, four white feet, foaled November 2, 1904. Bred and exhibited by Jas. Bruce, Egbert, Ont.; sire, Harmony (imp) [2951] (10772); dam, Beck Montrave [8703], by Montrave Chief (imp) [537] (5222).

7th.—Balmanno Pride Prince [5798], bay, white stripe on face, off front foot little white, hind legs white, foaled July, 1903. Bred and exhibited by David Howard, Amber, Ont.; sire, Balmanno (imp) [3703] (10676); dam, Dandy B. (Vol. 15), by Lyon McGregor (imp) [2308].

Canadian-Bred Clydesdales and Shire Stallions, Foaled in 1905.

1st.—Independence [5731], bay, stripe, hind feet white, foaled July 4, 1905. Bred and exhibited by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; sire, Fullarton (imp) [2370] (9910); dam, Madge of Hallcroft (imp) [4776], by Ornament [3421] (10603).

2nd.—Highland James [6709], bay, off fore and both hind feet white, foaled June 2, 1905. Bred by F. E. Reesor, Locust Hill, Ont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Bucephalus (imp) [3338] (11288); dam, Crescent Maud [10655], by Brown James (imp) [781] (5595).

3rd.—MacRobbie [6397], dark bay, hind feet white, foaled May 24, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Ont.; sire, Macqueen (imp) [462] (5200); dam, Fair Queen [3920], by Queen's Own (imp) [1708] (7176).

4th.—Gladden's Pride [7922], bay, stripe, four white legs, foaled May 21, 1905. Bred by John Laurie, Malvern, Ont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Hopewell (imp) [3377] (11375); dam, Fanny [2518], by Self Esteem (imp) [377] (5344).

5th.—Erskine Cornerstone [6881], brown, stripe, off hind leg white, foaled July 10, 1905. Bred and exhibited by John Vipond, Brooklin, Ont.; sire, Cornerstone (imp) [3505] (11016); dam, Kate Erskine [3431], by Erskine (imp) [1652] (4986).

6th.—Glen Forward [5754], bright bay, foaled 1905. Bred and exhibited by Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont.; sire, Right Forward (imp) [4363] (12310); dam, Daisy Belle [2596], by Bruce (imp) [1595] (8496).

7th.—Baron's Heir [6467], bay, small ratch, off hind foot white, foaled May 25, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Job White, Ashburn, Ont.; sire, Baron Primrose (imp) [3979] (10980); dam, Mona Queen [7863], by Macqueen (imp) [462] (5200).

Canadian-Bred Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, foaled on, or subsequent to January 1st, 1906.

1st.—Sandy Montgomery [7700], bay, white face, four white legs, foaled May 21, 1906. Bred and exhibited by T. A. Wood, Bradford, Ont.; sire, Harmony (imp) [2951] (10772); dam, Maud Macindoe [5157], by Macindoe (imp) [538] 7418 (6040).

2nd.—Gallant Marcellus [6845], bay, stripe, four white legs, foaled May 4, 1906 Bred and exhibited by John S. Johnston, Ravenshoe, Ont.; sire, Gallant Robert (imp) [3658] (10347); dam. Black Belle (imp) [5978], by Marcellus [4683] (11110).

3rd.—Baron Erskine [5743], bright bay, face and hind feet white, white up fore part of leg, foaled March 27, 1906. Bred by Albert E. Robinson, Oshawa, Ont.; exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron Montague (imp) [3832]; dam, Lady Kate 2nd [7437], by Erskine King [2506].

4th.—Scottish Pride [6499], bay, ratch, off hind pastern white, foaled June 11, 1906. Bred and exhibited by John Thompson, Belwood, Ont.; sire, Scottish Celt (imp) [2749] (10007); dam, Mayflower [5192], by Reckoner (imp) [2748] (10864).

5th.—Star of Edgeley [8008], dark bay, star and small stripe, near fore foot and off hind leg white, foaled May 13, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Silas McDougall, Edgeley, Ont.; sire, The Treasurer (imp) [3615] (11564); dam, Maggie Lochill [14840], by Lochill 2nd [1942].

6th.—Souter Johnnie [8016], bay, spot on face, hind legs white, foaled June 18, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Robert Martin, Wexford, Ont.; sire, Hopewell (imp) [3377] (11375); dam, Dolly of Aberfoyle [14891], by Plain Boy (imp) [698] (6141).

7th.—General Grant [7908], dark bay, stripe, off hind leg white, foaled May 3, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Ryerson M. Grant, Bradford, Ont.; sire, Harmony (imp) [2951] (10772); dam, Lady Violet [8449], by Grand Times (imp) [363] (3670).

Canadian-Bred Clydesdale and Shire Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Queen of Kelso [8675], bay, stripe, near fore foot and both hind feet white, foaled June, 1903. Bred and exhibited by Walter L. Elliott, Kelso, Ont.; sire, Valentine (imp) [2783] (9459); dam, Jean Airds [3064], by Prince of Airds (imp) [530] (4641).

2nd.—Nettie Macqueen [2873], bay, small stripe, hind pasterns white, foaled May 26, 1898. Bred by John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont. Exhibited by Eastwood Bros., New Toronto, Ont.; sire, Young Macqueen [2290]; dam, Flora [2520], by Linkwood Lad (imp) [1818] (8756).

Canadian-Bred Clydesdale and Shire Mares, foaled in 1905.

1st.—Blair Gowrie Lass [9062], bay, stripe, foaled June 20, 1905. Bred by Fred Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Michaboe (imp) [4256] (11434); dam, Blair Gowrie 2nd [3320], by New Day (imp) [1912] (8076).

2nd.—Burndennet Beauty [8573], bay, face, off fore and hind legs white, white spot on belly, foaled May 24, 1905. Bred and exhibited by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; sire, Hopewell (imp) [3377] (11375); dam, Beauty (imp) [4784], by Ornament [3421] (10603).

3rd.—Kate Cornerstone [14893], brown, star, off hind leg white, foaled August 21, 1905. Bred and exhibited by John Vipond, Brooklin, Ont.; sire, Cornerstone (imp) [3505] (11016); dam, Jess Erskine [4768], by Erskine (imp) [1652] (4986).

Canadian-Bred Clydesdale and Shire Mares, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st. 1906

1st.—Baron's Queen [12985], bay, stripe, near fore ankle and hind legs white, foaled May 28, 1906. Bred by Angus Ross, Beaverton, Ont.; exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Royal Baron (imp) [4722] (11161); dam, Peeress (imp) [6658] (Vol. 25, S.), by Royal Peer [5049] (11175).

2nd.—Nellie Chattan [10362], bay, face and legs white, foaled June 25, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Geo. Cowie, Markham, Ont.; sire, Gallant Chattan (imp) [4223] (12153); dam. Nellie Rosewood [3486], by Lord Wellington (imp) [2962] (6981).

3rd.—Lady Glenlivet [14333], bay, stripe, four white feet, foaled July 20, 1906. Bred by John Oke, Courtice, Ont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Glenlivet (imp) [4787] (12165); dam, Fanny Courtice [9969], by Sir Walter (imp) [1131], (8272).

Shire Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Newnham Duke (imp) [343] (Vol. 23, E.), brown, star in forehead, near hind stocking white, foaled 1899. Bred by F. W. Dancer, Newnham Grange, England. Exhibited by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; sire, Catthorpe Irving (14555); dam, Blossom (27624), by Warwickshire Hero 3rd (15418).

2nd.—Cranmore Girton (imp) [533] (23198), bay, hind legs white to hocks, white off fore fetlock, foaled 1904. Bred by Jas. Hay, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England. Imported and exhibited by C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.; sire, Girton Harold (20518); dam, Ramsay Pink (Vol. 21, E.), by King [illegible]nd Tom (17434).

3rd.—Royal King 3rd (imp) [530] (24580), brown, foaled 1904. Bred by R. Moore & Sons, Nottingham, England. Exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Royal Warrior (16043); dam, Sedate (20814), by Bar None (2388).

Shire Stallions, foaled in 1905.

1st.—Mona's Rocket (imp) [534] (25438), bay, white down face, four white legs, foaled 1905. Bred by John Parry, Llanrhyddyn, Anglesey, Wales. Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; sire, Creslow Rocket (15065); dam, Ederyn Colm (53758), by Catthorpe Gold (13594).

2nd.—Government (imp) [532] (Vol. 29, E.), bay, foaled 1905. Bred by R. Moore & Sons, Nottingham, England. Exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield ,Ont.; sire, Calwich Legatee (21240); dam, Nottingham Constance (24440), by Nottingham Conqueror (14780).

3rd.—Sir Ralph de Willington [465], bay, stripe, near fore foot white, foaled 1905. Bred by Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.; exhibited by T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; sire, Mars (imp) [275] (17103); dam, Moulton Marianne (imp), [164] (Vol. 24, E.), by Lockinge Harold (16779).

4th.—Dominion (imp) [531] (Vol. 29, E.), bay, foaled 1905. Bred by R. Moore & Sons, Nottingham, England. Exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Calwich Legatee (21204); dam, Nottingham Eva (39788), by Merrie Andrew (18208).

Shire Stallions, foaled in 1906.

1st.—Royal Nateby [519], bay, star, hind ankles white, foaled July 10, 1906. Bred and exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; sire, Nateby King 3rd (imp) [420] (23537); dam, Victoria [147], by Darnley (imp) [183] (3585).

Shire Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Black Jewel (imp) [236] (50267), black, stripe in face, three white legs, foaled 1902. Bred by Wm. Hall, Westfield, Garstang, England. Exhibited by A. G. Clark, Alloa, Ont.; sire, Tartar 2nd (15385); dam, Daisy Cardinal (2407).

2nd.—Holdenby Nicausis (imp) [276] (Vol. 28, E.), brown, white star, white hairs on lip and nose, both hind socks white, foaled 1904. Bred by John Chambers & Sons. Holdenby, Northampton, England. Exhibited by J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Northgate Prince (15762); dam, Nicausis (33270), by Vulcan of Worsley 5th (12601).

3rd.—Lily of the Manor (imp) [338] (48538), bay, foaled 1903. Bred by J. T. Hallam, Colston, England. Exhibited by J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Stroxton Tom (15871); dam, Beauty (37975), by Willoughby Prince (14942).

4th.—Deeping Rose (imp) [315] (31678), bay, white star, four white legs, foaled 1899. Bred by C. E. Whittington, Tuxford, Newark, England. Exhibited by C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.; sire, Nailstone Cour-de-Lion (16269); dam, Safety (15552), by Bar None (2388).

5th.—Tuttlebrook Fuchsia (imp) [337] (Vol. 29, E.), grey, foaled 1903. Bred by R. Moore & Sons, Nottingham, England. Exhibited by J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Rocks Hero (15793); dam, Rempstone Dolly (Vol 29, E.), by Warwick 4th (14414).

Shire Mares, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Holdenby Aura (imp) [340] (Vol. 29, S.), bay, blaze, both hind legs white. Bred by John S. Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England. Exhibited by C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.; sire, Rebel Chief of Hokefield (14238); dam, by Quadering Salisbury (12130).

2nd.—Spalding Belle (imp) [336] (Vol. 29, E.), bay, foaled 1905. Bred by R. Moore & Sons, Nottingham, England. Exhibited by J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Thorney Style (20098); dam, Spalding Jubilee (26914), by Aldred Prince (4204).

3rd.—Holdenby Mayflower (imp) [339] (Vol. 29, E.), chestnut, blaze, fore feet, off hind leg and inside of near hind leg white, foaled 1905. Bred by T. Roberts, Frithville, England. Exhibited by C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.; sire, Rebel Chief of Hokefield (14238); dam, Bell Smart (30795), by Highborn (11615).

4th.—Holdenby Primrose (imp) [334], brown, blaze, white stockings on both hind legs, foaled May 12, 1907. Bred by John Chambers & Son, Holdenby, Northampton, England. Exhibited by Gilbert Folliett & Sons, King, Ont.; sire, Roxwell Saxon Harold (22783); dam, Holdenby Daisy [333] (48222), by Duke of Clarence 2nd, (13001).

Hackney Stallions, 15 hands, 2 inches and over, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Coveney Marmion (imp)—329—(9173), chestnut, foaled 1903. Bred by John Bays, Coveney, Mepal, Cambs, England. Imported and exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Witcham Marmion (8037); dam, (2943) Lady Mayoress by [Comet (1380)].

2nd.—Colorito (imp)—333—(8796), chestnut, foaled 1902. Bred by H. G. Stacey, Leeds, England. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, Rosador (4964); dam, (11525) Syringa by Agility (2799).

3rd.—Crayke Mikado (imp)—334—(9167), bay, foaled 1904. Bred by S. Cliff. Exhibited by Oak Park Stock Co., Brantford, Ont.; sire, Garton Duke of Connaught (3009); dam, (13533) Halsham Topsy.

4th.—Warwick Paragon (imp)—242—(8332), chestnut, star, four white stockings, foaled 1901. Bred by John Conchar, Wylde, Green, England. Exhibited by Telfer Bros., Milton; sire, Rosador (4964); dam, (11719) Cosmic.

5th.—Atwick Astonishment (imp)—417—(9101), chestnut, face, fore legs and off hind leg white, foaled 1904. Bred by Geo. Mason Gale, Atwick, Seaton, Hull, England Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; sire, Atwick Jubilee (7689); dam, (4146) Lady Mary of Atwick, by Danegelt (174).

6th.—Croome Swell (imp)—348—(9540), dark chestnut, white stripe, four white ankles, foaled 1903. Bred by John Major, Croome, Stedmere, Yorks, England. Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; sire, Danebury (4724); dam, (11263), May Blossom, by King of Diamonds, (3705).

Hackney Stallions, under 15 hands, 2 in., foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—King's Chocolate (imp)—342—(9291), bay, little white on face, foaled 1904. Bred by T. & C. Ross, The Limes, Hedon, Hull, England. Exhibited by A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.; sire, Chocolate Jr. (4185); dam, (10023) Her Majesty, by His Majesty (2513).

2nd.—Brigham Radiant (imp)—327—(9142), bay, face and leg white, foaled 1903. Bred by T. R. Stork, The Manor, Brigham, York, England. Imported and exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Rosador (4964); dam, (14955) Brigham Belle by Revival (7236).

3rd.—Blanche Surprise (imp)—368—(8745), dark, chestnut, white face, four white legs, foaled 1903. Bred by John Beal, North Dalton, Driffield, England. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Rosador (4964); dam, (15634) Blanch Primrose, by Garton Duke of Connaught (3009).

4th.—Norbury Chiefton (imp)—416—(9361), chestnut, hind pasterns white, foaled 1902. Bred by S. B. Carnley, Norbury House Stud, Alford, Lincs, England. Imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; sire, Lincoln Duke (6440); dam, (13810) Norbury Lily, by Lord Norbury (5697).

5th.—Cedar Conquest (imp)—349—(9155), chestnut, white face, white fore pasterns and hind legs, foaled 1904. Bred by Geo. Wilson, Cedar House, Garton, Driffield, England. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; sire, Conquest 2nd, (5560); dam, (14216) Cedar Primrose, by Revival (7236).

Hackney Stallions, foaled in 1905.

1st.—Admaston Nugget (imp)—336—(9531), chestnut, foaled 1905. Bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Warrington, England. Exhibited by Geo. A. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle, Ont.; sire, Goldfinder 6th, (1791); dam, (12161) Moore's Modesty.

2nd.—Royal Connaught—339—768, bay, near hind fetlock white, foaled 1905. Bred by Glendower Stock Farm, South Newbury, Vt. Exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, Royal Oak—313—(2667); dam, (2164) Lady Connaught, by Connaught (1453).

3rd.—Brigham Lord (imp)—414—(10018), bay, foaled 1905. Bred by T. R. Stork, The Manor, Brigham, Driffield, England. Imported and exhibited by T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; sire, Lord Derby 2nd (3092); dam, (14956), Brigham Fan, by Revival (7236).

Hackney Mares, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1905.

(Age considered in awarding prizes.)

1st.——322— Saxon's Queen, chestnut roan, stripe, off fore coronet partly and near hind leg white, foaled July 30, 1905. Bred by H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont. Exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Saxon—97—; dam,—138—Queen of the Party, by Rosseau Performer, (imp)—34—(5391).

2nd.— —346— (1495) Maid of Wawne, bay, foaled 1905. Bred by Glendower Stock Farm, South Newbury, Vt. Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; sire, Royal Oak —313— 518 (2667); dam, (6017) Pride of Wawne.

Standard-Bred Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Mograzia, 42010, bay, foaled 1903. Bred by O. J. Phelps. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Moko, 24457; dam, Congrazia, by Antevolo.

2nd.—Arley A, 36329, bay, foaled 1900. Exhibited by Crow & Murray, Toronto; sire, Westbrook, 7501; dam, Jenny McGregor, by McGregor Boy, 2696.

3rd.—Bingen Pilot, 40027, bay, foaled 1902. Bred by D. D. Streeter. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Bingen, 29567; dam, Kahla Belle, by Pilot Medium, 1597.

4th.—King's Gambit, 28120, bay, foaled 1894. Bred by Village Farm, East Aurora, N.Y. Exhibited by J. Alexander McKenzie, Presqu' Isle, Ont.; sire, Mambrino King, 1279; dam, Christine, by Onward 144.

5th.—Fritz Bingen, 62876, black, foaled 1901. Bred by J. M. Forbes. Exhibited by Jos. Swartz, Toronto; sire, Bingen, 29567; dam, Javotte, by Wilton, 5982.

6th.—The Roman, 812, bay, foaled 1897. Exhibited by Paterson Bros., East Toronto, Ont.; sire, Budd H., 676; dam, Charlotte S., by Oriole, 2297.

Standard-Bred Stallions, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Peter Wilton, 42947, chestnut, foaled 1905. Bred by Patchen Wilkes' Farm, Lexington, Ky. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Peter the Great, 28955; dam, Mazie W., by Wilton 5982.

2nd.—Sam Bernard, 45447, bay, foaled 1905. Bred by E. L. Featherston, Lexington, Ky. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Bernadotte, 15608; dam, Grecca, by Artillery, 750.

3rd.—Imperial Jr., 1189, brown, foaled March 12, 1905. Exhibited by Fred Garbutt, Toronto Junction; sire, Wilfred Cecil, 34839; dam, Pall Mall, by Gimcrack, 3924.

Standard-Bred Mares, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Dora Chimes, bay, foaled 1905. Bred by T. C. Stackhouse, Lexington, Ky. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Liberty Chimes, 28005; dam, Miss D. C., by Clay King, 2964.

Thoroughbred Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—Crickdale 368 (363), bay, foaled 1902. Exhibited by Crow & Murray, Toronto; sire, Lados; dam, Craig Crook, by Foxhall.

2nd.—Kapanga Horse, chestnut, aged. Exhibited by Messrs. Barbour, Toronto; sire, Spendthrift (imp); dam, Kapanga (imp).

Thoroughbred Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1905. Type and conformation to produce saddle and hunting horses to be specially considered.

1st.—Halfling (imp) (172), brown, foaled 1892. Exhibited by Paterson Bros., East Toronto, Ont.; sire, Macheath; dam, Moiety, by Charibert.

2nd.—Procession, 9613, bay, 16.1, foaled 1896. Exhibited by Robert McKay, Doncaster, Ont.; sire, Order; dam, Triumph.

3rd.—Yoritomo, 29189, brown, left front and both hind feet white; foaled March 23, 1901. Exhibited by Sellers & Hall, Toronto; sire, Satsuma; dam, Lucia di Lammermoor.

Thoroughbred Stallion, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1905.

1st.—St. Basset, 47368, bay, foaled March 26, 1905. Bred by J. B. Haggin. Exhibited by Jas. Bovaird, Brampton, Ont.; sire, Bassetlam; dam, Berridge, by Artillery (imp).

2nd.—Braggadocia, chestnut, star, white hind leg. Exhibited by Chas. E. Ray, Toronto; sire, Pirate of Penzance; dam, Pea Vine.

3rd.—New Guile, 46611, bay, two white feet. Exhibited by Power Bros., Toronto; sire, Beguile; dam, Violent.

4th.—Stone King, bay. Exhibited by Power Bros., Toronto; sire, Kapanga; dam, Primrose Dame.

Shetland Pony Stallions, any age.

1st.—Goldfinder —Vol. 15— black. Exhibited by Frank Gillies, Toronto.

2nd.—Lord Minto —5275—, brown, foaled July 7, 1903. Bred by Geo. Cassie. Exhibited by F. Du V. Elliott, Toronto; sire, Vermont Dewey —5269—; dam, Nina —2700—.

3rd.—Spider. Exhibited by Reg. D. Meade, Scarboro Junction.

Shetland Pony Mares, any age.

1st.—Nipsie. Exhibited by Alfred Rogers, Jr., Deer Park.

2nd.—Dolly, black. Exhibited by Langton Bros., Toronto.

3rd.—Balmanno Queen, —Vol. 15—, black. Exhibited by Frank Gillies, Toronto.

4th.—Dolly, exhibited by Reg. D. Meade, Scarboro Junction.

5th.—Queenie, black. Exhibited by W. H. Meade, Toronto.

Pony Stallions, any age, any breed other than Shetland, 14 hands, 1 inch and under.

1st.—Plymouth Horace (imp) —305— (8969) (Hackney), bay, foaled 1903. Bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Walton Hall, England. Exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Sir Horace (5402); dam (4117) Lady Kate.

2nd.—Royal Review (imp) (10033) (Hackney). Exhibited by T. H Hassard, Millbrook.

Pony Mares, any age, any breed other than Shetland, 14 hands, 1 inch and under.

1st.—Berkeley Elegance. Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford.

2nd.—Minnie. Exhibited by W. R. Mead, Norway; sire, [Royal Standard —55—]; dam, [Royal Lady (379)].

3rd.—(18828) Julia Marjorie (imp) (Hackney). Exhibited by Andrew Aitcheson, Guelph, Ont.

4th.— —326— 1575, Hillhurst Bonnie (Hackney), seal brown, black points in front, hind fetlocks white, foaled September 15th, 1901. Bred by Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. Exhibited by C. E. Gudewill, Montreal; sire, Cobhurst —296— 388; dam, (Lady Frances —50— 132 F. S.).

5th.—Little Clip (imp) (Hackney). Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

Heavy Draught Geldings or Mares, shown in harness, three years old and over, to be sired by either a registered Clydesdale or Shire Stallion. Registered name and number of sire to be given with entry.

1st.—The Masher. Exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, Boreland Chief (imp) [7851] (13378).

2nd.—Bright Joe. Exhibited by E. Dingman, V.S., Maplewood, Ont.; sire, Joe Anderson, (imp) [1742].

3rd.—Paddy, bay. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Lord Lieutenant (imp) [975] (4529).

4th.—Prince, bay, 6 years. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, The Archer (imp) [1259] (4051).

5th.—Charlie, bay gelding, 7 years. Exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; sire, Royal Huntley (imp) [2432].

6th.—Sir William. Exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; sire, Golden Victor (imp) [3814] (11056).

7th.—Tom, bay gelding, face and hind legs white, foaled in 1904. Exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham, Ont.; sire, Harmony (imp) [2951].

Single Horses, Geldings or Mares, shown on a line, bred in Canada and the property of persons actually engaged in farming or agricultural pursuits only, and owned by the exhibitor previous to January 1st, 1908. To be sired by a registered Clydesdale or Shire Stallion. Registered name and number of sire to be given with entry.

1st.—Bright Joe. Exhibited by E. Dingman, Maplewood, Ont.; sire, Joe Anderson (imp) [1742].

2nd.—Paddy, bay. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Lord Lieutenant (imp) [975] (4529).

3rd.—Prince. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, The Archer (imp) [1259] (4051).

4th.—Tom, bay; sire, Harmony (imp) [2951]. Exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham, Ont.

5th.—Grasmere Jessie [6291]; sire Pedestrian (imp) [4900] (11450). Exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham.

6th.—Gipsy of Guelph [2315], brown, star on forehead, right front and off hind feet white, foaled 1896. Bred by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont. Exhibited by Eastwood Bros., New Toronto; sire, Grandeur (imp) [1724] (6814); dam, Venus (imp) [2069], by Queen's Own (imp) [1708] (7176).

7th.—Nellie Balmanno [13369], dark bay, face and hind fetlocks white, foaled April 23, 1904. Bred by Thomas Armstrong, L'Amaroux, Ont. Exhibited by David Howard, Amber; sire, Balmanno (imp) [3703] (10676); dam, Rose of Pine Grove [13368], by Pedestrian (imp) [4900] (11450).

Heavy Draught Team, in harness, geldings or mares, to be sired by a registered Clydesdale or Shire. Registered name and number of sire to be given with entry.

1st.—Prince, bay; sire, The Archer (imp) [1259] (4051). Paddy, bay; sire, Lord Lieutenant (imp) [975] (4529). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

2nd.—Charlie, bay gelding; sire, Royal Huntley (imp) [2432]. Sir William; sire, Golden Victor (imp) [3814] (11056). Exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto.

3rd.—Bob, bay gelding; sire, Granite [1913].
Gamey, bay gelding; sire, Sir Arthur (imp) [3154] (10455). Exhibited by Jos. Russell, Toronto.

4th. Tom, bay; sire, Harmony (imp) [2951].
Grasmere Jessie [6291]; sire, Pedestrian (imp) [4900] (11450). Exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clydedsdale Stallions, any age.

1st.—Baron Howes (imp) [7850] (13463). Exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont.

Clydesdale Mare, any age.

1st.—Floshend Princess (imp) [13788] (18613). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

Shire Stallion, any age.

1st.—Newnham Duke (imp) [343] (Vol. 23, E.). Exhibited by Thos. Mercer, Markdale.

Shire Mare, any age.

1st.—Black Jewel (imp) [236] (50267). Exhibited by A. G. Clark, Alloa, Ont.

Hackney Stallion, any age.

1st.—King's Chocolate (imp) —342— (9291). Exhibited by A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.

Standard-Bred Stallion, any age.

1st.—Mograzia, 42010, bay, foaled 1903. Exhibited by Miss K. L Wilkes, Galt, Ont.

Thoroughbred Stallion, any age.

1st.—St. Basset, 47368, bay, foaled March 26, 1905. Exhibited by Jas. Boviard, Brampton.

Pony Stallion, any age.

1st.—Plymouth Horace (imp) —305— (8969) (Hackney). Exhibited by Graham, Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont.

Pony Mare, any age.

1st.—Berkeley Elegance. Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford.

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1908.

Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

Beith, Hon. R., Bowmanville.
Boag & Son, John A., Ravenshoe.
Graham Bros., Claremont.
Hassard, T. H., Millbrook.
Hogate, J. B., Weston.
Mercer, Thos., Markdale.
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton.
Sorby, O., Guelph.
Spencley, H. J., Box Grove.

Canadian Shire Horse Association.

Breckon, John, Appleby.
Burr, John F., Waubuno.
Cornell, Geo., Lyn.
Drury, Frank, Charing Cross.
Gardhouse, J. M., Weston.
Gardhouse & Sons, John, Highfield.
Geary, C. K., St. Thomas.
Hogate, J. B., Weston.
Laking, Wm., Haliburton.
Morris & Wellington, Fonthill.
Neil & Son, F. H., Lucan.

Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.

Adams, Chas. A., Brantford.
Agar, Robert, Nashville.
Augustus, C., Brooklin.
Aitcheson, Andrew, Guelph.
Alsop, Jos., Glasgow.
Alton & Son, A. P., Appleby.
Anderson, Jos. T., Kincardine.
Annan, Andrew, Dunbarton.
Annet, W. B., Walnut.
Annis, Edward, Solina.
Annis, Geo. F., Courtice.
Armstrong, John, Motherwell.
Armstrong, Robert, Strongville.
Armstrong, Thos., L'Amaroux.
Armstrong, T. H., Kinburn.
Ashford, Jas E., Ryckman's Corners.
Baker, Allan, Alberton.
Baker, Thos., Solina.
Bawden & McDonell, Exeter.
Bean & Son, Chas., Brinsley.
Beare, John S., Cedar Grove.
Beattie, J. J., Mt. Brydges.
Begg, W. A., Tiverton.
Beith, Hon. Robert, Bowmanville.
Bell, Wm., Avonton.
Bell, W. M., Springford.
Bennett, C. R., Russelton.
Bennett, Delvert, Russelton.
Boag, A. W., Queensville.
Boag, H. G., Barrie.
Boag & Son, John A., Ravenshoe.
Bond, S., Columbus.
Boules, Levi S., Springville.
Boyes, Jr., John, Churchill.
Bracken, Thos. H., Orangeville.
Brady, Thos., Chatham.
Bright, John, Myrtle Station.
Bright, Wm., Raglan.
Brodie, Geo. A., Bethesda.
Brown, A. C., Epsom.
Brown, L. A., Fergus.
Brown, Wm., Milliken.
Bunker, S. C., Pickering.
Burgess, Wellington, Norwood.
Burke, T. W., South March.
Burnett, Jos., Elgin Mills.
Burnett, Wm. R., Markdale.
Burns, David, Brooklin.
Butler, W. E., Ingersoll.
Cairns, Thos., Dublin.
Cameron, C., Etobicoke.
Cameron, J. Robinson, Hamilton.
Campbell, Jas., Belwood.
Campbell, John, Harriston.
Campbell Bros., Alvinston.
Cargill & Son, H., Cargill.
Carstairs, D., Bomanton.
Chapman Bros., Kirby.
Charlton, E. W. & G., Duncrief.
Christie, Peter, Manchester.
Cinnamon, John, Oshawa.
Clark, J. L., Norval.
Clemens, A. E., Tyrone.
Cole, W. R., Tyrone.
Colquhoun, Wm., Mitchell.
Columbus, D., Jarvis.
Cooper, Wm., Fergus.
Cordiner, John, Ennotville.
Cossins, Robert, Whitby.
Coursey, T. & C. H., Lucan.
Cowie, G. R., Markham.
Cowie, J. W., Markham.
Cowie, R. B., Derryville.
Cox, Robert, Amber.
Cox, Robert, Huntley.
Coyte & Sons, T., Port Hope.
Crago, F. A., Bowmanville.
Craven, John, Brinsley.
Crawford, Geo., Oro Station.
Crawford Bros., Brown's Corners.
Culbert, Wesley, Saintsbury.
Dalgety Bros., London.
Davidson, Geo., Orono.
Davidson, Jas., Avonton.
Davidson & Son, Geo., Cherrywood.
Davies, Robert, Toronto.
Devitt & Sons, I., Freeman.
Dickieson & Son, R., Guelph.
Dickson Bros., Atwood.
Dingman, W. J., Balsam.

Disney & Son, J. E., Greenwood.
Dix W. A., *Fergus.*
Doble, Wm. L., Sunderland.
Doig, Peter F., Fordwich.
Downing, H., Simcoe.
Doyle Bros., Mt. Carmel.
Duncan Thos. G., Woodford.
Dundas, R. D., Springville.
Eaid, Chas. E., Simcoe.
Eadie, J. D., Vars.
Eadie, J. R., Russell.
Elliott, J. F., Oxford Centre.
Elmore, Edward, Ekfrid.
Esdon, J. H., Bainsville.
Fairbairn, B., Sharon.
Faris, W. J., Bradford.
Faulds, W. M., Muncey.
Ferguson, Alex., Sonya.
Ficht, Val., Oriel.
Flood, Daniel, Elginfield.
Follis, John, Ashley.
Ford, Geo. D., Galt.
Forgie, John, Claremont.
Forsyth, G. M., North Claremont.
Fraser, W. G. S., Parkhill.
Fry, Henry, Nobleton.
Fuller, Edward, Mitchell.
Garbutt, Geo., Tullamore.
Gardhouse, J. M., Weston.
Gillis, John, Marden.
Gleeson, Jas. J., Markham.
Gordon, John, Brooklin.
Gormley, A. G., Unionville.
Graham, Geo., Weidman.
Graham, John, Derry West.
Graham, John, Udora.
Graham Bros., Claremont.
Graham, T. J., Uxbridge.
Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park.
Grant, R. H., Hazeldean.
Grant, Ryerson M., Bradford.
Grant, Wm., Markham.
Gray, Wm., Mayfield.
Gray, Jos. & Wm., Londesboro.
Greenlees, Hugh, Bowmanville.
Gregg, Thos., Claremont.
Groat, Chas., Brooklin.
Grundy, R., Clandeboye.
Gunn & Son, D., Beaverton.
Hahn Bros., Hawkesville.
Hales, Jas. J., Chatham.
Hall, Nelson, Rockford.
Hall, Wm. A., Birnam.
Hamilton, Angus, Ravenshoe.
Hamilton, John, Lisgar.
Hand, Jas., Tancred.
Hanlon, Henry, Rayside.
Harris, Wm., Cattle Market Annex, Toronto.
Hartin, Chas., Stittsville.
Hassard, T. H., Millbrook.
Halmkay, W., Armadale.
Henderson, Geo., Keady.
Henderson, Jas., Belton.
Herold, P., Tavistock.
Hogate, J. B., Weston.
Holtby, J. W., Manchester.
Holtby, R. M., Manchester.
Holtby, W. W., Manchester.
Hoover, Isaiah, Stouffville.
Hosken, A. E., Cobourg.
Howard & Son, J. W., Amber.
Howitt, Jas., Altona.
Hume & Co., A., Menie.
Hummason, Fred, Embro.
Hutchison, John, Millbrook.
Innes, Alex., Brooksdale.
Innes, Alex., Clinton.
Innes, Jas. W., Woodstock.
Ironside, H. W., Puslinch.
Isaac, Alex., Cobourg.
Jackson, Henry W., Glen Allen.
Jackson, Richard, Alma.
Jackson & Son, Geo., Downsview.
Jewell, W. E., Bowmanville.
Johnston, Arthur, Greenwood.
Johnston, John, Cobblehill.
Johnston, J. R., Springford.
Kelly, Jas., Fairview.
Kennedy Bros., Marden.
Kent, Robert, Embro.
King, Marmaduke, Fingerboard.
Kissock, Samuel, Guthrie.
Knox, Andrew, Tuscarora.
Lamb, Geo. H., Tancred.
Larkin, John D., Queenston.
Lavin & Richardson, Harriston.
Law & Son, Wm., Ringwood.
Lawrie, John, Malvern.
Leahy, Wm., Sunderland.
Leathers, W., Bethesda.
Lehman, A. B., Atha.
Leonard, Walter, Craigvale.
Lester, Ellery, Forest.
Lindsay, Jas. A., Fergus.
Lougheed, H. P., Heathcote.
Lowes, J. W., Bethany.
McAlpine, Angus A., Eddy's Mills.
McAvoy, C. C., Atha.
McBrine, R., Chatsworth.
McCabe, J. A., Collingwood.
McCaig, Alex., Aberfoyle.
McCowan, Jas., Brown's Corners.
McDiarmid, P. A., Alvinston.
McDonald Bros., Woodstock.
McEachran & Son, P. R., Eldon.
McEachran, R., Argyle.
McElheron, Neil, Chatsworth.
McFarlane, Jas., Claremont.
McGeachy, D. & R., Coleraine.
McGregor, Alex., Uxbridge.
McIntyre, Alex., Cathcart.
McKay, Hugh, Embro.
McKeigan, Colin, Strathroy.
McKenzie, John, Chatsworth.
McKinnon, G., Unionville.
McLevin, John, Hickson.
McMillan, John, North Keppel.
McMillan, R. J., Seaforth.
McNeilage, Jas., Eberts.
McNiven, Alex. F., St. Thomas.
McPhail, Neil, Sonya.
McTaggart, Jas., Sonya.
McTavish, Alex., Shakespeare.
McTavish, John, Shakespeare.
McVey, J. F., Metcalfe.
Mackintosh, Wm., Burgoyne.
Mair, Jas., Peabody.

Major Bros., Whitevale.
Maloney, Patrick, Metropolitan.
Mason, Leslie, L'Amaroux.
Matthewson, J., Brooklin.
Maxwell, Jas., Locust Hill.
Magill, Chas. L., Aurora.
Meharey, Wm., Russell.
Menzies, J. A. Wingham.
Mercer, Thos., Markdale.
Meyer, Frederick, Bethesda.
Meyers, Jacob S., St. Clements.
Middleton, G. & W., Claremont.
Miller, John J., Gowrie.
Milne & Son, R., Green River.
Milroy & Son, John, Cedar Grove.
Mitchell, J. B., Whitby.
Mitchell, Robert, Ivan.
Moffatt, R. N., Fenelon Falls.
Montague, N. C., Jarvis.
Moore, T. J., Kilsyth.
More, Jas., Kirkton.
Morrison, Peter, Argyle.
Mossip, Wm., St. Mary's.
Mountjoy, F., Enfield.
Munro, J. A., Argyle.
Murison, Jas., Cedar Grove.
Murta, J. J., Uxbridge.
Myles, C. E., Bedford Park.
Neil & Sons, F. H., Lucan.
Noyes, Wm., Denfield.
Oliver, W. R., Cobourg.
Osborne, T. C., Whitby.
Palmer, D. R., Thorndale.
Paton, Jas., Swinton Park.
Patterson, Ed., Norwood.
Patterson, John W., Denfield.
Patterson Bros., Millbrook.
Paxton, P. G., Tottenham.
Payton, Bernard, Conroy.
Peterson, Alex, Hawkesville.
Pettit, R., Glen Willow.
Pettit & Sons, Freeman.
Pinkerton, D., Pinkerton.
Power, Truman, Bowmanville.
Prouse, S. J., Ingersoll.
Quinlan, David, Ennismore.
Reid & Co., R., Hintonburg.
Reynolds, Fred., Enfield.
Richardson, Fred, Columbus.
Richardson, Jas., St. Paul's Station.
Richardson, F. P., Columbus.
Richardson, Wm. P., Columbus.
Roadhouse, Silas, Comber.
Robinson, Wm., Markham.
Robinson & Sons, Mrs. J. W., St. Mary's.
Robson, Jos., Telfer.
Ross, Dugald, Streetsville.
Rock, Thos., South March.
Ross, J. C., Jarvis.
Ross Bros., Nairn.
Rothwell, B., Ottawa.
Rundle, D., Sonya.
Schaefer, H., Maplewood.
Scharf, A., Cumming's Bridge.
Schell, M. & W., Woodstock.
Scott, Francis, Twin Elm.
Semple, Hugh, Hereward.
Sewell, David, Cedar Grove.
Sharpe, T. H., Brampton.
Shaw, Philip, Medina.
Shields, J. B., Mt. Albert.
Shier, R., Cannington.
Sleightholm, J. A., Humber.
Sluggett, J. W., Mount Horeb.
Smart, Jas., Beeton.
Smillie, A. G., Hensall.
Smillie, B., Hensall.
Smith, L. J., Manchester.
Smith, Neil, Brampton.
Smith, Robert B., Columbus.
Smith & Richardson, Columbus.
Sorby, O., Guelph.
Spearin, George, St. Mary's.
Sproule, Newton H., Schomberg.
Staples, Geo., Lifford.
Staples, Jos. F., Ida.
Stewart, John, Springbank.
Stewart, R., Winfield.
Stocks & Sons, Jas., Columbus.
Story, R & Son, Crossland.
Stringer, Abe., Kingarf.
Tape, Frank, Highgate.
Taylor, Anson, Blackstock.
Taylor, Geo. B., Middleville.
Taylor, L. W., Stayner.
Taylor, Wm., Baldwin.
Thompson, John, Belwood.
Thompson, N., Orangeville.
Tingle, Geo. A., Ellesmere.
Trachsell, Fred, Shakespeare.
Tran, W. H., Cedar Grove.
Tremble, Geo., Bowmanville.
Trick, R., Unionville.
Trott & Son, Ed., Christina.
Underhill, Jas., Claremont.
Vance, David, Tavistock.
Wagester, Wm., Tavistock.
Wagg, Jas., Stouffville.
Wagg, Nelson, Claremont.
Waldbrook, Wm., Hagersville.
Wallace, Geo. A., Ponsonby.
Walton, Guy, Ellesmere.
Ward, Edward, Greenbank.
Warner, Peter, Homer.
Watt, Robert, South March.
Watt, R. A. & J. A., Salem.
Way, R. G., Trenton.
Webster, Jas., Oakwood.
Wells, A. B., King.
White, Geo., St. Mary's
White, Job., Ashburn.
White, T. & S., Birr.
Whetstone, Jos., Kintore.
Wilkin, W. G., Harriston.
Wilson, Jas. A., Elginfield.
Wood, T. A., Bradford.
Woodill, Wm., Woodhill.
Woodley, Wm., Dundas.
Woodward, Thos., Derryville.
Wyckoff, J. G., & E. L., Tyrell.
Young, W. H., Binkham.
Young & Son, Wm., Mt. Brydges.

APPENDIX.

PRIZE WINNERS AT ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1907.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Steer, 2 years and under 3. Two entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Fairview Prince, Sept. 20th, 1904. Sire, Golden Count 44787; dam, Rose Blossom 40516.

2nd.—John Barr, Blyth. Blyth Lad, November, 1904. Sire, Silver Plate, 40203; dam, Lady Sylvian Vol. XVII.

Steer, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Allison, Sept. 2nd, 1905. Sire, Royal Stewart, 46037; dam, Miss Blake 34327.

2nd.—W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph. White Sailor, Dec. 2nd, 1905. Sire, Merry Sailor 40764; dam, Florence of Hurricane Hill 50089.

3rd.—Alfred Farron, Speedside. Pretty Sailor, Feb 20th, 1906. Sire, Merry Sailor, 40764; dam, Rosena of Hurricane Hill, Vol. XXI.

4th.—John Brown & Sons. White Ribbon, Feb. 12th, 1906. Sire, Crimson Ribbon 40918; dam, Valman of White House 57439.

Steer, under 1 year. Four entries.

1st.—W. R. Elliott & Sons. White Hero, Dec. 2nd, 1906. Sire, Scottish Hero (imp) 55042; dam, Matchless of Mapleton 2nd, 53648.

2nd.—Alex. McKinnon, Coningsby. Crimson Rambler, Sept. 20th, 1906. Sire, Crimson Ribbon 40918; dam, Grace Reynolds 51961.

3rd.—John Currie, Eramosa. Senator's Victor, Nov. 1st, 1906. Sire, Senator's Pride 60760; dam, Lady Barrington 53101.

4th.—John Brown & Sons. Gold Coin, Dec., 1906. Sire, Gold Mint 58477; dam, Lady Roan 80943.

Cow or Heifer, 3 years or over. Seven entries.

1st.—John Brown & Sons. Lady Hampton 54213, April 28th, 1903. Sire, Merry Hampton 50060 (73063); dam, Monarch's Lady, 55705.

2nd.—I. & A. Groff, Alma. Queen Jewel 64090, Dec. 6th, 1902. Sire, Red Duke (imp) 36084; dam, Queen's Diamond 46939.

3rd.—Barber & Aitcheson, Guelph. Dalmeny Fanny 6th (imp) 48411, March 7th, 1901. Sire, Ramulus of Dalmeny (77677); dam, Dalmeny Fanny 5th.

4th.—Barber & Aitcheson. Nonpareil Lady 59560, Aug. 15th, 1903. Sire, Nonpareil Archer 45202; dam, Emmeline 9th (imp) 48555.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3. Three entries.

1st.—Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt. Flora 90th, 70130, March 28th, 1905. Sire, Old Lancaster 50068; dam, Scotch Lassie 24583.

2nd.—John Brown & Sons. Lancaster Pearl, 70133, June 27th, 1905. Sire, Old Lancaster (imp), 50068; dam, Mabel of Knowhead (imp) 48447.

3rd.—John Barr. Jennett H. 5th, 81061, Aug. 20th, 1905. Sire, Silver Plate 40203; dam, Jennet, Vol. XVI.

Heifer, under 2 years. Three entries.

1st.—G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa. Hannah 80885, Jan. 1st, 1906. Sire, Royal Wonder 2nd, 49776; dam, Bertha's Pet 52231.

2nd.—Geo. Amos & Son. Lady Mysie 74828, Jan. 8th, 1906. Sire, Old Lancaster 50068; dam, Belwood Mysie 48849.

Best Shorthorn Steer.

1st.—John Brown & Sons, Galt.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Steer or Heifer, 2 years and under 3. Three entries.

1st.—James Bowman, Guelph. Elm Park Keepsake 4th—1658—, Dec. 26th, 1904. Sire, Prince of Benton 58632; dam, E. P. Kyma 14, 63338.

2nd.—R. W. McKinnon, Coningsby. Patti of Whitehouse 95356, Sept. 16th, 1904. Sire, Prince Bate 60751. dam, Patti of Tweedhill 2, 46200.

3rd.—John A. Govenlock, Forest. Pansy 3903, Sept. 17th, 1904. Sire, Imperial 2034; Julia 1911.

Steer or Heifer, 1 year and under 2. Three entries.

1st.—James Bowman. Elm Park Beauty 3rd 1627, Oct. 17, 1905. Sire, Elm Park Kaiser 72537; dam, Belle of Delaval 2nd (imp) 53459.

2nd.—H. McDougall, Guelph. Off Color, Nov. 9th, 1905. Sire, Encroacher 74746; dam, Blooming Rose 2 —40483—.

3rd.—John A. Govenlock. Little Beauty (5569), Nov. 13th, 1905. Sire, Imperial 2034; dam, Little Beauty 2099.

Steer or Heifer, under 1 year. Three entries.

1st.—James Bowman. Elm Park Beauty 4th —1852—, Sept., 22nd, 1906. Sire, Elm Park Raider —1639—; dam, Belle of Delaval 2nd (imp) 53459.

2nd.—John A. Govenlock. Sunshine (6554), Oct. 25th, 1906. Sire, Imperial 2034; dam, Little Beauty 2099.

3rd.—Peter A. Thomson, Hillsburg. Beauty 4th, 103644, Dec. 26th, 1906. Sire Prince of Kenilworth 82944; dam, Culentrack Beauty 3rd, 71329.

Cow or Heifer, 3 years and over. Three entries.

1st.—Walter Hall, Washington. Newton 5, 45810, Nov. 3rd, 1900. Sire, Laird of Tweedhill, 29486; dam, Newtona 12903.

2nd.—John A. Govenlock. Forest Lady 1437, April 5th, 1899. Sire, Lambton's Pride 912; dam, Delilah 3rd, 279.

3rd.—James Bowman. Elm Park Mayflower 3rd —1646—, Nov. 14, 1900. Sire, Kyma's Heir 24835; dam, Kyma of Tweedhill 17606.

GALLOWAYS AND DEVONS.

Steer or Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st.—C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills. O. K., May, 1905. Sire, Welsh Pete 7344; dam, Ella 1128.

Steer or Heifer under 1 year.

1st.—D. McCrae, Guelph. Cally —1657—, Oct. 26, 1906. Sire, Royal Ensign —1305—: dam, Celinda —1368—.

Cow or Heifer, 3 years and over. Four entries.

1st.—D. McCrae, Semiraraus 36, 1345. Sire, C. Borderer 5945; dam, Semiraraus 26, 12792.

2nd.—Barber & Aitcheson, Guelph. College Best 1548, Feb. 13th, 1899.

3rd.—C. C. Rudd. Dot 1189, Aug., 1904. Sire, Welsh Pete 7344; dam, Ruby 2nd, 1178.

GRADES OR CROSSES.

Steer, 2 years and under 3. Three entries.

1st.—James Leask, Greenbank. Clinker, March 26, 1905. Sire, King of Banff 45188.

2nd.—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Barney, March 15th, 1905. Sire, Golden Count 44787.

3rd.—John Brown & Sons. Captain, June 5th, 1905. Sire, Ross 61968.

Steer, 1 year and under 2. Five entries.

1st.—Jos Stone, Sr., Saintfield. Ike, Sept. 3rd, 1905. Sire, C. Archer 39466.

2nd.—Jos. Stone, Sr. Jimmie, March 4th, 1906. Sire, R. Duke 48960.

3rd.—John Barr. White Star, Oct. 2nd, 1905. Sire, Silver Plate 40203.

4th.—Peter A. Thomson. Kenilworth, Jan. 12th, 1906. Sire, Fair Boy of Willow Grove 58936.

5th.—Wm. J. McKerracher, Harwich. Norman, June 15th, 1906. Sire, "Camel"

Steer, under 1 year. Six entries.

1st.—Kyle Bros., Ayr. Chancellor's Stamp, Sept. 17th, 1906. Sire Bapton Chancellor 40359 (78286).

2nd.—Jos. Stone. Champion, Sept. 6th, 1906. Sire, Archer 56070.

3rd.—John Lowe, Elora. Black Hector, Sept. 10th, 1906. Sire, Elm Park Ringleader 72541.

4th.—James Leask. Roan Jim, Nov. 16th, 1906. Sire, Gloster's Choice 45238.

5th.—John McIntyre, Ridgetown. Red Prince, Oct. 28th, 1907. Sire, Early Morning 58701.

Cow or Heifer, 3 years or over. Two entries.

1st.—John Barr. Rosy Jane. Aug., 1904. Sire, Silver Plate, 40203.
2nd.—James Leask. Cherry, February, 1903.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3. Two entries.

1st.—James Leask. Princess, January 4th, 1905. Sire, King of Banff 45188
2nd.—C. C. Rudd. Bella, Sept., 1904. Sire, Welsh Pete, 7344.

Heifer, under 2 years. Four entries.

1st.—Peter Stewart, Everton. Red Beauty, Sept. 3rd, 1905. Sire, College Senator 46048.

2nd.—James Leask. Red Lady, December, 1905. Sire, Gloster Choice 45238.

3rd.—G. & W. Parkinson. Roan Bell, Nov. 25th, 1905. Sire, A Son of Golden Prince 41108.

4th.—John Brown & Sons. Sparkle, Sept., 1905.

Three Export Steers. Four entries.

1st.—John Brown & Sons.
2nd.—James Leask.
3rd.—John Brown & Sons.
4th.—James Bowman.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP. BEST BEEF ANIMAL.

1st.—John Brown & Sons, Galt.

DRESSED CARCASSES.

Pure-Breds. Five entries.

1st.—H. McDougall. Off Color (Aberdeen-Angus).
2nd.—W. R. Elliott & Sons. White Sailor (Shorthorn).
3rd.—Barber & Aitcheson. Duchess of Gloster 53rd, (Shorthorn).
4th.—C. C. Rudd. O. K. (Devon).

Grades or Crosses. Three Entries.

1st.—Wm. J. McKerracher. Norman (Grade Shorthorn).
2nd.—James Bowman.
3rd.—C. C. Rudd. Bella (Grade Devon).

BEST EXPORT STEER. SPECIAL.

1st.—John Brown & Sons.

GRADE STEER OR HEIFER, SIRED BY PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL. SPECIAL.

1st.—John Lowe.
2nd.—John Brown & Sons.
3rd.—John Brown & Sons.
4th.—James Bowman.

STEER OR HEIFER, SIRED BY REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL. SPECIAL.

1st.—John Brown & Sons.

GRADE STEER, SIRED BY PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL. SPECIAL.

1st.—Jos. Stone, Sr.
2nd.—Kyle Bros., Ayr.
3rd.—James Leask.
4th.—J. & D. J. Campbell.

GRADE STEER OR HEIFER, FED IN COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR AT LEAST THREE MONTHS PREVIOUS TO SHOW. SPECIAL.

1st.—John Lowe, Elora.
2nd.—Peter Stewart, Everton.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds.

Ewe, under 1 year. Ten entries.

1st.—Rawlings & Bailey, Forest. Rawlings 1272, 44255, Spring 1907. Sire, Thompson 1247, 35171; Locke 133, 37053.

2nd.—John Sockett, Rockwood. Sockett's 263, 45256, Spring 1907. Sire, Slater's 198, 36098; dam, Sockett's 11, 27920.

3rd.—Rawlings & Bailey. Rawlings 1400, 44491, Spring 1907. Sire, Rawlings 910, 35181; dam, Kennedy 164, 27024.

4th.—John Sockett. Sockett's 265, 45258, Spring 1907. sire, Slater's 198, 36098; dam, Sockett's 143, 31685.

5th.—Rawlings & Bailey. Rawlings 1312, 44293, Spring 1907. Sire, Vickery 24, 37599; dam, Rawlings 883, 31456.

Three Ewes under 1 year. Four entries.

1st.—Rawlings & Bailey. 2nd.—John Sockett. 3rd.— Rawlings and Bailey.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Five entries.

1st.—Rawlings & Bailey. (————), Spring 1906. Sire, Garne 56, 24808; dam, Bailey 230, 33081.

2nd.—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Brien C., March, 1906. Sire, Snell's 882, 31988 dam, Brien's 12, 22254.

3rd.— E. Brien & Son. Brien A., March, 1906. Sire, Snell's 882, 31988; dam, Brien's 14, 22256.

4th.—E. Brien & Son. Brien B., March, 1906. Sire, Snell's 882, 31988; dam, Brien's 14, 22256.

5th.—John Sockett. Sockett's 101, 1906. Sire, R. P. Snell's 975, 31625; dam, Sockett's 79, 23750.

Wether, under 1 year. Nine entries.

1st.—E. Brien & Sons. Brien F., March, 1907 Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674; dam, Brien's 37, 27187.

2nd.—Rawlings & Bailey. (————) Spring 1907; sire, Rawlings 910, 35181; dam, Cuddy 20, 28753.

3rd.—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wright's 649, 1907; sire, Rawlings, 1179, 40557; dam, Laidlaw's 424, 30988.

4th.—E. Brien & Son. Brien D., March, 1907. Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674; dam, Brien's 18, 22260.

5th.—E. Brien & Son. Brien's E., March, 1907. Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674; dam, Brien's 18, 22260.

Three Wethers under 1 year. Four entries.

1st.—E. Brien & Son.
2nd.—E. Brien & Son.
3rd.—Rawlings & Bailey.
4th.—John Sockett.

Best Wether under 2 years.

1st.— Rawlings & Bailey.

Cotswold Dressed Carcasses.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Five entries.

1st.—E. Brien & Son.
2nd.—John Sockett.
3rd.—E. Brien & Son.
4th.—E. Brien & Son.
5th.—Rawlings & Bailey.

Wether, under 1 year. Eight entries.

1st.—E. Brien & Son.
2nd.—E. Brien & Son.
3rd.—Rawlings & Bailey.
4th.—Rawlings & Bailey.
5th.—E. Brien & Son.

Lincolns.

Ewe, under 1 year. Nine entries.

1st.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Gibson's 382, 16112, 1907. Sire, Dean's 4, 11963; dam, Gibson's 294, 13357.

2nd.—J. H. Patrick, Ilderton. Patrick No. 1, Spring 1907; sire, Pears Choice (imp) 15672; dam, Kirkham 232, 7583.

3rd.—L. Parkinson, Eramosa. Parkinson's 426, 16942, Spring 1907. Sire, Byran's 9474; dam, Parkinson's 408, 12511.

4th.—J. T. Gibson. Gibson's 379, 16109, 1907. Sire, Dean's 4, 11963; dam, Gibson's [illegible]

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Four entries.

1st.—J. H. Patrick. 2nd.—L. Parkinson. 3rd.—L. Parkinson.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Six entries.

1st.—J. T. Gibson. Gibson's 375, 15407, 1906. Sire, Pears 361, 10905; dam, Gibson's 122, 9996.
2nd.—J. H. Patrick. Patrick's No. 4, Spring, 1907. Sire, Fleshy Boy, 12127; dam, Charlton's 78, 9863.
3rd.—L. Parkinson. Parkinson's 490, 14920, Spring 1906. Sire, Charlton's 67, 9852; dam, L. P.'s 208, 9011.
4th.—L. Parkinson. Parkinson's 491, 14921, Spring 1906. Sire, Charlton's 67, 9852; dam, Parkinson's 200, 8250.
5th.—L. Parkinson. Parkinson's 492, 14919, Spring 1906. Sire, Charlton's 67, 9852; dam, L. P.'s 210, 9013.

Wether, under 1 year. Six entries.

1st.—L. Parkinson. Parkinson's 738, 17447, Spring 1907. Sire, Byran 9474; dam, Parkinson's 469, 13683.
2nd.—L. Parkinson. Parkinson's 736, 17449, Spring 1907. Sire, Byran 9474; dam, Parkinson's 471, 13685.
3rd.—L. Parkinson. Parkinson's 737, 17448, Spring 1907. Sire, Byran 9474; dam, Parkinson's 466, 13680.
4th.—J. T. Gibson. Gibson's 428, 17549, 1907. Sire, Pears 361, 10905; dam, Trix 13753.
5th.—J. T. Gibson. Gibson's 429, 17550, 1907. Sire, Pears 361, 10905; dam, Lady 10, 13817.

Three Wethers under 1 year. Three entries.

1st.—L. Parkinson. 2nd.—L. Parkinson. 3rd.—J. T. Gibson.

Best Wether under 2 years.

1st.—J. T. Gibson.

LINCOLN DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—L. Parkinson.
2nd.—L. Parkinson.
3rd.—J. H. Patrick.
4th.—J. T. Gibson.

Wether, under 1 year. Three entries.

1st.—L. Parkinson. 2nd.—L. Parkinson. 3rd.—J. T. Gibson.

LEICESTERS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Fourteen entries.

1st.—A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph. Maggie W. 10523, March, 1907. Sire, Achilles 10086; dam, Daisy of Guelph 6th, 6017.
2nd.—Oliver Turnbull, Walton. Lady Walton 10673, March, 1907. Sire, Earl of Rosedale 7463; dam, Beach Nelly 5420.
3rd.—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Florence Cross 11051, April, 1907. Sire, Fernwood Stamp 8045; dam, Bertha May 9266.
4th.—John Barber, Salem. Salem Hester 11292, March 10th, 1907. Sire, Willie Wonder 7233; dam, Salem Lady 7010.
5th.—John Kelly, Kelly's 700, 11276, March 1907. Sire, Kelly's Choice 9708; dam, K.'s Pride 4905.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Seven entries.

1st.—A. & W. Whitelaw.
2nd.—Oliver Turnbull.
4th.—John Barber.
5th.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Six entries.

1st.—John Kelly. Tom, March. Sire, Dan Patch 7577; dam, K.'s Pride 4905.
2nd.—A. & W. Whitelaw. Cracker Jack, April, 1906. Sire, Billy Remus 9566; dam, Jenny Berry 2754.
3rd.—Hastings Bros. Burchell 9934, April, 1906. Sire, Sam 7924; dam, K.'s Lady 4906.
4th.—G. & W. Parkinson. Dunk, March, 1906. Sire, Jerry No. 4, 7605; dam, Muriel Boyd 8th, 5302.
5th.—Oliver Turnbull. Roy W., April, 1906. Sire, Prince of Cloverdale 9203; dam, Gracie 4th 9208.

Wether, under 1 year. Twelve entries.

1st.—Oliver Turnbull. First Sight, March, 1907. Sire, Wilford W. 9380; dam, Turnbull's No. 2, 6467.
2nd.—G. & W. Parkinson. Long Lugs No. 1, March, 1907. Sire, Douglas Royal Banner 6917; dam, Valeria Boyd 5th, 5294.
3rd.—A. & W. Whitelaw. Peter W., March, 1907. Sire, Ulysses 10085; dam, Jenny Berry 2754.
4th.—Hastings Bros. Belmont Laddie 11287, April, 1907. Sire, Sam 7924; dam, Pauline 6628.
5th.—Oliver Turnbull. 2nd W., March, 1907. Sire, General Taylor 9823; dam, Beach Marion 8833.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Five entries.

1st.—Oliver Turnbull.
2nd.—Hastings Bros.
3rd.—A. & W. Whitelaw.
4th.—G. & W. Parkinson.

Best Wether under 2 years.

1st.—John Kelly.

LEICESTER DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—G. & W. Parkinson.
2nd.—Hastings Bros.
3rd.—Oliver Turnbull.
4th.—A. & W. Whitelaw.

Wether, under 1 year. Five entries

1st.—Hastings Bros.
2nd.—A. & W. Whitelaw.
3rd.—G. & W. Parkinson.
4th.—Oliver Turnbull.
5th.—Oliver Turnbull.

OXFORDS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Twenty-one entries.

1st.— J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Lee's Ewe 138, 42273, March, 1907.
2nd.—A. Stevenson, Atwood. Stevenson 79, 43228, March, 1907. Sire, Stewart 75, 41495; dam, Stevenson's 56, 35956.
3rd.—Robert J. Hine, Dutton. Hine's Lal 489, 43238, April, 1907. Sire, Hanitonian 25, (36105); dam, Linden Lal 7, 21601.
4th.—J. W. Lee & Sons. Lee's Ewe 141, 42276, March, 1907.
5th.—Alex. Stewart, Living Springs. Stewart's 86, 43337, April, 1907. Sire, Stewart's Togo 33688; dam, Stewart's 18, 28864.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Seven entries.

1st.—J. W. Lee & Sons.
2nd.—Alex. Stewart.
3rd.—Robert J. Hine.
4th.— A Stevenson.
5th.—J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Two entries.

1st.—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wright's 592, 39218, 1906.
2nd.—A. Stevenson. Stevenson 62, 39161, March, 1906. Sire, Springbank Jupiter 16531; dam, Cousins 160, 25613.

Wether, under 1 year. Twelve entries.

1st.—J. A. Cerswell. Cerswell's 81, 43318, April, 1907. Sire, Sunset 38348; dam Cerswell's 56, 39752.
2nd.—J. W. Lee & Sons. Helbon King 139, 42276, March, 1907.
3rd.—J. A. Cerswell. Cerswell's 75, 43319, April, 1907. Sire, Sunset 38348; dam Arkell's 1965, 37976.
4th.—W. E. Wright. Wright's 627, 43323, 1907. Sire, Mapleton King 300, 36838 dam, St. Annes 170, 27705.
5th.—W. E. Wright. Wright's 628, 43333, 1907. Sire, Barbour's 55, 39173; dam Wright's 522, 35709.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Four entries.

1st.—J. A. Cerswell. 2nd.—W. E. Wright. 3rd.— A. Stevenson.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st.—J. A. Cerswell.

OXFORD-DOWN DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Two entries.

1st.—A. Stevenson. 2nd.—W. E. Wright.

Wether, under 1 year. Six entries.

1st.—W. E. Wright.
2nd.—W. E. Wright.
3rd.—J. A. Cerswell.
4th.—A. Stevenson.
5th.—A. Stevenson.

SHROPSHIRES.

Ewe, under 1 year. Seven entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Campbell's 1539, 256296, Spring 1907.
2nd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1559, 260201. Spring 1907.
3rd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1542, 256298, Spring 1907.
4th.—Abram Rudell, Hespeler. Rudell's 425, 262599, Spring 1907. Sire, Arthur 69 237921; dam. Rudell's 328, 233336.
5th.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1541, 256297, Spring, 1907.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Two entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell. 2nd.—Abram Rudell.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Seven entries.

1st.—W. E. Wright. Wright's 582, 239182, 1906.
2nd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Adament 236893, Spring 1906.
3rd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Fair Star 309, 236912, Spring 1906.
4th.—J. & D. J. Campbell. McKague's 67, 236902, Spring 1906
5th.—W. E. Wright. Wright 583, 239183, 1906.

Wether, under 1 year Six entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1573, 260200, Spring 1907.
2nd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1602, 256832, Spring 1907.
3rd.—W. E. Wright. Wright 631, 1907. Sire, The Gentleman 110866; dam Wright's 403, 175703.
4th.—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1563, 260199, Spring 1907.
5th.—Abram Rudell. Rudell 424, 262602, Spring 1907. Sire, Arthur 69, 23792 dam, Watson 28, 225661.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Three entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell. 2nd.—W. E. Wright. 3rd. Abram Rudell.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st.—W. E. Wright.

Shropshire Dressed Carcasses.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—W. E. Wright.
2nd.—Lloyd-Jones, Bros., Burford.
3rd.—Abram Rudell.
4th.—W. E. Wright.

Wether, under 1 year. Four entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell.
2nd.—Abram Rudell.
3rd.—Abram Rudell.
4th.—W. E. Wright.

Southdowns.

Ewe, under 1 year. Eight entries.

1st.—Robert McEwen, Byron. 21175, February, 1907. Sire, Babraham Hodge 7471; dam, Bathurst Ewe 213-05 20865.

2nd.—Telfer Bros., Paris. Telfer Ewe 180, 22150, 1907. Sire, Oakley 21108; dam, Bab Ruby 19841.

3rd.—Geo. Baker, Simcoe. Baker Ewe 172, 22314, April 12, 1907. Sire, St. Alban's King 18489; dam, Baker Ewe 110, 17338.

4th.—Robert McEwen. 22177, February, 1907. Sire, Babraham Hodge 17471; dam, Bathurst Ewe 213-04, 21038.

5th.—Geo. Baker. Baker Ewe 173, 22315, April 6th, 1907. Sire, St. Alban's King 8489; dam, Baker Ewe 137, 20296.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Three entries.

1st.—Geo. Baker. 2nd.—Robert McEwen. 3rd.—Telfer Bros.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Seven entries.

1st.—Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que. (————) 1105, 21069, 1906.
2nd.—Sir Geo. Drummond. (————) 1126, 21070, 1906.
3rd.—Sir Geo. Drummond. (————) 1127, 21071, 1906.
4th.—Robert McEwen. 22348, March, 1906. Sire, Babraham Glory 19655; dam, McEwen Ewe 86. 16050.
5th.—John Jackson, Abingdon. Jackson's 26, 1906. Sire, Drummond's 1020, 19693; dam, Jackson's Ewe 84c, 19086.

Wether, under 1 year. Sixteen entries.

1st.—Telfer Bros. Telfer Wether 22, 1907. Sire, Drummond 529, 15469; dam, Drummond 851, 17696.
2nd.—Telfer Bros. Telfer Wether 23, 1907. Sire, Drummond 529, 15469; dam, Drummond 836, 17695.
3rd.—Telfer Bros. Telfer Wether 26, 1907. Sire, Oakley 1, 21108; dam, Bathurst Ewe 21114.
4th.—Sir Geo. Drummond. Drummond's Wether 1196, 22365; February, 1907.
5th.—Sir Geo. Drummond. Drummond's Wether 193, 22364, 1907.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Five entries.

1st.—Telfer Bros.
2nd.—Sir Geo. Drummond.
3rd.—Sir Geo. Drummond.
4th.—J. W. Lee & Sons.
5th.—John Jackson & Son.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st.—Sir Geo. Drummond.

Southdown Dressed Carcasses.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Three entries.

1st.—John Jackson & Son. 2nd.—Robert McEwen.

Wether, under 1 year. Six entries.

1st.—Telfer Bros.
2nd.—J. W. Lee & Sons.
3rd.—J. W. Lee & Sons.
4th.—J. W. Lee & Sons.
5th.—John Jackson & Son.

DORSET HORNS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Five entries.

1st.—R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Harding 63, 6667, February, 1907. Sire, Hambro's Best 3836; dam, McGillivray's 4743.
2nd.—Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton. Holmstead's 6th, 6764, April. Sire, Dunn-na-Glass 3769; dam, Swell Lass 6756.
3rd.—R. H. Harding. Harding 57, 6661, January, 1907. Sire, Tranquillity 1365, 4530; dam, Lily 1686.
4th.—Jas. Robertson & Sons. Riverview 81, 6685, March, 1907. Sire, Delcombe 6675 (imp); dam, Harding 164, 2255.
5th.—R. H. Harding. Harding 58, 6662, January, 1907. Sire, Tranquillity 1365, 4530; dam, Annie Laurie 3457.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—R. H. Harding. Harding 40, 5454, April, 1906. Sire, Tranquillity 1365, 4530; dam, Annie Laurie 3451.
2nd.—R. H. Harding. Johnnie 5481, May, 1906. Sire, Bartlett's Best 9204; dam, McLee's 46, 2925.
3rd.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Reuben 31, May, 1906. Sire, Homestead H 23; dam, Homestead May 25.
4th.—James Robertson & Sons. Wattie 6731, April, 1906. Sire, Jake 3363; dam, Hunter 42, 3367.

Wether, under 1 year. Six entries.

1st.—Jas. Robertson & Sons. Riverview 82, April, 1907. Sire, Delcombe 6675 (imp); dam, Bartlett 56, 4977.
2nd.—Jas. Robertson & Sons. Homestead 9, 6996, April, 1907. Sire, Dunn-na-Glass 3769; dam, Homestead 5, 7003.
3rd.—R. H. Harding. Harding 69, 6673, February, 1907. Sire, Tranquillity 4530; dam, My Honey 5636.
4th.—R. H. Harding. Harding 70, 6674, March, 1907. Sire, Hambro's Best 3836; dam, Charlotte 2nd, 3852.
5th.—Jas. Robertson & Sons. Riverview 83, May, 1907. Sire, Delcombe 6675 (imp); dam, McLee's 48, 2925.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Three entries.

1st.—Jas. Robertson & Sons. 2nd.—R. H. Harding. 3rd.—R. H. Harding.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st.—R. H. Harding.

DORSET HORN DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—Hastings Bros.
2nd.—R. H. Harding.
3rd.—R. H. Harding.
4th.—Jas. Robertson & Sons.

Wether, under 1 year. Five entries.

1st.—Jas. Robertson & Sons.
2nd.—Jas. Robertson & Sons.
3rd.—R. H. Harding.
4th.—R. H. Harding.
5th.—R. H. Harding.

HAMPSHIRES AND SUFFOLKS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Five entries.

1st.—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Kelly's 39, 14927, March, 1907. Sire, (————) 4352; dam, (————) 7218.
2nd.—James Bowman, Guelph. No. 142, 1184, March, 1907. Sire, (————) 837; dam, (————) 869.
3rd.—John Kelly. Kelly's 41, 14925, March, 1907. Sire, (————) 4352; dam, (————) 10611.
4th.—John Kelly. Kelly's 43, 14928, March, 1907. Sire, (————) 4352; dam, (————) 6425.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Three entries.

1st.—James Bowman. May. 1906. Sire, 721; dam, 676.
2nd.—Telfer Bros., Paris. Buster Brown 6136, 1906. Sire, Warrior 2nd 4430; dam, Telfer Ewe 15, 10683.
3rd.—Telfer Bros. Lize 6137, 1906. Sire, Warrior 2nd 4430; dam, Milton Ewe 829, 9506.

Wether, under 1 year. One entry.

1st.—James Bowman.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. One entry.

1st.—James Bowman.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st.—James Bowman.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Three entries.

1st.—Telfer Bros. 2nd.—James Bowman. 3rd.—Telfer Bros.

Wether, under 1 year. One entry.

1st.—James Bowman.

GRADES OR CROSSES. SIRED BY A RAM OF A LONG-WOOLED BREED.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Seven entries.

1st.—J. H. Patrick, Ilderton. Patrick's No. 5, Spring 1906. Sire, Clarkson 14697.
2nd.—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Bobs. Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674.
3rd.—J. T. Gibson, Denfield. (————), 1906. Sire, Pears 361, 10905.
4th.—L. Parkinson, Eramosa. (————), Spring 1906. Sire, Mitchell's 150, 13435.
5th.—J. T. Gibson. (————), 1906. Sire, Pears 361, 10905.

Wether, under 1 year. Twelve entries.

1st.—E. Brien & Son. Baby (Cotswold Grade). Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674.
2nd.—Rawlings & Bailey, Forest (Cotswold Leicester Cross), Spring 1907. Sire, Rawlings 910, 35181.
3rd.—L. Parkinson. (————), Spring 1907. Sire, White's 26, 13686.
4th.—E. Brien & Son. Beau (Cotswold Grade). Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674.
5th.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Billy Boy.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Four entries.

1st.—E. Brien & Son. 2nd.—Rawlings & Bailey. 3rd.—L. Parkinson.

Best Wether under 2 years.

1st.—J. H. Patrick.

GRADES OR CROSSES, SIRED BY A RAM OF A SHORT-WOOLED BREED.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Eight entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. No. 1, Spring 1906. (Shropshire) Sire, Minto 204836.
2nd.—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Big Sandy, April. Sire, 4957.
3rd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. No. 2. Spring 1906. (Shropshire) sire, Minto 204836
4th.—J. & D. J. Campbell. No. 3, Spring 1906. (Shropshire) sire, Minto 204836.
5th.—Lloyd-Jones, Bros., Burford. (————) Sire, Bowman's 84, 219273.

Wether, under 1 year. Twelve entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell. No. 4, Spring 1907. (Shropshire) sire, Windott 260197.
2nd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. No. 5, Spring 1907. (Shropshire) sire, Windott 260197.
3rd.—John Kelly. Rob, April, 1907. Sire, (————) 4957.
4th.—Abram Rudell, Hespeler. Thomas, Spring 1907. Sire, Rudell 363, 250058.
5th.—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. (————) Spring 1907. Sire, McPherson's 70, 225511.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Five entries.

1st and 2nd.—J. & D. J. Campbell 3rd.—Abram Rudell.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell.

LONG-WOOLED GRADE OR CROSS, DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—E. Brien & Son. 2nd.—J. T. Gibson. 3rd.— L. Parkinson.

Wether, under 1 year. Nine entries.

1st.—A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph.
2nd.—L. Parkinson.
3rd.—Rawlings & Bailey.
4th.—L. Parkinson.
5th.—E. Brien & Son.

SHORT-WOOLED GRADE OR CROSS, DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four entries.

1st.—Abram Rudell. 2nd.—Lloyd-Jones Bros. 3rd.—W. E. Wright.

Wether, under 1 year. Nine entries.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell.
2nd.—W. E. Wright.
3rd.—Abram Rudell.
4th.—John Kelly.
5th.—Abram Rudell.

FAT SHEEP, BRED AND OWNED BY RESIDENT OF WELLINGTON COUNTY. SPECIAL.

1st.—A. & W. Whitelaw. 2nd.—L. Parkinson. 3rd.—L. Parkinson.

PEN OF THREE LEICESTER EWE LAMBS. SPECIAL.

1st.—John Barber, Salem. 2nd.—John S. Cowan, Donegal.

PEN OF FIVE LAMBS, ANY BREED, GRADE OR CROSS. SPECIAL.

1st.—John Campbell, Woodville.

OXFORD-DOWN SPECIAL PRIZES.

Yearling Wether.

1st.—W. E. Wright. 2nd.—A. Stevenson, Atwood.

Lamb Wether.

1st.—J. A. Cerswell. 2nd.—J. W. Lee & Sons. 3rd.—J. A. Cerswell.

Pen of Three Wether Lambs.

1st.—J. A. Cerswell. 2nd.—W. E. Wright. 3rd.—A. Stevenson.

SHROPSHIRE SPECIAL PRIZES.

Pure-bred Wether, 1 year and under 2.

1st.—W. E. Wright. 2nd and 3rd.—J. & D. J. Campbell.

Pure-bred Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd.—J. & D J. Campbell. 3rd.— W. E. Wright.

Pen of Three Pure-bred Wethers, under 1 year.

1st.— J. & D. J. Campbell. 2nd.—W. E. Wright. 3rd.—A. Rudell.

Grade Wether, 1 year and under 2, sired by registered Shropshire ram.

1st, 2nd and 3rd.—J. & D. J. Campbell.

Grade Wether, under 1 year, sired by registered Shropshire ram.

1st and 2nd.—J. & D. J. Campbell. 3rd.—A. Rudell.

SOUTHDOWN SPECIAL PRIZES.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st.—R. McEwen. 2nd.—Telfer Bros. 3rd.—Geo. Baker.

Pen of Three Ewes, under 1 year

1st.—Geo. Baker. 2nd.—R. McEwen. 3rd.—Telfer Bros.

Pen of Three Ewe Lambs, under 1 year, get of one ram and bred by exhibitor.

1st.—Geo. Baker. 2nd.—R. McEwen. 3rd.—Telfer Bros.

Wether, 1 year and under 2.

1st, 2nd and 3rd.—Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st, 2nd and 3rd.—Telfer Bros., Paris.

Pen of Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st.—Telfer Bros. 2nd and 3rd.—Sir Geo. Drummond.

DORSET-HORN SPECIAL PRIZES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2.

1st and 2nd.—R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd.—J. Robertson & Sons, Milton.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st.—R. H. Harding. 2nd.—J. Robertson & Sons.

Best Wether, any age.

1st.—R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

BEST PEN OF FIVE LAMBS, ANY BREED, GRADE OR CROSS.

1st.—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Five entries.

1st.—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Jim, March 12, 1907 Sire, Oak Lodge Metchley 2nd, 13125; dam, Lake View Queen 3rd, 15192.

2nd.—R. F. Duck & Son. Jack, March 12, 1907. Sire, Oak Lodge Metchley 2nd, 13125; dam, Lake View Queen 3rd, 15192.

3rd.—Jos. Featherston, Streetsville. Rufford, March 1, 1907. Sire, Bushy Farm Hero 11457; dam, Pine Grove Rufford Belle 2nd, 11858.

4th.—R. F. Duck & Son. Sandy, March 12, 1907. Sire, Oak Lodge Metchley 2nd, 13125; dam, Lake View Queen 3rd, 15192.

5th.—Jos. Featherston. Rufford 2nd, April 10, 1907. Sire, Pine Grove Prince 13th, 23360; dam, Pine Grove Rufford Belle 10th, 21378.

Barrow, under 6 months. Seven entries.

1st.—Jos. Featherston & Son. Pine Grove Rufford, June 12. Sire, Pine Grove Prince 13th, 23360; dam, Pine Grove Rufford Belle 9th, 21377.

2nd.—Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus. (————), June 3rd, 1907. Sire, Holywell Cardiff 6th, 9230; dam, Broomhouse Hawthorn 1st, 21144.

3rd.—R. F. Duck & Son. King, June 11, 1907. Sire, Summer Hill Dalmeny Corner Stone (imp) 14773; dam, Lake View Jennie 3rd, 17706.

4th.—J. E. Brethour, Burford. (————), June 4, 1907. Sire, Oak Lodge Manifesto 23272; dam, Oak Lodge Cinderella 208, 22485.

5th.—R. F. Duck & Son. Duke, June 11, 1907. Sire, Summer Hill Dalmeny Corner Stone (imp) 14773; dam, Lake View Jennie 3rd, 17706.

6th.—H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal. Maple Grove Samuel, June 16, 1907. Sire, S. H. Topsman 14th, 19521; dam, S. H. Dalmeny Duchess 60th (imp) 16761.

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Six entries.

1st.—Jos. Featherston & Son. Pine Grove Dalmeny Mite 21961, September 13, 1906. Sire, Dalmeny Joe (imp) 13577; dam, Pine Grove Missabella 13756.

2nd.—R. F. Duck & Son. Lake View Princess Louise 24669, October 16, 1906, Sire, Oak Lodge Metchley 20th, 13125; dam, Lake View Queen 3rd, 15912.

3rd.—Jos. Featherston & Son. Pine Grove Nell 23351, October 25, 1906. Sire, Dalmeny Joe (imp) 13577; dam, Summerhill Nell 4th, 17344.

4th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons. Monkland Betty 12th, 23679; September 2nd, 1906. Sire, Holywell Cardiff 6th, 9230; dam, Oak Lodge Minnie 26th, 9278.

5th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons. Monkland Betty 13th, 23680, September 2, 1906. Sire, Holywell Cardiff 6th, 9230; dam, Oak Lodge Minnie 26th, 9278.

6th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons. Monkland Betty 14th, 24719, September 2, 1906. Sire, Holywell Cardiff 6th, 9230; dam, Oak Lodge Minnie 26th, 9278.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Six entries.

1st.—Jos. Featherston. Pine Grove Lendella 13th, 24731, March 23, 1907. Sire, Elmwood Ned 21966; dam, Pine Grove Lendella 10th, 15955.

2nd.—Jos. Featherston. Pine Grove Lendella 14th, 24732, March 23, 1907. Sire, Elmwood Ned 21966; dam, Pine Grove Lendella 10th, 15955.

3rd.—R. F. Duck & Son. Lakeview Lorette 2nd, 24668, March 12, 1907. Sire, Oak Lodge Metchley 20, 13125; dam, Lakeview Queen 3rd, 15912.

4th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons. Monkland Aggie 23675, March 3, 1907. Sire, Broomhouse Mediate, (imp) 20328; dam, Monkland Maggie, 15946.

5th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons. Monkland Peggie 8th, 23685, March 2, 1907. Sire, Canadian Duke, 14705; dam, Monkland Maggie 4th, 15949.

6th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons. Monkland Peggie 9th, 23686, March 2, 1907 Sire, Canadian Duke, 14705; dam, Monkland Maggie 4th, 15949.

Sow, under 6 months. Twelve entries.

1st.—Jas. Wilson & Sons. Monkland Holywell Lass, 24720, June 3, 1907. Sire, Holywell Cardiff 6th, 9230; dam, Broomhouse Hawthorn 1st, 21144.

2nd.—J. E. Brethour. Oak Lodge Cinderella 236, June 3rd, 1906. Sire, Oak Lodge Quaker 18604; dam, Oak Lodge Cinderella 143, 13672.

3rd.—R. F. Duck & Son. Lakeview Laura 24670, June 11, 1907.

4th.—Jos. Featherston & Sons. Pine Grove Rufford Belle 27, 24734, June 12, 1907. Sire, Pine Grove Prince 13th, 23360; dam, Pine Grove Rufford Belle 9th, 21377.

5th.—J. E. Brethour. Oak Lodge Cinderella 237, June 3rd, 1906. Sire, Oak Lodge Quaker 18604; dam, Oak Lodge Cinderella 143, 13672.

Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor. Five entries.

1st.—Jos. Featherston & Son. 2nd.—J. E. Brethour. 3rd.—Jas. Wilson & Son.

Berkshires.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Six entries.

1st.—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Tom, March 5, 1907. Sire, Woodstock Laddie, 16329; dam, Shakespeare Queen 13170.

2nd.—John Kelly. Jim, March 5, 1907. Sire, Woodstock Laddie 16329; dam, Shakespeare Queen 13170.

3rd.—E. Brien & Son. Ridgetown. Borden, March 2, 1907. Sire, Perfection (imp) 9801; dam, Bonnie Maid 13702.

4th.—John S. Cowan, Donegal. Fairview Dan, March 18. Sire, Ardtrea Masterpiece 15803; dam, Fairview Prime Rose 12509.

5th.—H. Koelln & Son. Glenallan, Dexter, March 7, 1907. Sire, York Lodge Tom 16th, 12285; dam, Blue Belle 12, 13956.

Barrow, under 6 months. Eight entries.

1st.—W. H. Durham, Box 1052, Toronto. Bobs, June 2, 1907. Sire, British Sovereign 16657; dam, Durham Compton Flashlight 17994.

2nd.—E. Brien & Son. Beaver, June 20, 1907. Sire, Perfection (imp) 9801; dam, Bonnie Lady 12213.

3rd.—W. H. Durham, Box 1052, Toronto. Bobs 2nd, June 2, 1907. Sire, British Sovereign 11657; dam, Durham Compton Flashlight 17994.

4th.—John Kelly. Bill, June 1, 1907. Sire, Concord Dick 13912; dam, Shakespeare Bell, 13685.

5th.—H. Koelln & Son. Jack, June 3, 1907. Sire, York Lodge Tom 16th, 12285; dam, Castle Flo 2nd, 16373.

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Twelve entries.

1st.—W. H. Durham. Doctor's Fly 18344, November 24th, 1906. Sire, Polegate Doctor 14684; dam, Durham Compton Flashlight 17994.

2nd.—E. Brien & Son. Woodburn Sprite 3rd, 18934, October 24th, 1906. Sire, Sunnyside Victor 12470; dam, Bonnie Lady 12213.

3rd.—John S. Cowan. Fairview Daisy 18618, November 29th, 1906. Sire, Ardtrea Masterpiece 15803; dam, Fairview Fashion 14916.

4th.—E. Brien & Son. Woodburn Sprite 2nd, 18935, October 24th, 1906. Sire, Sunnyside Victor 12470; dam, Bonnie Lady 12213.

5th.—H. Koelln & Son. Maud 18847, September 11th, 1906. Sire, Concord Master 14595. dam, River View Ida 17005.

6th.—E. Brien & Son. Woodburn Sprite 18933, October 24th, 1906. Sire, Sunnyside Victor, 12470; dam, Bonnie Lady 12213.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Ten entries.

1st.—John Kelly. Kelly's 21, 19007, March 5th, 1907. Sire, Woodstock Laddie, 16329; dam, Shakespeare Queen, 13170.

2nd.—W. H. Durham. British Beauty, 19073, April 10th, 1907. Sire, British Sovereign, 16657; dam, Manor Exter Beauty, 17627.

3rd.—John Kelly. Kelly's 22, 19008, March 5th, 1907. Sire, Woodstock Laddie, 16329; dam, Shakespeare Queen, 13170.

4th.—W. H. Durham. British Beauty 2nd, 19074, April 10th, 1907. Sire, British Sovereign, 16657; dam, Manor Exter Beauty, 17627.

5th.—H. Koelln & Son. Maggie, 18846, March 7th, 1907. Sire, York Lodge Tom 16th, 12285; dam, Blue Belle 12th, 13956.

6th.—E. Brien & Son. Woodburn Madge, 18936, March 2nd, 1907. Sire, Perfection (imp) 9801; dam, Bonnie Maid, 13702.

Sow, under 6 months. Fifteen entries.

1st.—John S. Cowan. Fairview Champion, 19032, June 3rd, 1907. Sire, Tom, 17266; dam, Fairview Rose, 13727.

2nd.—John S. Cowan. Fairview Perfection, 19033, June 3rd, 1907. Sire, Tom, 17266; dam, Fairview Rose, 13727.

3rd.—W. H. Durham. British Flashlight, 19075, June 2nd, 1907. Sire, British Sovereign, 16657; dam, Durham Compton Flashlight, 17994.

4th.—John S. Cowan. Fairview Fashion, 19034, June 3rd, 1907. Sire, Tom, 17266; dam, Fairview Rose, 13727.

5th.—E. Brien & Son. Woodburn Ruby, 18931, June 20th, 1907. Sire, Perfection (imp) 9801; dam, Bonnie Lady, 12213.

6th.—Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre. Mabel, 18943, June 15th, 1907. Sire, British Duke, 18376; dam, Snellgrove Mabel, 14903.

Three Pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by Exhibitor.

1st.—John Kelly.
2nd.—John S. Cowan.
3rd.—E. Brien & Son.
4th.—W. H. Durham.
5th.—Joshua Lawrence.

TAMWORTHS.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Five entries.

1st.—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Rufus, April 2nd, 1907. Sire, Maplehurst King, 3904; dam, Sal, 4244.

2nd.—D. Douglas & Sons. Buster Bill, March 20th, 1907. Sire, Troy Boy, 2792; dam, Maplehurst Favorite, 4339.

3rd.—Charles Currie, Morriston. Jack, March 5th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice, 3415; dam, Morriston Betsie, 4455.

4th.—Charles Currie. Joe, March 5th, 1908. Sire, Newcastle Choice, 3415; dam, Morriston Betsie, 4455.

5th.—Charles Currie. Jim, March 5th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice, 3415; dam, Morriston Betsie, 4455.

Barrow, under 6 months. Five entries.

1st.—D. Douglas & Sons. Tom Longboat, June 15th, 1907; Sire, Morriston George, 4806; dam, Maplehurst Mina, 4861.

2nd.—D. Douglas & Sons. Amber Prince, June 15th, 1907. Sire, Morriston George, 4806; dam, Maplehurst Mina, 4861.

3rd.—Charles Currie. Dan, June 7th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice, 3415; dam, Thrifty Pink, 3871.

4th.—Charles Currie. Dick, June 7th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice, 3415; dam, Thrifty Pink, 3871.

5th.—Charles Currie. Duke, June 7th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice, 3415; dam, Thrifty Pink, 3871.

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Seven entries.

1st.—D. Douglas & Sons. Alma [illegible] September 10th. Sire, Maplehurst King

2nd.—D. Douglas & Sons. Olga, 5426, September 10th. Sire, Maplehurst King 3904; dam, Sal, 4244.

3rd.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Lady 5201, September 3rd. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3145; dam, Morriston's Bessie, 4452.

4th.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Lily 5195, September 3rd. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3145; dam, Morriston's Bessie, 4452.

5th.—D. Douglas & Sons. Maplehurst Sally 5427, September 10th. Sire, Maplehurst King 3904; dam, Sal 4244.

6th.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Lassie 5196, September 3rd. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3145; dam, Morriston's Bessie, 4452.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Six entries.

1st.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Theresa 5197, March 5th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3415. dam, Morriston Bessie 4452.

2nd.—D. Douglas & Sons. Ruth 2nd, 5428, March 20th, 1907. Sire, Troy Boy 2792; dam, Maplehurst Favorite 4339.

3rd.—D. Douglas & Sons. Ruth 3rd 5429, March 20th. Sire, Tory Boy 2792; dam, Maplehurst Favorite 4339.

4th.—D. Douglas & Sons. Ruth 4th 5430, March 20th, 1907. Sire, Troy Boy 2792; dam, Maplehurst Favorite, 4339.

5th.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Lena 5198, March 5th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3415; dam, Morriston Bessie 4452.

6th.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Peggy 5199, March 5th, 1907. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3415; dam, Morriston Bessie, 4452.

Sow, under 6 months. Six entries.

1st.—D. Douglas & Sons. Maplehurst Lucy 5397, June 15th. Sire, Morriston George 4806; dam, Maplehurst Mina 4861.

2nd.—D. Douglas & Sons. Lady Elgin 5398, June 15th. Sire, Morriston George 4806; dam, Maplehurst Mina 4861.

3rd.—D. Douglas & Sons. Caroline 5399, June 15th. Sire, Morriston George 4806; dam, Maplehurst Mina 4861.

4th.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Flo 5417, June 7th. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3415; dam, Thrifty Pink 3871.

5th.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Fly 5418, June 7th. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3415; dam, Thrifty Pink 3871.

6th.—Chas. Currie. Morriston Flip 5419, June 7th. Sire, Newcastle Choice 3415; dam, Thrifty Pink 3871.

Three pigs, the offspring of one Sow, bred by Exhibitor. Four entries.

1st.—D. Douglas & Sons. 2nd.—Chas. Currie. 3rd.—D. Douglas & Sons.

CHESTER WHITES.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Five entries.

1st.—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Alex, March, 1907. Sire, Burnside Standard 3204; dam, Tessie 3270

2nd.—Daniel DeCourcey. Sandy, March, 1907. Sire, Burnside Standard 3204. dam, Tessie 3270.

3rd.—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Joe, 1907. Sire, Cedar Grove, 2713; dam, Sally 3053.

4th.—Geo. Bennett, Charing Cross, No. 1, May 1st. Sire, Wanderer, 3552; dam, Muriel 4164.

5th.—Geo. Bennett. No. 2, May 1st. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Muriel 4164.

Barrow, under 6 months. Six entries.

1st.—Daniel DeCourcey. Ned, June, 1907. Sire, Burnside Standard 3204; dam, Teenie 3369.

2nd.—W. E. Wright. Jim, June, 1907. Sire, Peter 4111; dam, Snowdrop 2nd, 3461.

3rd.—Geo. Bennett. No. 3, July 4th, 1907. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Rosette 4163.

5th.—Daniel DeCourcey. Fat 4804; June, 1907. Sire, Burnside Standard 3204; 3369.

5th.—W. E. Wright. Jack, June, 1907. Sire, Peter 4111; dam, Snowdrop 2nd, 3461

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Six entries.

1st.—Geo. Bennett. Nancey 4778, September 2nd, 1906. Sire, Wanderer, 3552; dam, Fairy 4166.

2nd.—Daniel DeCourcey. Rosy 4800, September, 1906. Sire, Thorndale Enterprise 2484; dam, Tessie, 3270.

3rd.—Daniel DeCourcey. Nellie 4801, September, 1906. Sire, Thorndale Enterprise 2484; dam, Tessie 3270.

4th.—Geo. Bennett. Maggie 4777, September 2nd, 1906. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Fairy 4166.

5th.—Geo. Bennett. Aldena 4224, September 2nd, 1906. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Fairy 4166.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Six entries.

1st.—Geo. Bennett. Ray 4774, May 1st, 1906. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Muriel 4164.

2nd.—Daniel DeCourcey. Fatty 4802, March, 1907. Sire, Burnside Standard 3204; Tessie 3270.

3rd.—Geo. Bennett. Polly 4775, May 1st, 1906. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Muriel 4164.

4th.—Geo. Bennett. Dolly 4776, May 1st, 1906. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Muriel 4164.

5th.—W. E. Wright. Lady Minto, 4788, April, 1907. Sire, Cedar Grove King, 2713; dam, Sally 3053.

Sow, under 6 months. Six entries.

1st.—Geo. Bennett. Lou 4779, July 4th, 1907. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Rosette 4163.

2nd.—Geo. Bennett. Let 4780, July 4th, 1907. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Rosette 4163.

3rd.—Geo. Bennett. Betty 4781, July 4th, 1907. Sire, Wanderer 3552; dam, Rosette 4163.

4th.—W. E. Wright. Fanny 4797, 1907. Sire, Peter 4111; dam, Snowdrop 2nd, 3461.

5th.—Daniel DeCourcey. Fat 4804; June, 1907. Sire, Burnside Standard 3204; dam, Teenie 3369.

Three Pigs, the offspring of one Sow, bred by Exhibitor. Six entries.

1st.—Geo. Bennett. 2nd.—Daniel DeCourcey. 3rd.—Geo. Bennett.

ANY OTHER BREED, GRADE OR CROSS.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Eight entries.

1st.—Chas. Currie.
2nd.—H. Koelln & Son.
3rd.—E. Brien & Son.
4th.—Jos. Featherston & Son.
5th.—D. Douglas & Son.

Barrow, under 6 months. Eleven entries.

1st.—D. Douglas & Son.
2nd.—Chas. Currie.
3rd.—Jos. Featherston & Son.
4th.—H. Stuart, Burford.
5th.—H. Suart, Burford.
6th.—John S. Cowan.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Ten entries.

1st.—Jos. Featherston.
2nd.—D. Douglas & Sons.
3rd.—D. Douglas & Sons.
4th.—H. Keolln & Son.
5th.—E. Brien & Son.
6th.—John S. Cowan.

Sow, under 6 months. Thirteen entries.

1st.—H. Stuart.
2nd.—D. Douglas & Sons.
3rd.—Daniel DeCourcey.
4th.—Geo. Bennett.
5th.—R. Houston, Dixie.
6th.—Jos. Featherston & Son.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.

Two Pure-breds. Twenty-seven entries.

1st.—J. E. Brethour, Burford.
2nd.—R. F. Duck & Son.
3rd.—H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal.
4th.—J. E. Brethour.
5th.—H. S. McDiarmid.
7th.—Jos. Featherston & Son.
8th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus.
9th.—H. S. McDiarmid.
10th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons.
11th.—Jos. Featherston & Son.

Two Grades or Crosses. Twenty-three entries.

1st.—Jos. Featherston & Son.
2nd.—H. Suart.
3rd.—H. Stuart.
4th.—Chas. Currie.
5th.—Jos. Featherston & Son.
6th.—D. Douglas & Son.
7th.—Chas. Currie.

Two Best Export Bacon Hogs, any breed.

1st.—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

DRESSED CARCASSES OF BACON HOGS.

Two Pure-breds. Twenty-three entries.

1st.—J. E. Brethour.
2nd.—Jos. Featherston & Son.
3rd.—J. E. Brethour.
4th.—R. F. Duck & Son.
5th.—J. E. Brethour.
6th.—Geo. Bennett.
7th.—H. S. McDiarmid.
8th.—R. F. Duck & Son.
9th.—H. S. McDiarmid.
10th.—Jas. Wilson & Sons.
11th.—R. F. Duck & Son.

Two Grades or Crosses. Twenty entries.

1st.—H. Stuart.
2nd.—H. Stuart.
3rd.—R. F. Duck & Son.
4th.—Chas. Currie.
5th.—Chas. Currie.
6th.—Jos. Featherston & Son.
7th.—R. Houston, Dixie.

Two Best Carcasses, any breed.

1st.—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

BEEF CATTLE. FIFTY-FIVE ENTRIES.

1st.—A. A. Knight, O.A.C.
2nd.—J. D. Tothill, O.A.C.
3rd.—R. J. Allen, O.A.C.
4th.—P. E. French, O.A.C.
5th.—C. A. Whetham, O.A.C.
6th.—C. F. McEwen, Byron.
7th.—N. Foster, O.A.C.
8th.—F. R. Martindale, O.A.C.
9th.—N. M. Ballantyne, O.A.C.
10th.—O. C. White, O.A.C.

DAIRY CATTLE. FORTY-NINE ENTRIES.

1st.—C. G. McKillican, O.A.C.
2nd.—N. D. McKenzie, O.A.C.
3rd.—P. E. Angle, O.A.C.
4th.—A. J. Cowie, O.A.C.
5th.—J. H. King, O.A.C.
6th.—F. H. Rice, O.A.C.
7th.—T. O. Clark, O.A.C.
8th.—S. H. Culp, O.A.C.
9th.—M. S. Middleton, O.A.C.
10th.—J. M. Jewson.

SHEEP. TWENTY-THREE ENTRIES.

1st.—Jas. A. Telfer, Paris.
2nd.—W. A. Barnet, O.A.C.
3rd.—C. F. McEwen, Byron.
4th.—M. S. Middleton, O.A.C.
5th.—D. O. Bell, Glanford Station.
6th.—A. M. Shaw, O.A.C.
7th.—S. Wilson, O.A.C.
8th.—G. H. Cutler, O.A.C.
9th.—C. M. Learmonth, O.A.C.
10th.—D. H. Kelly, Shakespeare.

SWINE. THIRTY-ONE ENTRIES.

1st.—J. F. Metcalf, O.A.C.
2nd.—A. Snyder, O.A.C.
3rd.—J. M. Lewis, O.A.C.
4th.—D. M. Johnson, O.A.C.
5th.—J. M. Jewson.
6th.—W. H. Irvine, O.A.C.
7th.—O. C. White, O.A.C.
8th.—C. L. Robertson, O.A.C.
9th.—S. Wilson, O.A.C.
10th.—P. E. French, O.A.C.

SEEDS.

Fall Wheat, White. Ten entries.

1st.—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg.
2nd.—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.
3rd.—Chas. Currie, Morriston.

Fall Wheat, Red or Amber. Eight entries.

1st.—David Taylor, Corwhin.
2nd.—Andrew Harmer, Plattsville.
3rd.—Walter Hartman, Clarksburg.
4th.—Thos. B. Lush, Oustic.

Spring Wheat. Five entries.

1st.—A. R. Wood, Fergus.
2nd.—Thos. B. Lush, Oustic.
3rd.—Walter Hartman, Clarksburg.
4th.—Samuel J. Woods, Metcalfe.

Goose Wheat. Five entries.

1st.—Thos. B. Lush, Oustic.
2nd.—A. R. Wood, Fergus.
3rd.—W. A. Wilson, Sheridan.
4th.—Scanlon Bros., Ennotville.

Oats, White. Twelve entries.

1st.—And. Schmidt, Mildmay.
2nd.—C. E. Smith, Scotland.
3rd.—William Lewis, Dunsford.
4th.—Andrew Harmer, Plattsville.

Oats, Black. Seven entries.

1st.—Robert Talbot, Everton.
2nd.—Thos. B. Lush, Oustic.
3rd.—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.
4th.—Miss Mary Colwell, Paris Sta.

Barley, Six-rowed. Nine entries.

1st.—And. Schmidt, Mildmay.
2nd.—Walter Hartman, Clarksburg.
3rd.—Chas. Currie, Morriston.
4th.—Andrew Harmer, Plattsville.

Field Peas, large. Three entries.

1st.—Samuel J. Woods, Metcalfe.
2nd.—Robert Talbot, Everton.
3rd.—Miss Mary Colwell, Paris Sta.

Field Peas, small. Five entries.

1st.—Edward Buckland, Fergus.
2nd.—Thos. B. Lush, Oustic.
3rd.—Robert Talbot, Everton.
4th.—C. E. Smith, Scotland.

Red Clover. Two entries.

1st.—Geo. Baker, Simcoe.
2nd.—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg.

Alsike. Two entries.

1st.—Geo. Baker. Simcoe.
2nd.—C. E. Smith, Scotland.

Timothy. Three entries.

1st.—Walter Hartman, Clarksburg.
2nd.—W. A. Wilson, Sheridan.
3rd.—Jacob Willsie, Thedford.

Corn, Flint, (in the Ear). Five entries.

1st.— J. O. Duke, Olinda.
2nd.—L. D. Harkinson Grovesend.
3rd.—Edward Smith, Ridgetown.
4th.—H. Smith, Ruthven.

Corn, Dent, (in the ear). Six entries.

1st.—G. W. Coatsworth & Son, Kingsville.
2nd.—A. H. Woodbridge, Kingsville.
3rd.—H. Smith, Ruthven.
4th.—J. O. Duke, Olinda.

Potatoes, long White Type. Eight entries.

1st.—Geo. N. Harris, Lynden.
2nd.—A. R. Wood, Fergus.
3rd.—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.
4th.—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg.

Potatoes, round White Type. Seven entries.

1st.—Robert Talbot, Everton.
2nd.—Jacob Willsie, Thedford.
3rd.—C. E. Smith, Scotland.
4th.—Geo. N. Harris, Lynden.

Potatoes, other than White. Ten entries.

1st.—Geo. N. Harris, Lynden.
2nd.—C. E. Smith, Scotland.
3rd.—Edward Buckland, Fergus.
4th.—David H. Taylor, Corwhin.

SPECIAL PRIZES OF THE CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,

Fall Wheat, Hand Selected Seed from the First or Second Year's Breeding Plot. Two Entries.

1st.—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne. 2nd.—W. M. Smith, Scotland.

Fall Wheat, Group Exhibits. Four entries.

1st.—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg. 2nd.—Herbert Davidson, Mount Nemo.

Spring Wheat, (Hand-selected seed from 1st or 2nd year's breeding plot). One entry.

2nd.—Robert N. Woods, Metcalfe.

Spring Wheat. Group Exhibits. One entry.

1st.—Robert McKay, Maxville.

White Oats, (Hand-selected seed from 1st or 2nd year's breeding plot). Two entries.

1st.—Robert N. Woods, Metcalfe. 2nd.—W. M. Smith, Scotland.

White Oats, Group Exhibits. Four entries.

1st.—David Prouse, Goderich. 3rd.—Wm. W. Ramage, Thistle.
2nd.—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.

Six-rowed Barley, (Hand-selected seed from 1st or 2nd year's breeding plot). One entry.

1st.—W. M. Smith, Scotland.

Six-rowed Barley. Group Exhibits. Four entries.

1st and 2nd.—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne. 3rd.—Chas. L. Mackey, Kinsale.

Corn, best 10 ears, any variety Flint, White.

1st.—G. W. Ryckman, McNab.

Corn, best 10 ears, any variety Flint, Yellow. Four entries.

1st.—Edward Smith, Ridgetown. 3rd.—H. Smith, Ruthven.
2nd.—L. D. Hankison, Grovesend. 4th.—D. G. Thomson, Cumming's Bridge.

Corn, Best 10 ears, any variety Dent Corn. White (White Cap Yellow included). Two entries.

1st.—H. Smith, Ruthven. 2nd.—Joseph C. Thomas, Blytheswood.

Corn, best 10 ears, any variety Dent Corn. Yellow: Three entries.

1st.—G. W. Coatsworth & Son, Kingsville. 2nd.—A. H. Woodbridge, Kingsville.
3rd.—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.

Corn, Best 10 ears, any variety Sweet Corn (late). Two entries.

1st.—H. & J. McKee, Norwich. 2nd.—J. O. Duke, Olinda.

Corn, Best 10 ears, any variety Sweet Corn (early). Three entries.

1st.—J. O. Duke, Olinda. 2nd.—Chas. Pearce, Wellington.

Potatoes, round White Type. Four entries.

1st.—W. M. Smith, Scotland. 3rd.—Jacob Willsie, Thedford.
2nd.—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

Potatoes, Long White Type. Two entries.

1st.—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

Potatoes, Rose Type. Two entries.

1st.—W. M. Smith, Scotland. 2nd.—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

BEST EXHIBIT OF 25 EARS OF CORN GROWN IN ONTARIO. SPECIAL.

1st.—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.

DAIRY TEST

Name of Animal and Exhibitor.	Lbs. of Milk.	% Fat.	Lbs. Fat.	Lbs. Solids not Fat.	Points for day's Milking.	Points or Fat.	Points for Solids not Fat.	Total Points
ass 45, Section 1—Shorthorn Cow, 48 months and over—								
1st, Kentucky Queen, 38948, James Brown, Norval	91.32	4.1	3.74	8.54		93.5	25.62	119.12
2nd, Canadian Queen, Vol. 19, Geo. Armstrong, Speedside	103.87	3.1	3.22	9.45	2	80.5	28.35	110.85
ass 45, Section 2—Shorthorn Cow, 36 months and under 48—								
1st, Lady McKay 2nd, 69110, James Brown, Norval	97.33	4.2	4.09	8.86	2.3	102.25	26.58	131.13
2nd, Rose of Kentucky 34th, 69970, James Brown, Norval	89.08	3.6	3.21	7.79	.7	80.25	23.37	104.32
ass 45, Section 3—Shorthorn Heifer under 36 months—								
1st, Lady Guelph, 76721, James Brown, Norval	80.86	4.	3.23	7.33		80.75	21.99	102.74
2nd, Gracey Gwynne, 80976, John Kelly, Shakespeare	53.32	4.4	2.35	4.89		58.75	14.67	73.42
ass 46, Section 1—Ayrshire Cow, 48 months and over—								
1st, Jean Armour, 15591, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg	114.26	3.8	4.34	10.40		108.5	31.20	139.70
2nd, Sarah 2nd, 13192, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	115.56	3.5	4.04	10.34		101.	31.02	132.02
*3rd, Victoria, 13788, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	91.52	4.3	3.94	8.67		98.5	26.01	124.51
4th, Pet of Hickory Hill, 21259, N Dymont, Clappison	91.67	3.8	3.48	7.63	.8	87.	22.89	110.69
ass 46, Section 2, Ayrshire Cow, 36 months and under 48—								
1st, White Rose 2nd, 17841, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	95.58	4.2	4.01	8.79	.4	100.25	26.37	127.02
2nd, Old Ada's Last, 17340, H. & J, McKee, Norwich	73.57	3.5	2.57	6.99	2.8	64.25	20.97	88.02
3rd, White Floss, 18652, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg	55.83	4.1	2.29	5.11	3.7	57.25	15.33	76.28
ass 46, Section 3—Ayrshire Heifer, under 36 months—								
1st, White Floss of Brookside, 20139, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	67.38	3.4	2.29	6.10	.9	57.25	18.30	76.45
ass 47, Section 1—Holstein Cow, 48 months and over—								
1st, Evergreen March, 3896, G. W. Clemons, St. George	139.82	3.4	4.75	11.54	2.2	118.75	34.62	155.57
2nd, Beauty's Buffalo Girl, 3562, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	115.57	3.2	3.70	10.34		92.50	31.02	123.52
3rd, Canary Starlight Lassie B, 3960, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg	93.64	3.9	3.65	8.76		91.25	26.28	117.53
ass 47, Section 2—Holstein Cow, 36 months and under 48—								
1st, Artalissa, 5845, Jas. Rettie, Norwich	116.75	3.1	3.62	9.77	1.6	90.5	29.31	121.41
2nd, Daisy Texal Posch, 5280, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg	109.01	3.	3.27	9.43		81.75	28.29	110.04
ass 47, Section 3—Holstein Heifer, under 36 months—								
1st, Iantha Jewel Mechthilde 3rd, 5530, M. L. Haley, Springford	93.64	4.	3.75	9.04		93.75	27.12	120.87
2nd, Iantha Jewel Posch, 6821, James Rettie, Norwich	108.32	3.2	3.47	9.21	1.8	86.75	27.63	116.18
3rd, Ina Pauline Mercedes, 6063, H. Bollert, Cassel	92.68	3.7	3.43	8.39	.5	85.75	25.17	111.42
4th, Queen Pietertje Mercedes 2nd, 6094, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg	71.87	3.6	2.59	6.68		64.75	20.04	84.79

POULTRY.

List gives number of entries and awards in each section. For post office address of exhibitors, see page 288.

Light Brahmas.

Cocks, 11.—1st and 2nd, H. W. Partlo; 3rd, L. C. Sage.
Hens, 11.—1st and 3rd, H. W. Partlo; 2nd, L. C. Sage.
Cockerels, 11.—1st, H. W. Partlo; 2nd, G. E. McIntosh; 3rd, W. B. Nantel.
Pullets, 12.—1st, H. W. Partlo; 2nd, G. E. McIntosh; 3rd, John Morrow; 4th, W. B. Nantel.

Dark Brahmas.

Cocks, 6.—1st, L. C. Sage; 2nd and 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Hens, 7.—1st and 3rd, L. C. Sage; 2nd, W. B. Nantel.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, W. B. Nantel; 3rd, W. C. Wilson & Son.
Pullets, 5.—1st, Wm. C. Wilson & Son; 2nd and 3rd, L. C. Sage.

Buff Cochins.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, Holmhurst Poultry Yards; 3rd, W. B. Nantel.
Hens, 8.—1st and 3rd, Hugh Wyatt; 2nd, Holmhurst Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, Hugh Wyatt; 3rd, Holmhurst Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 3rd, Hugh Wyatt; 2nd, W. B. Nantel.

Partridge Cochins.

Cocks, 6.—1st, W. C. Wilson & Sons; 2nd and 3rd, W. B. Nantel.
Hens, 6.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, F. Wales.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. B. Nantel; 3rd, Wm. C. Wilson & Sons.
Pullets, 9.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, F Wales; 3rd, John Handley.

Black Cochins.

Hens, 3.—1st, W. B. Nantel.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, Henry Emrick; 2nd, A. J. George; 3rd, W. B. Nantel.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Henry Emrick; 3rd, W. B. Nantel.

White Cochins.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. B. Nantel.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, W. B. Nantel; 3rd, Henry Emrick.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Henry Emrick.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Henry Emrick; 2nd, W. B. Nantel.

Black Langshans.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, R. McCurdy; 3rd, John Burgess.
Hens, 6.—1st, John Burgess; 2nd, R. McCurdy; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 3rd, R. McCurdy; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 3rd, R. McCurdy; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt.

A. O. C. Langshans.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Philpot Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, W. J. Teale.
Hens, 8.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Philpot Bros.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Philpot Bros.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, W. J. Teale; 3rd, Philpot Bros.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 22.—1st and 3rd, I. K. Millard & Son; 2nd, F. W. Krouse; 4th and 5th, Newton Cosh.

Hens, 24.—1st, 3rd and 4th, Newton Cosh; 2nd, I. K. Millard & Son, 5th, John Pringle.

Cockerels, 40.—1st, John Pringle; 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 9th, I. K. Millard & Son; 4th, 5th, 7th and 10th, Newton Cosh; 6th, C. Hockin.

Pullets, 42.—1st, John Pringle; 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 10th, Newton Cosh; 4th, C. Hockin; 6th, 8th, and 9th, I. K. Millard & Son; 5th, Jas. Hodge.

White Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 23.—1st and 4th, Thos. Rice; 2nd. F. A. Andrews; 3rd, F. A. Andrews; 5th, Geo. A. Robertson.

Hens, 35.—1st, 2nd, and 5th, Geo. A Robertson; 3rd, 6th and 8th, Wm. E. Hogarth; 4th and 10th, F. A. Andrews; 7th, Thos. Rice; 9th, John L. Brown.

Cockerels, 41.—1st, John L. Brown; 2nd and 10th, F. A. Andrews; 3rd, J. A. Carroll; 4th, Guy Bell; 5th, R. G. Murdie; 6th, Geo. E. Munro; 7th, Geo. A. Robertson; 8th, Geo. E. Munro; 9th, Wm. E. Hogarth.

Pullets, 46.—1st and 9th, John L. Brown; 2nd and 8th, Wm. E. Hogarth; 3rd and 10th, F. A. Andrews; 4th and 6th, Geo. A. Robertson; 5th, Thos. Rice; 7th, Geo. M. Shepherdson.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 5.—1st, John Bawden; 2nd, Woodward Poultry Farm; 3rd, J. A. Harron.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, J. A. Harron; 3rd, John Bawden.
Cockerels, 10.—1st and 2nd, John Bawden; 3rd, J. A. Harron.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 2nd, John Bawden; 3rd, Peter Gould.

Golden Laced Wyandottes.

Cocks, 13.—1st, Wm. Daniel; 2nd, John Macpherson; 3rd, Peter Daley & Son; 4th, Christian Poultry Farm.

Hens, 16.—1st and 2nd, Christian Poultry Farm; 3rd, W. Lemon; 4th, Wm. Daniel.
Cockerels, 18.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. H. Magill; 4th, Peter Daley & Son.
Pullets, 15.—1st and 2nd, John Macpherson; 3rd, J. H. Magill; 4th, Wm. Daniel.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Cocks, 12.—1st, Christian Poultry Farm; 2nd, F. W. Krouse; 3rd, James Arthur; 4th, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Hens, 8.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd and 3rd, Wilber Lemon.

Cockerels, 16.—1st, James Baptie; 2nd, Alfred Flawn; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 4th, Wilber Lemon.

Pullets, 18.—1st and 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, Wilber Lemon; 4th, James Arthur.

Black Wyandottes.

Cocks, 6.—1st, J. R. Smith: 2nd, J. R. Smith: 3rd, H. Fraleigh.
Hens, 10.—1st and 2nd, J. R. Smith; 3rd, R. Dinner.
Cockerels, 7.—1st and 2nd, J. R. Smith; 3rd, H. Fraleigh.
Pullets, 9.—1st, J. R. Smith; 2nd, H. Fraleigh; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

Buff Wyandottes.

Cocks, 12.—1st, J. C. Sanderson; 2nd, A. W. Graham; 3rd, Spry & Mick; 4th, J. Hughes Samuel.

Hens, 12.—1st, J. C. Sanderson; 2nd, Rev. R. A. Spencer; 3rd, Clarence Allison; 4th, Spry & Mick.

Cockerels, 11.—1st and 2nd, Spry & Mick; 3rd, James Dundas.

Pullets, 17.—1st and 4th, Wm. Moebus & Son; 2nd, J. Hughes Samuel; 3rd, Rev. R. A. Spencer.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.

Cocks, 6.—1st, J. M. Thorpe; 2nd, Rev. W. N. Scott; 3rd, Erhard Loehr.
Hens, 7.—1st, J. M. Thorpe; 2nd, Rev. W. N. Scott; 3rd, Rev. R. A. Spencer.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, J. M. Thorpe; 2nd, Rev. R. A. Spencer; 3rd, Erhard Loehr.
Pullets, 6.—1st, J. M. Thorpe; 2nd, Erhard Loehr; 3rd, Rev. W. N. Scott.

White Wyandottes.

Cocks, 41.—1st, John S. Martin; 2nd, Harvey A. Ross; 3rd, 4th and 11th, Chas. Massie;; 5th and 10th, Devitt & Holman; 6th, Wright Bros.; 7th and 8th, John Bedford; 9th, W. Dawson.

Hens, 49.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, John S. Martin; 4th, 5th, 8th and 10th, W. Dawson; 6th and 9th. Chas. Massie; 7th, L. H. Baldwin.

Cockerels, 61.—1st, 3rd, 7th, 8th and 9th, John S. Martin; 2nd, 5th, 6th and 10th, W. Dawson; 4th, Chas. Massie.

Pullets, 62.—1st, 2nd and 6th, John S. Martin; 3rd, L. H. Baldwin; 4th, Geo. Brierly; 5th, W. Dawson; 7th, Wm. Wilson; 8th, Miss Bona E. R. Case; 9th, Harry A. Ross; 10th and 11th, Chas. Massie.

Partridge Wyandottes.

Cocks, 12.—1st, Arthur Hedden; 2nd and 3rd, L. C. Sage; 4th, J. E. Fidler.
Hens, 10.—1st, J. E. Fidler; 2nd, Will Monahan; 3rd, Christian Poultry Farm.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Arthur Hedden; 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Fidler.
Pullets, 11.—1st and 2nd, Will Monahan; 3rd, J. E. Fidler.

Columbian Wyandottes.

Cocks, 11.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, T. H. Scott.
Hens, 11.—1st, T. H. Scott; 2nd, A. F. Soole; 3rd, F. L. Willis.
Cockerels, 20.—1st, R. C. Middlemess; 2nd, W. Dawson 3rd and 4th, Schelly Bros.; 5th, C. P. Brown.
Pullets, 30.—1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th, W. Dawson; 2nd, Schelly Bros.; 4th, T. H. Scott; 6th, F. L. Willis; 8th, A. F. Soole; 9th and 10th, C. P. Brown.

Dominiques.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. B. Carbert; 2nd, George Burn.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, G. B. Carbert.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. B. Carbert; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, G. B. Carbert; 3rd, George Burn.

Black Javas.

Cocks, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, W. R. Knight.
Hens, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, F. W. Krouse.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, W. R. Knight; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, F. W. Krouse.
Pullets, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, W. R. Knight; 3rd, Richard Oke.

Mottled Javas.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Emil Wankel & Son; 2nd, J. E. Klager; 3rd, S. H. Smiley.
Hens, 7.—1st, Emil Wankel & Son; 2nd, W. A. McMaster; 3rd, J. E. Klager.
Cockerels. 17.—1st, Woodward Poultry Farm; 2nd, Emil Wankel & Son; 3rd, Hughes & Burns; 4th, C. J. Daniels.
Pullets, 17.—1st, Jno. Luscombe; 2nd, Hughes & Burns; 3rd and 4th, Wm. J Mihm.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.

Cocks, 9.—1st, Emil Wankel & Son; 2nd, John Luscombe; 3rd, Geo. L. Baker.
Hens, 8.—1st, Lewis Doe; 2nd, S. H. Smiley; 3rd, Emil Wankel & Son.
Cockerels, 20.—1st, Hughes & Burns; 2nd, Emil Wankel & Son; 3rd, A. W. Graham; 4th, J. E. Klager.
Pullets, 25.—1st, Hughes & Burns; 2nd, S. H. Smiley; 3rd and 4th, Geo. C. Lapsley; 5th, Emil Wankel & Son.

Black Red Game.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Thos. Parrott; 2nd, John W. Roberts.
Hens, 4.—1st, John W. Roberts; 2nd and 3rd, Thos. Parrott.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, John W. Roberts; 2nd and 3rd, Thos. Parrott.
Pullets, 3.—1st, John W. Roberts; 2nd and 3rd, Thos. Parrott.

Brown Red Game.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 3rd, Telfer Bros.; 2nd, W. Barber.
Hens, 6.—1st, W. Barber; 2nd and 3rd, Telfer Bros.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, W. Barber; 2nd and 3rd, Telfer Bros.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Telfer Bros.; 3rd, W. Barber.

Duckwing Games.

Cocks, 2.—1st, W. Barber; 2nd, Telfer Bros.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Telfer Bros.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Farrell & Vance; 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Telfer Bros.
Pullets, [illegible].—1st and 3rd, W. Barber; 2nd, Telfer Bros.

Pyle Game.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, Thomas Sherlock; 3rd, George Burn.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Thomas Sherlock.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Telfer Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Thos. Sherlock.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 3rd, Thos. Sherlock; 2nd, Telfer Bros.

Indian Game, Any Variety.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, Topping & Finchamp; 3rd, Nixon Bros.
Hens, 10.—1st, Nixon Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Topping & Finchamp.
Cockerels, 9.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd and 3rd, Nixon Bros.
Pullets, 8.—1st, Nixon Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, Topping & Finchamp.

Black Sumatra Game.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 3rd, Frank Shaw; 2nd, W. W. Cutler.
Hens, 5.—1st, C. J. Daniels; 2nd and 3rd, Frank Shaw.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Frank Shaw.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Frank Shaw.

Birchen Game.

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. Barber.
Hens, 1.—1st, W. Barber.

A. O. S. V. Game.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Wm. Pearson; 2nd, George Burn; 3rd, R. H. Barber.
Hens, 5.—1st and 3rd, George Burn; 2nd, Wm. Pearson.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, George Burn; 2nd, R. H. Barber; 3rd, Liddon Bros.
Pullets, 5.—1st, George Burn; 2nd, Liddon Bros.; 3rd, Wm. Pearson.

R. C. White Leghorns.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, M. R. Hoover; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 7.—1st, M. R. Hoover; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin.
Cockerels, 12.—1st and 3rd, A. J. Morgan; 2nd and 4th, W. J. Bell.
Pullets, 10.—1st, W. J. Bell; 2nd, M. R. Hoover; 3rd, A. J. Morgan.

S. C. White Leghorns.

Cocks, 15.—1st and 4th, J. R. Laidlaw; 2nd, Dr. R. C. Coats; 3rd, Jas. L. McCormack.

Hens, 17.—1st, Dr. R. C. Coats; 2nd, Jas. L. McCormack; 3rd, Wm. Ferguson; 4th, J. R. Laidlaw.

Cockerels, 39.—1st and 2nd, Jas. L. McCormack; 3rd, 8th, 9th and 10th, Wm. Ferguson; 4th and 7th, Dr. R. C. Coats; 5th, J. R. Laidlaw; 6th, Thos. Rice.

Pullets, 29.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, Jas. L. McCormack; 4th and 8th, Wm. Ferguson; 6th and 10th, Dr. R. C. Coats; 7th, J. R. Laidlaw; 9th, Wm. E. Hogarth.

Black Leghorns.

Cocks, 4.—1st, F. W. Hodgkin; 2nd and 3rd, A. C. Doan.
Hens, 8.—1st and 3rd, A. C. Doan; 2nd, J. H. Edsall.
Cockerels, 12.—1st, W. M. Osborne; 2nd, J. H. Edsall; 3rd and 4th, A. C. Doan.
Pullets, 13.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, W. M. Osborne; 3rd, J. H. Edsall; 4th, A. & T. Readwin.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Wm. C. Wilson & Sons; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Cadman.
Hens, 11.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Cadman; 3rd, Irwin & Yelland.
Cockerels, 12.—1st and 3rd, Wm. Cadman; 2nd and 4th, Wm. C. Wilson & Sons.
Pullets, 12.—1st, T. J. Conley; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Cadman; 4th, Wm. C. Wilson & Sons.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Cocks, 15.—1st, John Bradley; 2nd, Jacob Straub; 3rd, W. A. Gurney; 4th, G. G. Henderson.

Hens, 20.—1st and 2nd, W. A. Gurney; 3rd, Jacob Straub; 4th, G. G. Henderson; 5th, Orr & Creedon.

Cockerels, 31.—1st John Bradley; 2nd and 6th, G. G. Henderson; 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th and 10th, H. F. Becker; 7th, Orr & Creedon.

Pullets, 20.—1st and 5th, W. A. Gurney; 2nd and 4th, Orr & Creedon; 3rd, Irwin

Buff Leghorns.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, Nate K. Cornwall; 3rd, J. A. Harron.
Hens, 5.—1st and 3rd, J. A. Harron; 2nd, Jas. Dundas.
Cockerels, 9.—1st, Jas. Dundas; 2nd, Nate K. Cornwall; 3rd, Rev. John D. Ellis.
Pullets, 11.—1st, Rev. John D. Ellis; 2nd, Jas. Dundas; 3rd, Nate K. Cornwall.

Spanish.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Hens, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Pullets, 5.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

S. C. Black Minorcas.

Cocks, 9.—1st, J. H. Minshall; 2nd, Henry Dunne; 3rd, T. A. Faulds; 4th, G. A. McInnis.
Hens, 18.—1st, Chas. Garvett; 2nd, J. H. Minshall; 3rd, J. H. Minshall; 4th, T. A. Faulds
Cockerels, 19.—1st, J. H. Minshall; 2nd and 4th, T. A. Faulds; 3rd, Henry Dunne.
Pullets, 18.—1st. 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Henry Dunne.

R. C. Black Minorcas.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Minshall; 3rd, T. A. Faulds
Hens, 5.—1st, T. A. Faulds; 2nd and 3rd, J. H. Minshall.
Cockerels, 6.—1st and 3rd. J. H. Minshall; 2nd, T. A. Faulds.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, T. A. Faulds; 3rd, J. H. Minshall.

White Minorcas.

Cocks, 3.—1st, A. C. Moyer; 2nd, G. J. Lawrie; 3rd, W. M. Osborne.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, A. C. Moyer; 3rd, W. M. Osborne.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, A. C Moyer.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. C. Moyer; 3rd, W. M. Osborne.

Andalusians.

Cocks, 8.—1st, H. V. Cosh; 2nd and 3rd, Geo. T. Howard.
Hens, 10.—1st and 2nd, H. V. Cosh; 3rd, Geo. T. Howard.
Cockerels, 13.—1st, H. V. Cosh; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, E. A. Carswell; 4th, John Pletsch.
Pullets, 11.—1st, Chas. Gorvett; 2nd and 3rd, Geo. T. Howard.

Silver Grey Dorkings.

Cocks, 8.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd and 3rd, H. H. McKee.
Hens, 8.—1st and 2nd, H. H. McKee; 3rd, F. W. Krouse.
Cockerels, 8.—1st and 3rd, Jas. M. McCormack; 2nd, Wallace McGlennon.
Pullets, 8.—1st and 2nd, Jas. M. McCormack; 3rd, H. H. McKee.

Colored Dorkings.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, Jas. M. McCormack.
Hens, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, Jas. M. McCormack.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, Jas. M. McCormack.
Pullets, 6.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

White Dorkings.

Cocks, 2.—1st, George Burn; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Hens, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, George Burn.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington.

Buff Orpingtons.

Cocks, 20.—1st and 3rd, A. W. E. Hellyer; 2nd, Alfred Boultbee; 4th, John A. Barr; 5th, J. W. Clark.
Hens, 24.—1st. Robert Barnes; 2nd, A. W. E. Hellyer; 3rd, J. K. Paul; 4th, John Bowden; 5th, E. Fraleigh.

Cockerels, 34.—1st, H. A. Hoffman; 2nd and 8th, A. W. E. Hellyer; 3rd, P. E. Aird; 4th, John Bawden; 5th, J. K. Paul; 6th, J. W. Clark; 7th, Robert Barnes; 9th, John A. Barr; 10th, G. B. Carbert.

Pullets, 36.—1st and 10th, Robert Barnes; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th, A. W. E. Hellyer; 6th, John Bawden; 7th, Thos. O. Traplin; 8th, Harry L. Lush.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, 16.—1st and 3rd, Kemp & Waterman; 2nd, Thos. O'C. Traplin; 4th, Jas. R. Hamilton.

Hens, 26.—1st, H. Fraleigh; 2nd, C. J. Daniels; 3rd, H. Fraleigh; 4th, Kemp & Waterman; 5th, H. Fraleigh.

Cockerels, 21.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Kemp & Waterman; 4th, P. E. Aird; 5th, E. A. Rawlings.

Pullets, 21.—1st, H. Fraleigh; 2nd, H. A. Hoffman; 3rd, Kemp & Waterman; 4th, Robert Barnes; 5th, Jas. R. Hamilton.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, F. C. Bogarth.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, F. C. Bogarth.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, F. H. J. Moore
Pullets, 12.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, F. H. J. Moore; 4th, Murray & Son.

HOUDANS.

Cocks, 14.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. DeGroff; 4th, Meadowbrook Farm.

Hens, 16.—1st and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 4th, Meadowbrook Farm.

Cockerels, 15.—1st, Meadowbrook Farm; 2nd and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 4th, Geo. DeGroff.

Pullets, 14.—1st, 3rd and 4th, Meadowbrook Farm; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

CREVE COEURS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

LAFLECHE.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

W. C. B. POLANDS.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, W. H. Bush & Son.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, W. H. Bush & Son.
Cockerels, 7.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, R. C. Middlemiss.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, W. H. Bush & Son.

GOLDEN POLANDS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, W. A. McMaster.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

SILVER POLANDS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Hens, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd. G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Burn.

WHITE POLANDS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

Silver Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 2.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

White Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 3.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Peter Gould.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

Buff Laced Polands.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Peter Gould.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Jas. Baptie; 2nd, Harry T. Lush; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 7.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 2nd, Harry T. Lush; 3rd, Wm. Cadman.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 1.—1st, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.

Black Hamburgs.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.

Red Caps.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Geo. W. Kinder; 2nd and 3rd, E. Wells, Jr.
Hens, 7.—1st, W. E. Wright; 2nd and 3rd, E. Wells, Jr.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Geo. W. Kinder; 2nd, E. Wells, Jr.; 3rd, W. E. Wright.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, E. Wells, Jr.; 3rd, W. E. Wright.

SULTANS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.

SILKIES.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Teddy Saunders; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, C. J. Daniels.
Hens, 3.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Teddy Saunders; 3rd, C. J. Daniels.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd and 3rd, Teddy Saunders.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Teddy Saunders; 3rd, C. J. Daniels.

A. O. V. FOWL.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, W. E. Raymo; 3rd, W. Geo. Cavan.
Hens, 5.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, W. E. Raymo; 3rd, W. Dawson.
Cockerels, 8.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Peter P. Becker; 3rd, W. E. Raymo.
Pullets, 7.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Peter P. Becker; 3rd, Peter P. Becker.

BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 8.—1st and 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, Wm. Barber.
Hens, 13.—1st, W. R. Walker; 2nd Rook Bros.; 3rd, W. Barber; 4th, Chas. R. Crowe.
Cockerels, 19.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Chas. R. Crowe.
Pullets, 16.—1st and 4th, Chas. R. Crowe; 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, W. R. Walker.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Tyson & McMaster.
Hens, 8.—1st, W. R. Walker; 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Tyson & McMaster.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, W. R. Walker; 2nd and 3rd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 9.—1st, Chas. R. Crowe; 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Tyson & McMaster.

DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Spiers Bros.; 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Tyson & McMaster.
Hens, 6.—1st, Tyson & McMaster; 2nd and 3rd, Rook Bros.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Thos. Sherlock; 2nd, Spiers Bros.; 3rd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 2nd, Spiers Bros.; 3rd, Tyson & McMaster.

PYLE GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd, Thos. Bower; 3rd, Tyson & McMaster.
Hens, 11.—1st and 2nd, Tyson & McMaster; 3rd, Thos. Bower.
Cockerels, 13.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Thos. Bower; 4th, W. Barber.
Pullets, 16.—1st, Hart & Grimoldby; 2nd and 4th, Thos. Bower; 3rd, W. Barber.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Pullets, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, J. E. Bailey; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Tyson & McMaster.
Hens, 6.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd and 3rd, Rook Bros.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 3rd, Tyson & McMaster; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.

A. O. V. GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Doidge & McNeil.
Hens, 5.—1st, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, W. R. Walker.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Pullets, 5.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, Rook Bros.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, W. Howard.
Hens, 8.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, L. Austin Brill.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, L. A. Brill.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 8.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, L. A. Brill.
Pullets, 8.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, H. A. Ross; 3rd, W. J. Slessor.

BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAMS.

Cocks, 9.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, J. T. Isbell; 3rd, R. L. Wheadon.
Hens, 10.—1st, J. T. Isbell; 2nd, W. H. Bush & Son; 3rd, R. L. Wheadon.
Cockerels, 13.—1st, R. L. Wheadon; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, L. A. Brill; 4th, J. H. Westbrook.
Pullets, 13.—1st, R. L. Wheadon; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd and 4th, J. T. Isbell.

WHITE ROSE COMB BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd and 3rd, J. T. Isbell.
Hens, 7.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, J. T. Isbell; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, J. T. Isbell; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, L. A. Brill.
Pullets, 6.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, J. T. Isbell.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Hens, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Cockerels, 8.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Pullets, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 2nd, Rosser Bros.; 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, Rosser Bros.; 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Rosser Bros.; 2nd, Robert Barnes; 3rd, F. M. Briggs.
Pullets, 14.—1st, Rosser Bros; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, Robert Barnes; 4th, C. A. R. Tilt.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 11.—1st, H. Fraleigh; 2nd, W. J. Slessor; 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Hens, 14.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd and 4th, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, H. Fraleigh.
Cockerels, 12.—1st, H. Fraleigh; 2nd, F. M. Briggs; 3rd, Doidge & McNeil; 4th, W. J. Slessor.
Pullets, 14.—1st and 2nd, H. Fraleigh; 3rd, W. J. Slessor; 4th, F. M. Briggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Wm. Cadman; 2nd, L. A. Brill.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Cadman; 3rd, Wm. Cadman.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, L. A. Brill; 2nd, Wm. Cadman.
Pullets, 5.—1st, L. A. Brill; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Cadman.

WHITE BOOTED BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, W. J. Teale.
Hens, 6.—1st and 3rd, W. J. Teale; 2nd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, W. J. Teale; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 4.—1st, W. J. Teale; 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, Richard Oke.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, L. A. Brill.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd and 3rd, G. A. McInnis.
Hens, 10.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. A. McInnis; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, L. A. Brill.

BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 7.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.

POLISH BEARDED BANTAMS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd and 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Hens, 6.—1st, J. T. Isbell; 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, J. T. Isbell; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, J. T. Isbell; 3rd, Richard Oke.

UNBEARDED POLISH BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, J. T. Isbell.
Pullets, 3.—1st, J. T. Isbell; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Richard Oke.

BRAHMA BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 3rd, Robert T. Dickie; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 7.—1st and 3rd, Robert T. Dickie; 2nd, H. W. Partlo.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, H. W. Partlo; 2nd, Robt. T. Dickie; 3rd, Walter E. Raymo.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 2nd, Robt. T. Dickie; 3rd, H. W. Partlo.

A. O. V. BANTAMS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, W. E. Raymo.
Hens, 8.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Walter E. Raymo.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 3rd, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, W. E. Raymo.

BRONZE TURKEYS, 2 YEARS AND UP.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. J. Bell; 2nd, A. McDougall & Son; 3rd, Chas. Gould; 4th, Woodrow & Sons.
Hens, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. J. Bell; 4th, W. E. Wright; 5th, A. McDougall & Son.

BRONZE TURKEYS UNDER 2 YEARS.

Cocks, 10.—1st, Chas. Gould; 2nd, W. J. Bell; 3rd, Thos. Warrod; 4th, W. E. Wright; 5th, A. McDougall & Son.
Hens, 11.—1st, 3rd and 4th, W. J. Bell; 2nd and 5th, Chas. Gould.
Cockerels, 11.—1st and 2nd, W. J. Bell; 3rd, 4th and 5th, Chas. Gould.
Pullets, 11.—1st, W. J. Bell; 2nd, Woodrow & Sons; 3rd, W. E. Wright; 4th, Chas. Gould; 5th, Thos. Worrod.

WHITE TURKEYS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Geo. Baker.
Hens, 3.—1st, Miss Mary Colwell; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton; 3rd, Geo. Baker.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, A. G. H. Luxton; 2nd and 3rd, Baker Bros.; 4th, Geo. Baker.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd and 4th, A. G. H. Luxton; 5th, Geo. Baker.

A. O. V. TURKEYS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, W. J. Alexander; 2nd and 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Hens, 3.—1st, W. J. Alexander; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, W. J. Alexander.
Pullets, 3.—1st, W. J. Alexander; 2nd and 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.

Toulouse Geese.

Ganders, 10.—1st, Miss Mary Colwell; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd and 4th, Thos. M. Shea.

Geese, 10.—1st, Miss Mary Colwell; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.; 4th, Baker Bros.

Ganders, 1907, 5.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Miss Mary Colwell; 3rd, Jas. M. McCormack; 4th, Thos. M. Shea.

Geese, 1907, 8.—1st Baker Bros.; 2nd, Miss Mary Colwell; 3rd, Jas. M. McCormack; 4th, Thos. M. Shea.

Emden Geese.

Ganders, 8.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, A. McDougall & Son; 4th, Miss Mary Colwell.

Geese, 8.—1st, Scanlon Bros.; 2nd, A. McDougall & Son; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 4th, Miss Mary Colwell.

Ganders, 1907, 6.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd and 4th, Miss Mary Colwell; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt.

Geese, 1907, 5.—1st, A. McDougall & Son; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd and 4th, Miss Mary Colwell.

Chinese Geese.

Ganders, 6.—1st, G. B. Carbert; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, G. J. Lawrie; 4th, A. G. H. Luxton.

Geese, 6.—1st, G. B. Carbert; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, G. J. Lawrie; 4th, Thos. M. Shea.

Ganders, 1907, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. J. Lawrie; 3rd and 4th, A. G. H. Luxton.

Geese, 1907, 4.—1st and 3rd, G. J. Lawrie; 2nd and 4th, A. G. H. Luxton.

African Geese.

Ganders, 7.—1st and 2nd, Miss Mary Colwell; 3rd, Baker Bros.; 4th, C. A. R. Tilt.

Geese, 6.—1st Baker Bros.; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, Thos. M. Shea; 4th, C. A. R. Tilt.

Ganders, 1907, 4.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, Geo. Burn; 4th, A. G. H. Luxton.

Geese, 1907, 5.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, G. J. Lawrie; 3rd, and 4th, C. A. R. Tilt.

A. O. V. Geese.

Ganders, 3.—1st, Geo. Burn.

Geese, 3.—1st, Geo. Burn.

Ganders, 1907, 2.—1st, Geo. Burn.

Geese, 1907, 2.—1st, Geo. Burn.

Aylesbury Ducks.

Drakes, 4.—1st, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, G. J. Lawrie.

Ducks, 6.—1st and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, G. J. Lawrie.

Drakes, 1907, 5.—1st and 2nd, G. J. Lawrie; 3rd, H. F. Wismer.

Ducks, 1907, 7.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, H. F. Wismer.

Rouen Ducks.

Drakes, 6.—1st and 2nd. Baker Bros.; 3rd, Thos. M. Shea.

Ducks, 5.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Miss Mary Colwell; 3rd, Thos. M. Shea.

Drakes, 1907, 6.—1st, Baker Bros: 2nd, Jas. M McCormack; 3rd. G. & J. Bogue.

Ducks, 1907, 6.—1st, G. J. Lawrie; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Jas. M. McCormack.

Pekin Ducks.

Drakes, 8.—1st and 2nd, G. J. Lawrie; 3rd, Wm. Collins.

Ducks, 9.—1st, G. J. Lawrie; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, Thos. M. Shea.

Drakes, 1907, 10.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Wm. Collins; 3rd, G. J. Lawrie.

Ducks, 1907, 9.—1st, G. J. Lawrie; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, G. J. Lawrie.

Indian Runner Ducks.

Drakes, 2.—1st and 2nd, T. H. Scott.

Ducks, 2.—1st and 2nd, T. H. Scott.

Drakes, 1907, 2.—1st and 2nd, T. H. Scott.

Ducks, 1907, 1.—1st, T. H. Scott.

CAYUGA DUCKS.

Drakes, 2.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Ducks, 2.—1st, Isaac T. Knight, 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Drakes, 1907, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Isaac T. Knight.
Ducks, 1907, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Isaac T. Knight

MUSCOVY DUCKS.

Drakes, 2.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, Baker Bros.
Ducks, 2.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, Isaac T. Knight.
Drakes, 1907, 2.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, Geo. Burn.
Ducks, 1907, 2.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, Isaac T. Knight.

A. O. V. DUCKS.

Drakes, 5.—1st, H. Karn; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Ducks, 5.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, H. Karn; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Drakes, 1907, 6.—1st and 3rd, H. Karn; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Ducks, 1907, 5.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, H. Karn.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS.

Pair, 2.—1st, and 2nd, Forrest City Pheasantry.

GOLDEN PHEASANTS.

Pair, 2. 1st and 2nd, Forrest City Pheasantry.

SILVER PHEASANTS.

Pair, 1.—1st, Forrest City Pheasantry.

A. O. V. PHEASANTS.

Pair, 1.—1st, Forrest City Pheasantry.

GUINEA FOWL.

Pair, 1.—1st, Jas. Baptie.

PIGEONS.

BLACK CARRIER.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, E. Lemon.
Hens, 3.—1st and 3rd, E. Lemon; 2nd, W. J. Teale.

DUN CARRIER.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, E. Lemon.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, E. Lemon.

A. O. S. C. CARRIER

Cocks, 3.—1st, E. Lemon; 2nd, Douglas Mitchell.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, E. Lemon.

WHITE POUTER.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Magill.
Hens, 4.—1st, J. H. Magill; 2nd, W. T. Hodgins.

BLUE PIED POUTER.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Magill.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Magill.

BLACK PIED POUTER.

Cocks, 3.—1st, J. H. Magill; 2nd, J. & T. Hatton.
Hens, 4.—1st, J. H. Magill; 2nd, J. & T. Hatton.

YELLOW OR RED POUTER.

Cocks, 6.—1st, J. H. Magill, 2nd, Chas. Currier.
Hens, 5.—1st, Chas. Currier; 2nd, J. H. Magill.

PIGMY POUTER.

Cocks, 7.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 5.—1st, Chas. Currier; 2nd, Robt. R. Cook.

MUFFED TUMBLER.

Cocks, 10.—1st, J. & T. Hatton; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin
Hens, 9.—1st. J. & T. Hatton; 2nd, D. J. Vrooman.

L. F. CLEAN LEG TUMBLER.

Cocks, 11.—1st, F. A. Woodward; 2nd, D. J. Vrooman.
Hens, 12.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, Bert Sheward.

S. F. ALMOND TUMBLER.

Cocks, 8.—1st and 2nd, Jos. A. Worthy.
Hens, 7.—1st, Joseph A. Worthy; 2nd, D. J. Vrooman.

S. F., A. O. C. TUMBLER.

Cocks, 9.—1st and 2nd, Jos. A. Worthy.
Hens, 9.—1st, D. J. Vrooman; 2nd, J. & T. Hatton

RED BARB.

Cocks, 3.—1st, E. Lemon; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 2.—1st, E. Lemon.

BLACK BARB.

Cocks, 5.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, E. Lemon.
Hens, 4.—1st, E. Lemon; 2nd L. Ridler.

A. O. S. C. BARB.

Hens, 1.—2nd, J. & T. Hatton.

WHITE TRUMPETER.

Cocks, 2.—1st, L. Ridler.
Hens, 3.—1st, L. Ridler.

BLACK JACOBIN.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 2nd, J. V. McAree.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, A. W Barton.

RED OR YELLOW JACOBIN.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 2nd, A. W. Barton.
Hens, 6.—1st, A. W. Barton; 2nd, R. K. Barker.

WHITE JACOBINS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, A. W. Barton; 2nd, R. K. Barker.
Hens, 8.—1st and 2nd, R. K. Barker.

A. O. S. C. JACOBINS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, J. & T. Hatton; 2nd, A. W. Barton.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. W. Barton.

ORIENTAL FRILLS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Wm. G. Cocks; 2nd, J. V. McAree.
Hens, 7.—1st, Chas. Currier; 2nd, J. V. McAree.

WHITE FANTAILS.

Cocks, 10.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, Clarence Alliston.
Hens, 12.—1st, G. D. Trimble; 2nd, J. V. McAree.

BLUE OR BLACK FANTAIL.

Cocks, 9.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, Douglas Mitch
Hens, 6.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, Douglas Mitcl

A. O. S. C. FANTAIL.

Cocks, 7.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, W. T. Hodgins.
Hens, 6.—1st, W. T. Hodgins; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

RED OR YELLOW MAGPIE.

Cocks, 8.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 10.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, R. E. McKinstry.

A. O. C. MAGPIE.

Cocks, 10.—1st, R. E. McKinstry; 2nd, J. V. McAree.
Hens, 10.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, R. E. McKinstry.

BLUE OR BLACK CHEQUERED SHOW HOMER

Cocks, 5.—1st, Alfred Knight.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, Alfred Knight.

A. O. C. SHOW HOMER.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd, Alfred Knight.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Alfred Knight.

BLACK SWALLOW.

Cocks, 5.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

ANY OTHER SOLID COLOR SWALLOW.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.

A. O. C. SWALLOW.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.

DRAGOON.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.

ARCHANGEL.

Cocks, 9.—1st, D. J. Vrooman; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 10.—1st and 2nd, D. J. Vrooman.

NUN.

Cocks, 7.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, D. J. Vrooman.
Hens, 7.—1st, and 2nd, J. H. Magill.

AFRICAN BLUE OR SILVER OWL.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, F. A. Woodward.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, F. A. Woodward.

AFRICAN A. O. C. OWL.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, F. A. Woodward.
Hens, 4.—1st, F. A. Woodward; 2nd, A. Robinson.

ENGLISH BLUE OR SILVER OWL.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, Doidge and McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st, Doidge & McNeil.

ENGLISH A. O. C. OWL.

Cocks, 1.—1st, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 1.—1st, Chas. Currier.

A. O. V. OWLS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, F. A. Woodward; 2nd, J. & T. Hatton.
Hens, 6.—1st, F. A. Woodward; 2nd, J. & T. Hatton.

BLACK TURBIT.

Cocks, 8.—1st, Bert Sheward; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 9.—1st and 2nd, Bert Sheward.

A. O. C. TURBIT.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Bert Sheward; 2nd, Wm. G. Cocks.
Hens, 7.—1st, Bert Sheward; 2nd, Wm. G .Cocks.

A. O. S. VARIETY PIGEONS.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, J. & T. Hatton.
Hens, 5.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, J. & T. Hatton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABYSSINIAN CAVIES.

Pair, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.

PERUVIAN CAVIES

Pair, 2—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.

SMOOTH COATED CAVIES.

Pair, 2—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.

DUTCH RABBITS.

Male, 1.—1st, R. R. Fleming.
Female, 2.—1st and 2nd, R. R. Fleming.

BELGIAN HARES.

Male, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.
Female, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.

SCOTCH FANCY CANARIES.

Male, 3.- 1st, F. W. Hodgkin; 2nd, G. J. Lawrie.
Female, 4.—1st and 2nd, F. W. Hodgkin.

A. O. V. CANARY.

Male, 8.—1st, G. J. Lawrie; 2nd, E. A. Hewett.
Female, 2.—1st and 2nd, F. W. Hodgkin.

PEN OF UTILITY FOWL.

10.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, F. A. Andrews; 3rd, Wm. Wilson.

SELLING CLASS.

DORKINGS.

Males, 5.—1st, A. G. H. Luxton; 2nd, Jas. M. McCormack; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Females, 5.—1st, Jas. M. McCormack; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Males, 22.—1st, M. R. Hoover; 2nd, A. W. Graham; 3rd, Guy Bell.
Females, 6.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, Wm. C. Wilson.

WYANDOTTES.

Males, 14.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, Wilber Lemon; 3rd, G. Wilson Grieve.
Females, 11.—1st, W. R. McDonald; 2nd, L. C. Sage; 3rd, Wilber Lemon.

ORPINGTONS.

Males, 12.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, John A. Barr; 3rd, A. E. Doan.
Females, 11.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, F. E. Neville; 3rd, A. E. Doan.

MINORCAS.

Males, 8.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. L. Wheadon.
Females, 2.—1st, F. W. Krouse.

LEGHORNS.

Males, 13.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, A. J. Morgan; 3rd, J. R. Laidlaw.
Females, 11.—1st, F. Wales; 2nd, F. W. Krouse; 3rd, A. J. Morgan.

FRENCH, ANY VARIETY.

Males, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, A. W. Graham.
Females, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.

Males, 27.—1st, A. W. Graham; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Philpot Bros.
Females, 16.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Wm. C. Wilson & Son; 3rd, Geo. C. Lapsley.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Pair Brahmas, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Cochins, 3.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong.
Pair Langshans, 6.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd and 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong.
Pair Rock Cockerels, 19.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, Scanlon Bros.; 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong.
Pair Rock Pullets, 16.—1st and 3rd, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, Adam A. Armstrong.
Pair Wyandotte Cockerels, 10.—1st and 2nd, J. E. Mounce; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.
Pair Wyandotte Pullets, 9.—1st, R. Johnson; 2nd and 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong
Pair Minorcas or Andalusians, 4.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd and 3rd, Adam A Armstrong.
Pair Leghorns, 10.—1st, Adam A. Armstrong; 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Dorkings, 5.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, Adam A. 'Armstrong; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Pair Houdans, LaFleche, Creve Coeurs, Any Variety, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong.
Pair Game, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong.
Pair Javas, 1.—1st, Scanlon Bros.
Pair Hamburgs, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong.
Pair Orpington Cockerels, 14.—1st and 2nd, J. E. Mounce; 3rd, E. Fraleigh.
Pair Orpington Pullets, 8.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, John A. Barr; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.
Best Pair in Class 236, 5.—1st, J. E. Mounce.
Turkey, any age, Male, 5.—1st and 2nd, Woodrow & Sons; 3rd, Mrs. Jos. Miles.
Turkey, any age, Female, 4.—1st and 2nd, Woodrow & Sons; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.
Pair Turkeys of 1907, Male, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Woodrow & Sons.
Pair Turkeys of 1907, Female, 5.—1st, Mrs. Jos. Miles; 2nd and 3rd, Woodrow & Sons
Best Entry in Class 237, 3.—1st, Woodrow & Sons.
Pair White Geese, 6.—1st and 2nd, Scanlon Bros.; 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Colored Geese, 8.—1st and 2nd, Scanlon Bros.; 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Best Entry in Class 238, 4.—1st, Scanlon Bros.
Pair White Ducks, 4.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, Woodrow & Sons; 3rd, Mrs. Jos. Miles.
Pair Colored Ducks, 10.—1st and 3rd, Matt Wilson; 2nd, Woodrow & Sons.
Best Entry in Class 239, 3.—1st, Matt Wilson.

Six Brahmas, Cochins or Langshans, 5.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd and 3rd, A. Armstrong.

Six Rocks or Wyandottes, 7.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, Adam A. Armstrong; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.

Six Minorcas, Andalusians or Javas, 3.—1st, Adam A. Armstrong.

Six Dorkings, Houdans, LaFleche, Creve Coeurs or Orpingtons, 13.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, E. Fraleigh; 3rd, John A. Barr.

Six Games, 2.—1st, Adam A. Armstrong; 2nd, Oswald Barber.

Six Leghorns or Hamburgs, 7.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, Adam A. Armstrong; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.

Six Turkeys, Young, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Woodrow & Sons.

Six Geese, 6.—1st, Scanlon Bros.; 2nd, Woodrow & Sons; 3rd, J. E. Mounce.

Six Ducks, 5.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd and 3rd, Woodrow & Sons.

One Dozen White Eggs, Heaviest and Best, 4.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton; 3rd, Chas. Gould.

One Dozen Brown Eggs, Heaviest and Best, 4.—1st and 2nd, F. W. Krouse; 3rd, Woodrow and Sons.

Six Squabs, 4.—1st, W. J. Teale; 2nd and 3rd, A. & T. Readwin.

POULTRY SPECIALS.

Light Brahmas.—Best Hen, H. W. Partlo; Best Cock or Cockerel, H. W. Partlo; Best Collection, H. W. Partlo; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, H. W. Partlo; Best 3 Cockerels and 3 Pullets, H. W. Partlo.

Dark Brahmas.—Best two Cocks and two Hens, L. C. Sage; Best Cock or Cockerel, L. C. Sage; Best Hen or Pullet, L. C. Sage; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, L. C. Sage.

Buff Cochins.—Best Cock, Holmhurst Poultry Yards; Best Cockerel, Hugh Wyatt; Best Cock and Hen, Holmhurst Poultry Yards; Best Collection, Hugh Wyatt.

Partridge Cochins.—Best Cock, Wm. C. Wilson & Sons; Best Hen, Richard Oke; Best Cockerel, Richard Oke; Best Pullet, Richard Oke; Best Collection, Richard Oke.

Black Cochins.—Best Hen, W. B. Nantel; Best Cockerel, A. J. George; Best Pullet, W. B. Nantel; Best Cockerel and Pullet, W. B. Nantel.

White Cochins.—Best Cock or Cockerel, W. B. Nantel; Best Hen or Pullet, W. B. Nantel; Best Collection, W. B. Nantel.

Cochins.—Best Shaped Male, Hugh Wyatt.

Black Langshans.—Best Male, R. McCurdy; Best Female, Jno. Burgess; Best Collection, R. McCurdy.

White Langshans.—Best Cock, Philpot Bros.; Best Hen, Philpot Bros.; Best Cockerel, Philpot Bros.; Best Pullet, W. J. Teale; Largest Collection, W. J. Teale.

Langshans.—Best Male, R. McCurdy.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—1st prize cock, I. K. Millard & Son; 2nd prize cock, F. W. Krouse; 3rd prize cock, I. K. Millard & Son; 1st prize hen, Newton Cosh; 2nd prize hen, I. K. Millard & Son; 3rd prize hen, Newton Cosh; 1st prize cockerel, John Pringle; 2nd, I. K. Millard & Son; 3rd, I. K. Millard & Son; 1st prize pullet, John Pringle; 2nd and 3rd, Newton Cosh; Best cockerel, John Pringle; Best six cockerels, I. K. Millard; Best Pullet, John Pringle; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, I. K. Millard.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Best Cock, F. A. Andrews; Best Hen, Geo A. Robertson; Best Cockerel, John L. Brown; Best Pullet, John L. Brown; Best three Pullets, John L. Brown; Best Cock and Hen, F. A. Andrews; *Best four Cockerels and four* Pullets, F. A. Andrews; Best two Cocks, two Hens, two Cockerels and two Pullets, F. A. Andrews; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, F. A. Andrews; Best Collection, F. A. Andrews.

Plymouth Rocks.—Best Shaped Male, I. K. Millard.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Best Colored Pullet, John Bawden; Best two Hens, J. A. Harron; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, John Bawden; Best Collection, John Bawden; Best Cockerel shown by exhibitor, who has not exhibited at this Show since 1902, Chas. H. Eames; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, shown by member of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club, John Bawden.

Golden Laced Wyandottes.—Best Cock, Wm. Daniel; Best Hen, Christian Poultry Farm; Best Cockerel, J. H. Magill; Best Pullet, John Macpherson; Best Collection, J. H. Magill.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Best Cock, Christian Poultry Farm; Best Hen, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; Best Cockerel, Jas. Baptie; Best Pullet, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; Best Cock and Pullet, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; Best Male, Jas. Baptie; Best Collection, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Black Wyandottes.—Best Cock, J. R. Smith; Best Hen, J. R. Smith; Best two Cockerels, J. R. Smith; Best Pullet, J. R. Smith; Best Cock and Cockerel, J. R. Smith;

Best Colored Cock, J. R. Smith; Best Colored Hen, J. R. Smith; Best Colored Cockerel, J. R. Smith; Best Colored Pullet, J. R. Smith.

Buff Wyandottes.—Best Male, A. W. Graham: Best Female, Jas. Dundas; Best Cock, A. W. Graham; Second Best Cock, Spry & Mick; Best Hen, Rev. R. A. Spencer; 2nd Best Hen, Clarence Allison; Best Collection, Spry & Mick. Cockerel, best Shape and Color, Spry & Mick; Pullet, best Shape and Color, Wm. Moebus & Son; Best Cockerel exhibited by member who has never before shown at this exhibition, Rev. R. A. Spencer; Best Pullet exhibited by member who has never before shown at this exhibition, Rev. R. A. Spencer.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.—Best Cock, J. M. Thorpe; Best Hen, J. M. Thorpe; Best Cockerel, J. M. Thorpe; Best Pullet, J. M. Thorpe.

White Wyandottes.—Best Cock, John S. Martin; Best Hen, John S. Martin; Best Cock and Hen, John S. Martin; Best Cockerel, John S. Martin; Best Pullet, John S. Martin; Best Cockerel and Pullet, John S. Martin; Best Collection, John S. Martin; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, shown by exhibitor who has not won a first prize in this variety at this Exhibition since 1902, Geo. Brierly; Best Headed Male, W. Dawson; Best Headed Female, John S. Martin; Best Shaped Male, John S. Martin; Best Shaped Female, John S. Martin.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Best three Cocks, L. C. Sage; 2nd Best Cock, L. C. Sage; 2nd Best Hen, J. E. Fidler; Best Collection, J. E. Fidler.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Best Hen, T. H. Scott; Best Pullet, W. Dawson; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, T. H. Scott; Best Collection, T. H. Scott.

Wyandottes.—Best Shaped Male, John S. Martin.

Dominiques.—Best Bird, G. B. Carbert; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, G. B. Carbert; Best Collection, G. B. Carbert.

Black Javas.—Best Cock, G. & J. Bogue; Best Hen, G. & J. Bogue; Best Cockerel, Richard Oke; Best Pullet; G. & J. Bogue; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Richard Oke.

Mottled Javas.—Best Cock and Hen, G. & J. Bogue; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Richard Oke; Best Collection, G. & J. Bogue.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Best Cock, Emil Wankel & Son; Best Hen, Emil Wankel & Son; Best Cockerel, Emil Wankle & Son; Best Pullet, Emil Wankel & Son; Best Collection,, Emil Wankel & Son.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Best Cockerel and Pullet, Hughes & Burns; Best Collection, Emil Wankel & Son; Rhode Island Reds, Best Shaped Male, Hughes & Burns; Best Colored Male, Hughes & Burns; Best Colored Female, Hughes & Burns; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Hughes & Burns; Best Collection, Emil Wankel & Son.

Black Red Game.—Best Cock, John W. Roberts; Best Hen, John W. Roberts; Best Cockerel, John W. Roberts; Best Pullet, John W. Roberts.

Brown Red Games.—Best Male, Telfer Bros.; Best Female, W. Barber; Best Colletion, Telfer Bros.

Duckwing Games.—Best Male, W. Barber; Best Female, W. Barber; Best Collection, W. Barber.

Pyle Games.—Best Male, Thos. Sherlock; Best Female, Thos. Sherlock; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Telfer Bros.; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Thos. Sherlock.

White Indian Games.—Best Hen, Liddon Bros.

Games, Any Variety.—Best Hen, Nixon Bros.; Best Cockerel, Geo. Robertson; Best Pullet, Nixon Bros.; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Nixon Bros.

Black Sumatra Games.—Best two Cocks, Frank Shaw; Best Male, Frank Shaw; Best Female, C. J. Daniels.

Pit Game.—Best Cock, Wm. Pearson; Best Male, R. H. Barber; Best Female, Wm. Pearson.

R. C. White Leghorns.—Best Hen, M. R. Hoover; Best two Cockerels, W. J. Bell; Best Colored Male, W. J. Bell; Best Shaped Male, A. J. Morgan; Best Colored Female, W. J. Bell; Best Shaped Female, M. R. Hoover.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Best Hen, Dr. R. C. Coats; Best Pullet, Jas. L. McCormack; Best two Pullets, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Colored Male, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Shaped Male, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Colored Female, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Shaped Female; Jas. L. McCormack; Best Collection of not less than six birds, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Cockerel, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Cock and Cockerel, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Male, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Headed Cock, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Headed Cockerel, Wm. Ferguson.

Black Leghorns.—Best Hen, A. C. Doan; Best Colored Male, A. C. Doan; Best Shaped Male, A. C. Doan; Best Colored Female, A. C. Doan; Best Shaped Female, A. C. Doan; Best Collection of not less than six birds, A. C. Doan; Best Male, F. W. Hodgkin; Best Female, A C. Doan; Best Colored Cock, F. W. Hodgkin; Best Collection, A. C. Doan.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best Cock, W. C. Wilson & Sons; Best Hen, Wm. Cadman; Best Cockerel, Wm. Cadman; Best Pullet, T. J. Conley; Best three Hens, Wm. Cadman; Best three Cockerels, Wm. Cadman; Best three old birds, Wm. Cadman; Best

three young birds, Wm. Cadman; Exhibitor winning most first prizes, Wm. Cadman; Best Collection of not less than six birds, Wm. Cadman.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best Cock, John Bradley; Best Hen, W. A. Gurney; Cockerel with best hackle and saddle, John Bradley; Four best Laced Cockerels, shown by an exhibitor who has not won a first prize since 1902, Orr & Creedon; Best four Cockerels, H. F. Becker; Best Pullet, W. A. Gurney; Best two Cocks, two Hens, two Cockerels and two Pullets, G. G. Henderson; Best colored Male, John Bradley; Best Shaped Male, John Bradley; Best Colored Female, W. A. Gurney; Best Shaped Female, W. A. Gurney; Best Collection of not less than six birds, W. A. Gurney.

Buff Leghorns.—Best Cock, N. K. Cornwall; Best Hen, J. A. Harron; Best Cockerel, N. K. Cornwall; Best Colored Male, N. K. Cornwall; Best Shaped Male, N. K. Cornwall; Best Colored Female, N. K. Cornwall; Best Shaped Female, N. K. Cornwall; Best collection of not less than six birds, N. K. Cornwall; Best two Cockerels, N. K. Cornwall; Best Pullet, Rev. John D. Ellis.

Leghorns.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Shaped Male, John Bradley; Exhibit scoring most points in White or Brown Leghorns, Wm. Cadman; Best Pair Old R. C. White Leghorns. Richard Oke; Best Pair Old R. C. Brown Leghorns. Wm Cadman; Best Pair Old S. C. White Leghorns, Dr. R. C. Coates; Best Pair Old S. C. Brown Leghorns, W. A. Gurney; Best Pair Old S. C. Buff Leghorns, N. K. Cornwall; Best Pair Old S. C. Black, A. C. Doan; Best Pair Young R. C. White, W. J. Bell; Best Pair, Young, R. C. Brown, Wm. Cadman; Best Pair S. C. White, Jas. L. McCormack; Best Pair, Young, S. C. Brown, W. A. Gurney; Best Pair young, S. C. Buff, N. K. Cornwall; Best Pair, Young, S. C. Black. A. C. Doan.

Spanish.—Best Cockerel and Pullet, J. H. Warrington; Best Male, J. H. Warrington; Best Collection, J. H. Warrington.

S. C. Black Minorcas.— Best Collection. Henry Dunne; Best two Hens, shown by exhibitor who has not won a prize at this Show since 1902, R. L. Wheadon; Best two Cockerels, shown by an exhibitor who has not won a prize at this Show since 1902, R. L. Wheadon; Best two Pullets, shown by an exhibitor who has not won a prize at this Show since 1902, R. L. Wheadon; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, J. H. Minshall.

R. C. Black Minorcas.— Best Young Pair. T. A. Faulds; Best Collection, J. H. Minshall; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, J. H. Minshall.

White Minorcas.—Best Collection, A. C. Moyer.

Andalusians.—Best Cock, H. V. Cosh; Best Hen, H. V. Cosh; Best Cockerel, H. V. Cosh; Best Pullet, Chas. Garvett.

Silver Gray Dorkings.—Best Cock, F. W. Krouse; Best Hen, F. W. Krouse; Best Cockerel, Jas. M. McCormack; Best Pullet, Jas. M. McCormack.

Colored Dorkings.—Best Collection, G. & J. Bogue.

White Dorkings.—Best Hen, J. H. Warrington; Best Collection, J. H. Warrington; Best Collection by oldest Exhibitor, J. H. Warrington.

Dorkings.—Best Male, F. W. Krouse; Best Collection, G. & J. Bogue.

Buff Orpingtons.—Best Cock, A. W. E. Hellyer; Best Hen, Robert Barnes; Best Male, A. W. E. Hellyer; Best Female, Robert Barnes; Best Pullet, Robert Barnes; Best Cockerel and Pullet in Selling Class, P. E. Aird; Best Cockerel, H. A. Hoffman; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, A. W. E. Hellyer.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons.—Best Cockerel, H. A. Hoffman; Best three Cockerels, A. W. E. Hellyer; Best Cockerel and Pullet, A. W. E. Hellyer.

Black Orpingtons.—Best Cock, Kemp and Waterman; Best Hen, H. Fraleigh; Best Cockerel, Kemp & Waterman; Best Pullet, H. Fraleigh; Best Male, Kemp and Waterman; Best Female; H. Fraleigh; Best four Cockerels. Kemp & Waterman; Best three Cockerels, bred and owned by Exhibitor, E. A. Rawlings; Best four Pullets, Kemp & Waterman.

Orpingtons.—Best Shaped Male, A. W. E. Hellyer; Best Collection of Buffs and Blacks, Robert Barnes.

Houdans.—Best Cock and Hen, G. & J. Bogue; Best two Cockerels and three Pullets, Meadowbrook Farm; Best Collection. G. & J. Bogue.

Creve Coeurs.—Best Cock and Hen, G. & J. Bogue; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Richard Oke.

LaFleche.—Best Cock and Hen, G. & J. Bogue; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Richard Oke.

W. C. B. Polands.—Best Old Pair, Wm. McNeil; Best two Cocks and two Hens, Wm. McNeil; Best two Cockerels and two Pullets, Wm. McNeil; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Wm. McNeil; Best Collection, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Polands.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. Wm. McNeil.

Silver Polands.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Wm. McNeil.

White Polands.—Best Cock. Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Bearded Polands.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, G. & J. Bogue.

Silver Bearded Polands.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Wm. McNeil.

White Bearded Polands.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Wm. McNeil.

Polands.—Best Collection, Wm. McNeil.

Buff Laced Polands.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—Best Cock or Cockerel, G. & J. Bogue; Best Hen and Pullet, Jas. Baptie; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, G. & J. Bogue.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.—Best Collection, Richard Oke; Best Cock, Hen and Pullet, Jas. Baptie.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs.—Best Collection, Richard Oke.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.—Best Cock or Cockerel, Richard Oke; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Richard Oke.

Black Hamburgs.—Best Cockerel, Richard Oke; Best Collection, Richard Oke.

Red Caps.—Best Cock, E. Wells, Jr.; Best Hen, E. Wells, Jr.; Best Cockerel, E. Wells, Jr.; Best Pullet, E. Wells, Jr.; Best Female, E. Wells, Jr.; Best Collection, E. Wells, Jr.

Sultans.—Best Hen, G. & J. Bogue; Best Cockerel and Pullet, G. & J. Bogue.

Silkies.—Best Cock, Teddy Saunders; Best Hen, H. B. Donovan; Best Cockerel, H. B. Donovan; Best Pullet, Teddy Saunders; Best Collection by youngest Exhibitor in this Class, Teddy Saunders; Best Collection, Teddy Saunders.

A. O. V. Fowls.—Best Collection, Wm. McNeil.

Black Red Game Bantams.—Best Cock, Rook Bros.; Best Hen, W. R. Walker; Best Cockerel, Chas. R. Crowe; Best Pullet, Chas. R. Crowe; Best Colored Male, Rook Bros.; Best Colored Female, W. R. Walker; Best two Females, shown by Exhibitor who has not won a prize in this variety at this Show since 1902, W. R. Walker.

Brown Red Game Bantams.—Best four Hens, Tyson & McMaster; Best three Pullets, Tyson & McMaster; Best Colored Male, W. Barber; Best Colored Female, W. R. Walker.

Duckwing Game Bantams.—Best Cock, Spiers Bros.; Best Hen, Tyson & McMaster; Best Cockerel, Thos. Sherlock; Best Pullet, Spiers Bros.; Best Colored Male, W. Barber; Best Colored Female, Tyson & McMaster.

Pyle Game Bantams.—Best six Hens, Tyson & McMaster; Largest Collection, Tyson & McMaster; Best Colored Male, Thos. Bower; Best Colored Female, Tyson & McMaster.

Birchen Game Bantams.—Best Cock, H. B. Donovan; Best Hen, H. B. Donovan. Best Cockerel, Rook Bros.; Best Pullet, Tyson & McMaster.

A. O. V. Game Bantams.—Best Wheaten Female, W. R. Walker.

Game Bantams.—Best Shaped Male, Rook Bros.; Best Shaped Female, Tyson & McMaster; Best Cockerel or Pullet, any Color, Chas. R. Crowe.

G. Sebright Bantams.—Best Cock, Richard Oke; Best Hen, Richard Oke; Best Cockerel, G. & J. Bogue; Best Pullet, Richard Oke; Best Collection, Richard Oke; Best Colored Male, Richard Oke; Best Colored Female, Richard Oke.

S. Sebright Bantams.—Best Cock, T. J. Kiley; Best Hen, Richard Oke; Best Cockerel, Richard Oke; Best Pullet, T. J. Kiley; Best Colored Male, T. J. Kiley; Best Colored Female, Richard Oke; Best Collection, Richard Oke

Sebright Bantams.—Best Shaped Male, T. J. Kiley; Best Shaped Female, Richard Oke.

Black Rose Comb Bantams.—Best Cock or Cockerel, Richard Oke; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, R. L. Wheadon; Best Collection, R. L. Wheadon; Largest entry made by exhibitor, who has not shown this variety at this Show since 1902, R. L. Wheadon.

White Rose Comb Bantams.—Best Cock and Hen, J. T. Isbell; Best Cockerel and Pullet, Richard Oke.

White Cochin Bantams.—Best Male, Doidge & McNeil; Best Female, Doidge & McNeil; Best Collection, Doidge & McNeil.

Buff Cochin Bantams.—*Best Cock and Hen, Rosser Bros.; Best Cockerel and Pullet,* Robert Barnes.

Black Cochin Bantams.—Best Cock, H. Fraleigh; Best Colored Cock, Doidge & McNeil; Best Hen, W. J. Slessor; Best Colored Hen, H. Fraleigh; Best Cockerel, H. Fraleigh; Best Colored Cockerel, H. Fraleigh; Best Pullet, H. Fraleigh; Best Colored Pullet, H. Fraleigh; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, H. Fraleigh.

Partridge Cochin Bantams.—Best Cock, Wm. Cadman; Best Hen, Wm. Cadman; Best Cockerel, L. A. Brill; Best Pullet, L. A. Brill; Best Colored Male, Wm. Cadman; Best Colored Female, Wm. Cadman; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Wm. Cadman; Best Collection, Wm. Cadman.

Cochin Bantams.—Best Shaped Male, Doidge & McNeil; Best Shaped Female, W. J. Slessor.

White Booted Bantams.—Best Collection, W. J. Teale.

S. F. White Booted Bantams.—Best Cock, T. J. Kiley; Best Hen, W. J. Teale; Best Cockerel, W. J. Teale; Best Pullet, W. J. Teale.

Japanese Black Tailed Bantams.—Best Male, Richard Oke; Best Female, Richard Oke; Best Collection, Richard Oke.

White Japanese Bantams.—Best Cock, Richard Oke; Best Hen, Richard Oke; Best Collection, Richard Oke.

Black Japanese Bantams.— Best Male, Richard Oke; Best Hen and Pullet, H. B. Donovan.

Polish Bearded Bantams.—Best Collection, J. T. Isbel.

Polish Unbearded Bantams.—Best Collection, H. B. Donovan.

Brahma Bantams.—Best Collection, Robt. T. Dickie.

A. O. V. Bantams.—Best Collection, W. E. Raymo.

Light Brahma Bantams.—Best Cock, Robt. T. Dickie; Best Pullet, Robt. T. Dickie.

Rose Comb Bantams.—Best Shaped Male, Richard Oke; Best Shaped Female, J. T. Isbell.

Black Rose Comb Bantams.—Best Colored Male, R. L. Wheadon; Best Colored Female, R. L. Wheadon.

Bronze Turkeys.—Best Male, W. J. Bell; Best Female, W. J. Bell; Best four Hens, W. J. Bell; Best Shaped Male, W. J. Bell; Best Collection, W. J. Bell.

White Turkeys.—Best Male Baker Bros.; Best Female, Miss Mary Colwell; Best Collection, Baker Bros.

Toulouse Geese.—Best Collection, Miss Mary Colwell.

Embden Geese.—Best Collection, Miss Mary Colwell.

A. O. V. Geese.—Best Collection, G. J. Lawrie.

Rouen Ducks.—Best Drake, Old, Baker Bros.; Best Drake, Young, Baker Bros.

Pekin Ducks.—Best Drake, Old, G. J. Lawrie; Best Drake, Young, Baker Bros.

Aylesbury Ducks.—Best Drake, Old, C. A. R. Tilt; Best Drake, Young, G. J. Lawrie.

Cayuga Ducks.—Best Drake, Old, Isaac T. Knight; Best Drake Young, G. & J. Bogue.

A. O. V. Ducks.—Best Drake, Old, T. H. Scott; Best Drake, Young, Isaac T. Knight.

Toulouse Geese.—Best Male, Miss Mary Colwell; Best Female, Miss Mary Colwell.

Embden Geese.—Best Male, Baker Bros.; Best Female, Scanlon Bros.; Best Old Pair, C. A. R. Tilt.

African Geese.—Best Collection, C. A. R. Tilt.

A. O. V. Geese.—Best Male, Geo. Burn; Best Female, Geo. Burn.

Aylesbury Ducks.—Best Male, C. A. R. Tilt; Best Female, G. & J. Bogue; Best Four birds, G. J. Lawrie.

Rouen Ducks.—Best Male, Baker Bros.; Best Female, Baker Bros.; Best four birds, Baker Bros.

Pekin Ducks.—Best Male, G. J. Lawrie; Best Female, G. J. Lawrie; Best two young Pairs, G. J. Lawrie.

Indian Runner Ducks.—Best two Old Males, T. H. Scott.

Cayuga Ducks.—Best Male, G. & J. Bogue; Best Female, Isaac T. Knight.

Colored Muscovy Ducks.—Best Old Male, Baker Bros.; Best Young Male, Isaac T. Knight; Best Old Female, Geo. Burn; Best Young Female, Geo. Burn.

White Muscovy Ducks.—Best Old Male, Geo. Burn.

English Pheasants.—Best Collection, Forest City Pheasantry.

Golden Pheasants.—Best Collection, Forest City Pheasantry.

Silver Pheasants.—Best Collection, Forest City Pheasantry.

A. O. V. Pheasant.—Best Pair of Amherst, Forest City Pheasantry.

PIGEONS.

Best Pouter, bred and rung in 1907, J. H. Magill.
Best S. F. Almond Tumbler Cock, Jos. A. Worthy.
Best S. F. Almond Tumbler Hen, Jos. A. Worthy.
Best Collection S. F. Tumblers, Jos. A. Worthy.
Best White Jacobin Cock, A. W. Barton.
Best Young Jacobin, A. W. Barton.
Best Magpie in Show, R. E. McKinstry.
Best Show Homer in Show, Alfred Knight.
Best Silver English Owl, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Best Cock Pigeon in Show, F. A. Woodward.
Best Hen Pigeon in Show, L. Ridler.
Best Carrier, E. Lemon.
Best Pouter, J. H. Magill.
Best Pigmy Pouter, J. V. McAree.
Best Long Faced Tumbler, J. V. McAree.

Best Short faced Tumbler, Jos. A. Worthy.
Best Barb, L. Ridler.
Best Trumpeter, L. Ridler.
Best Jacobin, A. W. Barton.
Best Jacobin bred, 1907, A. W. Barton.
Best Oriental, Wm. G. Cocks.
Best Fantail, J. V. McAree.
Best Magpie, R. E. McKinstry.
Best Swallow, L. Ridler.
Best Archangel, A. & T. Readwin.
Best African Owl, F. A. Woodward.
Best Turbit Cock, Bert Sheward.
Best bird exhibited by Novice, J. V. McAree.
Best Black Carrier, W. J. Teale.
Best A. O. V. Carrier, Douglas Mitchell.
Best Pigmy Pouter, A. & T. Readwin.
Best A. O. V. Pouter, A. & T. Readwin.
Best M. Tumbler, Solid Color, A. & T. Readwin.
Best Tumbler, L. F. C. L. Solid Color, Bert Sheward.
Best Tumbler, L. F. C. L. Parti Color, F. A. Woodward.
Best Tumbler, S. F., Bert Sheward.
Best Barb, L. Ridler.
Best Trumpter, L. Ridler.
Best Jacobin, White, A. & T. Readwin.
Best Jacobin, A. O. V., Douglas Mitchell.
Best Fantail, White, A. & T. Readwin.
Best Fantail, Blue or Black, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Best Fantail, A. O. V., A. & T. Readwin.
Best Magpie, Red or Yellow, L. Ridler.
Best Magpie, A. O. V., L. Ridler.
Best Show Homer, L. Ridler.
Best Swallow, R. or Y., L. Ridler.
Best Swallow, A. O. V., L. Ridler.
Best Dragoon, L. Ridler.
Best Archangel, A. & T. Readwin.
Best Nun, L. Ridler.
Best Owl, African, F. A. Woodward.
Best Owl, English, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Best Owl, A. O. V., F. A. Woodward.
Best Pigeon, A. O. V., A. & T Readwin.
Best Turbit, Black, Bert Sheward.
Best Turbit, A. O. V., Bert Sheward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best Collection Cavies, Wm. Fox.
Best Collection Dutch Rabbits, R. R. Fleming.
Best Dutch Rabbit in Show, R. R. Fleming.
Best Collection Belgian Hares, Wm. Fox.
Best Collection Scotch Fancy Canaries, F. W. Hodgkin.
Best Collection A. O. V. Canaries, F. W. Hodgkin.
Best Pen Utility Fowl, F. W. Krouse.
Best Collection Dressed Chickens, J. E. Mounce.
Best Pair Dressed White Leghonrs, J. E. Mounce.

Best Cock, Hen Cockerel and Pullet of Market Variety, bred and raised by Exhibitor in County of Wellington, Philpot Bros.

Best four birds in any section of a variety, exhibited by a citizen of Guelph, R. L. Wheadon.

Best Collection of Water Fowl, Baker Bros.

Best four birds, Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, in Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas or Single Comb Brown Leghorns, H. W. Partlo.

Earliest and Largest Entry for the Poultry Department.—1st Richard Oke; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

PRIZE WINNERS IN POULTRY DEPARTMENT AT EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.

List gives number of entries and awards in each section. For post office address of exhibitors, see page 293.

Light Brahmas.

Cocks, 9.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Partlo.
Hens, 9.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Partlo.
Cockerels, 6.—1st and 2nd, H. W. Partlo; 3rd, Pritchard Bros.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 2nd, H. W. Partlo; 3rd, C. C. Cornish.

Dark Brahmas.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, W. B. Nantel.
Hens, 2.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, W. B. Nantel.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Dr. P. A. McIntosh; 2nd, W. B. Nantel.
Pullets, 8.—1st, Dr. P. A. McIntosh; 2nd, Jas. Snetsinger; 3rd, W. B. Nantel.

Buff Cochins.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Tooker & Bowey; 3rd, Morley Peaker.
Hens, 4.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Morley Peaker; 3rd, Tooker & Bowey.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, W. B. Nantel.
Pullets, 2.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Chas. LaRose.

Partridge Cochins.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. B. Nantel; 3rd, Tooker & Bowey.
Hens, 4.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. B. Nantel; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Tooker & Bowey.
Pullets, 4.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Tooker & Bowey.

Black Cochins.

Cocks, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, Chas. LaRose.
Hens, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Chas. LaRose; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Tooker & Bowey; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, W. B. Nantel.
Pullets, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Alfred Flawn; 3rd, Tooker & Bowey.

White Cochins.

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. B. Nantel.
Hens, 1.—1st, W. B. Nantel.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, W. B. Nantel.
Pullets, 2.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Chas. LaRose.

Langshans.

Cocks, 2.—1st, John Burgess; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st, John Burgess; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, Pritchard Bros.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh.
Pullets, 3.—1st, P. A. McIntosh; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, John Burgess.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 14.—1st, John A. Lambertus; 2nd, F. W. Beckstead; 3rd, J. E. Fidler; 4th, Dr. G. W. Alexander.

Hens, 19.—1st, F. A. James; 2nd, Jos. Fortier; 3rd, M. C. Neate; 4th and 5th, F. W. Beckstead.

Cockerels, 19.—1st, Jos. Fortier; 2nd, Dr. G. W. Alexander; 3rd, F. W. Beckstead; 4th and 5th, John A. Lambertus.

Pullets, 22.—1st, W. A. Gurney; 2nd and 4th, F. W. Beckstead, 3rd, Jos. Fortier; 5th, Dr. G. W. Alexander.

White Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 8.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd and 3rd, Jos Fortier.
Hens, 9.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, Jos. Fortier; 3rd, Jas. Snetsinger.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, Jos. Fortier; 3rd, P. A. McIntosh.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, Jos. Fortier.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, D. Cumming.
Hens, 7.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, R. E. McKinstry; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, La Trappe Agricultural Inst.; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 6.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, Jas. Snetsinger; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Golden Wyandottes.

Cocks, 8.—1st, Tooker & Bowey; 2nd, Henry Fulford.
Hens, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. H. Magill.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. H. Magill.
Pullets, 7.—1st, J. H. Magill; 2nd, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 3rd, J. H. Magill.

Silver Wyandottes.

Cocks, 8.—1st and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, Wm. Delary.
Hens, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 10.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, Wm. Delary; 3rd, H. Clark.
Pullets, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Buff Wyandottes.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Tooker & Bowey; 2nd, Clarence Allison; 3rd, R. E. Blakely.
Hens, 9.—1st, Clarence Allison; 2nd, Jno. Mason; 3rd, R. E. Blakely.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, R. E. Blakely; 2nd, Tooker & Bowey; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Pullets, 9.—1st, J. Hughes Samuel; 2nd, J. Hughes Samuel; 3rd, Tooker & Bowey.

White Wyandottes.

Cocks, 14.—1st, McDougall & Vout; 2nd, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 3rd, Rev. Thos. J. Stiles; 4th, W. Arnold.
Hens, 28.—1st, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 2nd and 3rd, R. J. Hunt; 4th, McDougall & Vout; 5th, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 28.—1st and 2nd, G. Lake; 3rd, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 4th, McDougall & Vout; 5th, W. Arnold.
Pullets, 23.—1st and 4th, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 2nd, G. Lake; 3rd and 5th, McDougall and Vout.

Partridge Wyandottes.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 3rd, J. E. Fidler; 2nd, G. M. Matheson.
Hens, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Fidler.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 3rd, J. E. Fidler; 2nd, G. M. Matheson.
Pullets, 5.—1st, J. E. Fidler, 2nd, Geo. Higman, Jr.; 3rd, Henry Fulford.

A. O. V. Wyandottes.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Rev. W. N. Scott; 2nd, Tooker & Bowey; 3rd, E. R. Frith.
Hens, 5.—1st, Rev. W. N. Scott; 2nd, McGinnis & Mailhot; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Tooker & Bowey; 2nd, E. R. Frith; 3rd, Jas. Snetsinger.
Pullets, 6.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Jas. Snetsinger; 3rd, Rev. W. N. Scott.

Black Javas.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Regis Giroux; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, Regis Giroux.
Pullets, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Regis Giroux; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

Mottled Javas.

Cocks, 1.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 1.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.

Rhode Island Reds.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Jas. Mills; 2nd, La Trappe Agricultural Inst.; 3rd, R. Palen.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Jas Mills; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 15.—1st, La Trappe Agricultural Inst.; 2nd and 4th, Jas. Mills; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 16.—1st and 2nd, Jas. Mills; 3rd and 4th, Jas. A. Dalgleish

B. B. RED GAME.

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. Barber.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Galt E. Brown.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.

BROWN RED GAME.

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. Barber.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.

DUCKWING GAMES.

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. Barber.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.

PYLE GAMES.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 3rd, W. Barber; 2nd, Dr. P. A. McIntosh.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Dr. P. A. McIntosh.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Dr. P. A. McIntosh.

C. INDIAN LACED GAME.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Galt E. Brown; 2nd, Chas. LaRose.
Hens, 6.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Chas. LaRose; 3rd, Pritchard Bros.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, Pritchard Bros.; 3rd, Chas. LaRose
Pullets, 7.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd and 3rd, Chas. LaRose.

A. O. S. V. OR W. INDIAN GAME.

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 1.—2nd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

OLD ENGLISH OR PIT GAME.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 3rd, E. H. Benjamin; 2nd, E. R. Frith.
Hens, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, E. H. Benjamin.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, E. H. Benjamin; 3rd, E. R. Frith.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, E. H. Benjamin; 3rd, E. R. Frith.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Cocks, 9.—1st, Donald McKellar; 2nd, W. H. Carlton; 3rd, Herbert Byshe.
Hens, 12.—1st and 3rd, W. H. Carlton; 2nd and 4th, Donald McKellar.
Cockerels, 15.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Donald McKellar.
Pullets, 14.—1st and 3rd, Donald McKellar; 2nd and 4th, Herbert Byshe.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. H. A. Collins.
Hens, 6.—1st, McDougall & Vout; 2nd, W. A. Gurney; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, McDougall & Vout; 2nd, W. A. Gurney; 3rd, Jas. Snetsinger.
Pullets, 8.—1st and 2nd, McDougall & Vout; 3rd, G. H. A. Collins.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, W. M. Osborne; 2nd, Henry Fulford; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.
Hens, 6.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, W. M. Osborne; 3rd, Henry Fulford.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, W. M. Osborne.
Pullets, 6.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd and 3rd, W. M. Osborne.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, D. Cumming.
Hens, 4.—1st, D. Cumming; 2nd, Thos. Flanigan.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, Thos. Flanigan.
Pullets, 7.—1st, Dr. P. A. McIntosh; 2nd, Thos. Flanigan; 3rd, D. Cumming.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.

Hens, 2.—1st, D. Cumming.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, D. Cumming; 3rd, Chas. LaRose.
Pullets, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, D. Cumming.

A. O. S. V., R. C. Leghorns.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Chas. LaRose; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 3.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin.

Spanish.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, Henry Fulford.
Hens, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Henry Fulford.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Pullets, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

Andalusians.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Henry Fulford; 2nd, Chas. LaRose.
Hens, 2.—1st, Chas. LaRose; 2nd, Henry Fulford.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Chas. LaRose; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Pullets, 2.—1st, Chas. LaRose; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.

Black Minorcas.

Cocks, 8.—1st, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, Wm. Ellis; 3rd, E. R. Frith.
Hens, 17.—1st, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, J. M. Peaker; 3rd, E. R. Frith; 4th, Wm. Ellis; 5th, G. A. McInnis.
Cockerels, 9.—1st and 3rd, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, Galt E. Brown.
Pullets, 13.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, L. V. Zavitz; 4th, Wm. Dixon.

White Minorcas.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, J. A. Benson; 3rd, A. C. Moyer.
Hens, 4.—1st, A. C. Moyer; 2nd, W. M. Osborne; 3rd, J. A. Benson.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, J. A. Benson; 2nd, A. C. Moyer; 3rd, W. M. Osborne.
Pullets, 6.—1st, W. M. Osborne; 2nd, A. C. Moyer; 3rd, J. A. Benson.

Buff Orpingtons.

Cocks, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, A. W. E. Hellyer.
Hens, 10.—1st and 2nd, A. W. E. Hellyer; 3rd, P. E. Aird.
Cockerels, 15.—1st, 2nd and 4th, A. W. E. Hellyer; 3rd, McDougall & Vout.
Pullets, 16.—1st, P. E. Aird; 2nd and 3rd, A. W. E. Hellyer; 4th, John S. Peter.

White Orpingtons.

Cocks, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. J. Logan.
Hens, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. J. Logan.
Cockerels, 7.—1st and 3rd, Jas. J. Logan; 2nd, W. J. Annand.
Pullets, 9.—1st, T. G. McLaurin; 2nd and 3rd, Jas. J. Logan.

A. O. V. Orpingtons.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, W. H. Snelling; 3rd, Dr. P. A. McIntosh.
Hens, 5.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, W. H. Snelling; 3rd, Dr. P. A. McIntosh.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 5.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, W. H. Snelling.

Silver Grey Dorkings.

Cocks, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, John Bedlow.
Hens, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd and 3rd, John Bedlow.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, J. W. Warrington; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, John Bedlow.
Pullets, 5.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, John Bedlow.

Colored Dorkings.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Hens, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

White Dorkings.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Warrington.

Houdans.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Regis Giroux.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Wm. Holliday.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. Holiday; 3rd, McDougall & Vout.
Pullets, 6.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, McDougall & Vout; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

Creve Coeurs.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington.
Hens, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

LaFleche.

Cocks, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Pullets, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

Faverolle.

Cocks, 2.—1st, W. B. Nantel.
Hens, 3.—1st, W. B. Nantel; 2nd, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 3rd, Dr. P. A. McIntosh.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 3rd, W. B. Nantel.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 2nd, W. B. Nantel; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

Black Hamburgs.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, Galt E. Brown.
Hens, 5.—1st, Jas. Baptie; 2nd, Galt E. Brown.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, David Stillie.
Pullets, 5.—1st, Jas Baptie; 2nd, David Stillie; 3rd, Galt E. Brown.

G. P. Hamburgs.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Galt E. Brown; 2nd, David Stillie.
Hens, 3.—1st, Galt E. Brown; 2nd, David Stillie.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 6.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, David Stillie.

S. P. Hamburgs.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, Galt E. Brown.
Hens, 3.—1st, Galt E. Brown.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Richard Oke.

G. S. Hamburgs.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Jas. Baptie; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Galt E. Brown.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Jas Baptie; 2nd, Galt E. Brown; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

S. S. Hamburgs.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, G. R. Leroux; 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Pullets, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Baptie.

W. C. B. POLANDS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Galt E. Brown.
Pullets, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Galt E. Brown.

GOLDEN POLANDS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Galt E. Brown; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Galt E. Brown.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.

SILVER POLANDS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Galt E. Brown; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, McGinnis & Mailhot.
Hens, 5.—1st, Galt E. Brown; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, McGinnis & Mailhot.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Galt E. Brown.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

A. O. S. V. POLANDS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Pullets, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

A. O. S. V. FOWL.

Cocks, 4.—1st, E. Saunders; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 4.—1st, E. Saunders; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Rook Bros.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, E. Saunders; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 4.—1st, E. Saunders; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd, McGinnis & Mailhot; 3rd, C. C. Cornish.
Hens, 3.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd, McGinnis & Mailhot; 3rd, C. C. Cornish.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, McGinnis & Mailhot.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, McGinnis & Mailhot.

BROWN RED GAME. BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber.

DUCKWING. GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, W. Barber; 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, W. Barber.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd, W. Barber, 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, W. Barber.

PYLE GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st and 3rd, W. Barber; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 3rd, R. E. McKinstry; 2nd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 5.—1st, R. E. McKinstry; 2nd, G. R. Leroux; 3rd, W. Barber.

A. O. V. GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Hens, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, W. Barber.

G. SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, LaTrappe Agricultural Institute.
Hens, 6.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, L. A. Brill.
Pullets, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, L. A. Brill.

S. SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, McGinnis & Mailhot; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, McGinnis & Mailhot; 3rd, G. A. McInnis.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, W. J. Slessor.
Pullets, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, L. V. Zavitz; 3rd, W. J. Slessor.

R. C. B. BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 6.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, L. A. Brill.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Pullets, 6.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, W. H. Reid.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, W. Plant; 3rd, C. C. Cornish.
Hens, 3.—1st, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, W. Plant; 3rd, C. C. Cornish.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, F. M. Briggs; 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, C. C. Cornish.
Pullets, 5.—1st, F. M. Briggs; 2nd, W. Plant; 3rd, C. C. Cornish.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Doidge & McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Doidge & McNeil.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, F. M. Briggs.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, F. M. Briggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Pullets, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, L. A. Brill; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.

A. O. V. COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, W. J. Slessor.
Hens, 6.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, F. M. Briggs.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 3rd, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, F. M. Briggs.
Pullets, 5.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, F. M. Briggs.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, G. A. McInnis; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 5.—1st, G. A. McInnis; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Pullets, 5.—1st, G. A. McInnis; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. S. V. BANTAMS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, L. A. Brill; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 7.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, W. H. Reid.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, D. Cumming; 2nd and 3rd, A. Thompson.
Hens, 3.—1st, D. Cumming; 2nd and 3rd, A. Thompson.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, A. Thompson; 2nd, P. D. Sinclair; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, D. Cumming.

WHITE TURKEYS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, A. Thompson; 2nd, D. Cumming.
Hens, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, A. Thompson
[illegible] 2nd, D. Cumming.

A. O. S. V. TURKEYS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, D. Cumming; 2nd and 3rd, A. Thompson.
Pullets, 3.—1st, D. Cumming; 2nd and 3rd, A. Thompson.

TOULOUSE GEESE.

Gander, Old, 5.—1st and 3rd, A. Thompson; 2nd, D. Cumming.
Geese, Old, 5.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, P. D. Sinclair.
Gander, Young, 5.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Geese, Young, 5.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, R. Reid & Co.

EMBDEN GEESE.

Gander, Old, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Goose, Old, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Gander, Young, 3.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Geese, Young, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.

CHINESE GEESE.

Ganders, Old, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Geese, Old, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Gander, Young, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Geese, Young, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.

A. O. V. GEESE.

Ganders, Old, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Geese, Old, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Ganders, Young, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Geese, Young, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.

ROUEN DUCKS.

Drake, Old, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, A. Thompson.
Ducks, Old, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, A. Thompson.
Drakes, Young, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Ducks, Young, 6.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, McInnis & Mailhot.

PEKIN DUCKS.

Drakes, Old, 7.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, P. D. Sinclair; 3rd, John Bedlow.
Ducks, Old, 9.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, W. H. Reid; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Drakes, Young, 10.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.
Ducks, Young, 9.—1st and 3rd, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd, A. Thompson.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Drakes, Old, 2.—1st, A. Thompson; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Ducks, Old, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Drakes, Young, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Ducks, Young, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, W. H. Reid.

CAYUGA DUCKS.

Drakes, Old, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, A. Thompson.
Ducks, Old, 3.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Drakes, Young, 4.—1st and 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Ducks, Young, 5.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

Drakes, Old, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Ducks, Old, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Drakes, Young, 2.—1st, A. Thompson; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Ducks, Young, 2.—1st, A. Thompson; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.

A. O. V. Ducks.

Drakes, Old 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Ducks, Old, 2.—1st and 2nd, A. Thompson.
Drakes, Young, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.
Ducks, Young, 1.—1st, A. Thompson.

PIGEONS.

Carriers.

Cock, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

White Pouter.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. H. Magill.
Hens, 2.—1st, J. H. Magill; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. C. Pouter.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd; J. H. Magill.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Magill.

Pigmy Pouter.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

L. F. Muffed Tumblers.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, Capital Pigeon Lofts.

L. F. Clean Leg Tumblers.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 6.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

S. F. Tumblers.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Cocks.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Cocks.

Any Color Barb.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 1.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts.

Trumpeter.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

R. or Y. Jacobins.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

White Jacobins.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. S. C. Jacobins.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

R. C. Antwerp.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid.

Silver Dun Antwer

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid.

WHITE FANTAILS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 5.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

BLUE FANTAILS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

A. O. S. C. FANTAILS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 3.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, Capital Pigeon Lofts.

BLACK MAGPIES.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, R. E. McKinstry.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, R. E. McKinstry.

RED MAGPIES.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 4.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. C. MAGPIES.

Cocks, 2.—1st, R. E. McKinstry; 2nd, E. R. Frith.
Hens, 2.—1st, R. E. McKinstry; 2nd, E. R. Frith.

SHOW HOMER.

Cocks, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Capital Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Capital Pigeon Lofts.

BLUE FLYING HOMER.

Cocks, 4.—1st, R. E. Blakely; 2nd, LaTrappe Agricultural Institute.
Hens, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, LaTrappe Agricultural Institute.

A. O. C. FLYING HOMER.

Cocks, 6.—1st, John A. Belford; 2nd, C. C. Cornish.
Hens, 6.—1st, C. C. Cornish; 2nd, John A. Belford.

BLACK SWALLOW.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

A. O. S. C. SWALLOWS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. C. SWALLOWS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, W. Plant.

DRAGOONS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

ARCHANGELS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

BLACK NUN.

Cocks, 1.—1st, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 1.—1st, W. Plant.

A. O. C. NUNS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

WHITE AFRICAN OWLS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Wm. G. Cocks; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 4.—1st, Wm. G. Cocks; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. C. AFRICAN OWLS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, W. G. Cocks.

ENGLISH OWLS, ANY VARIETY.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.

A. O. V. OWLS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 1.—1st, A. & T. Readwin.

BLACK TURBITS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

BLUE TURBITS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, W. G. Cocks; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

A. O. C. TURBITS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, A. & T. Readwin 2nd, W. G. Cocks.
Hens, 1.—1st, A. & T. Readwin.

ICE PIGEONS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 1.—1st, Capital Pigeon Lofts.

A. O. S. VARIETY.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 5.—1st, W. G. Cocks; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

BELGIAN HARES, OVER 6 MONTHS.

Males, 2.—1st, McGinnis & Mailhot; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Females, 2.—1st, McGinnis & Mailhot; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.

BELGIAN HARES, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

Males, 2.—1st, McGinnis & Mailhot; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.
Females, 2.—1st, McGinnis & Mailhot; 2nd, Geo. Robertson.

SELLING CLASS.

DORKINGS.

Males, 5.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.
Females, 6.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd and 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

BRAHMAS.

Males, 4.—1st, G. T. Guy; 2nd, C. C. Cornish; 3rd, Pritchard Bros.
Females, 2.—1st, Pritchard Bros.; 2nd, G. T. Guy.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Males, 29.—1st, M. C. Neate; 2nd and 3rd, Herbert Byshe.
Females, 6.—1st, Robert Palen; 2nd, Geo. Robertson, 3rd, Robt. Palen.

WYANDOTTES.

Males, 19.—1st, B. J. Hunt; 2nd and 3rd, G. Lake.
Females, 12.—1st and 2nd, G. Lake; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

ORPINGTONS.

Males, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Snelling.
Females, 3.—1st, W. H. Slinn; 2nd, A. W. E. Hellyer; 3rd, D. Cumming.

MINORCAS.

Males, 6.—1st, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, Thos. Flanigan.
Females, 10.—1st, E. R. Frith; 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, Wm. Dixon.

LEGHORNS.

Males, 8.—1st and 2nd, Donald McKellar; 3rd, G. W. Francis.
Females, 9.—1st and 2nd, Donald McKellar; 3rd, J. P. Belanger.

FRENCH.

Males, 1.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Females, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Pair Javas, Langshans or Rhode Island Reds, of 1907, Any Variety, 4.—1st, W. H. Slinn; 2nd and 3rd, Scanlon Bros.; 4th, Jos. Tomalin.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, 1907, Any Variety, 9.—1st and 2nd, Herbert Byshe; 3rd, D. Cumming; 4th, Scanlon Bros.

Pair Wyandottes, 1907, Any Variety, 3.— 1st, Geo. Higman, Sr.; 2nd, Jos. Tomalin; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.

Pair Dorkings, 1907, Any Variety, 1.—1st, D. Cumming.

Pair Orpingtons, 1907, Any Variety, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Slinn; 4th, Jos. Tomalin.

Pair Game, 1907, Any Variety, 1.—1st, Jos. Tomalin.

Pair French, 1907, Any Variety, 1.—1st, Jos. Tomalin.

Best Pair Dressed Chickens, 3.—1st, Herbert Byshe.

Turkey, any age, Male, 3.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger; 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Tomalin.

Turkey, any age, Female, 3.—1st and 2nd, Jos. Tomalin; 3rd, Jas. Snetsinger.

Turkey, 1907, Male, 3.—1st and 3rd, Jos. Tomalin; 2nd, Jas Snetsinger.

Turkey, 1907, Female, 4.—1st and 4th, Jos. Tomalin; 2nd, Jas. Snetsinger; 3rd, D. Cumming.

Geese, 1907, White, 3.—1st, A. Thompson; 2nd, Jos. Tomalin; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.

Colored Geese, 1907, 6.—1st and 3rd, Jos. Tomalin; 2nd, A. Thompson; 4th, Scanlon Bros.

Pair White Ducks, 1907, 3.—1st and 2nd, Jos. Tomalin; 3rd, A. Thompson.

Pair Colored Ducks, 1907, 2.—1st and 2nd, Jos. Tomalin.

Dozen White Eggs, 2.—1st, E. R. Frith; 2nd, Jos. Tomalin.

Dozen Colored Eggs, 4.—1st, A. W. E. Hellyer; 2nd, Jos. Tomalin; 3rd, G. Lake; 4th, A. Dynes.

Pair Squabs, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. & T. Readwin; 3rd and 4th, Jos. Tomalin.

POULTRY SPECIALS.

Light Brahmas.—Best Male, H. W. Partlo; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, H. W. Partlo.

Dark Brahmas.—Best Female, W. B. Nantel.

Buff Cochins.—Best Male, W. B. Nantel.

Cochins.—Best Collection, Any one Variety, W. B. Nantel.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Best Cock, John A. Lambertus; Best Cockerel, Jos. Fortier; Best Pullet, W. A. Gurney; Best Female, F. A. James, Best Cock, Hen Cockerel and Pullet, F. W. Beckstead.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Best Male, Geo. Robertson; Best Female, Geo. Robertson; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Geo. Robertson.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Best Female, Geo. Robertson.

Plymouth Rocks, except Barred.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Geo. Robertson.

Silver Wyandottes.—Best Male, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Buff Wyandottes.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Tooker & Bowey.

White Wyandottes.—Best Cock, McDougall & Vout; Best Shaped Cock, McDougall & Vout Best Hen, Geo. Higman, Sr.; Best Shaped Hen, Geo. Higman, Sr.; Best Pullet, Geo. Higman, Sr.; Best Male, McDougall & Vout; Best Female, Geo. Higman, Sr.; Best Cockerel and Pullet, G. Lake; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Geo. Higman, Sr.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, J. E. Fidler.

Wyandottes, except White.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Javas.—Best Collection, any one variety, G. & J. Bogue.

Rhode Island Reds.—Best Female, Jas. Mills; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Jas. Mills.

B. B. Red Games.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, W. Barber.

Brown Red Games.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, W. Barber.

Duckwing Games.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, W. Barber.

A. O. S. V. or Indian Game.—Best Male, W. H. Reid.

Old English or Pit Game.—Best Male, E. H. Benjamin.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Best Cock and Hen, W. H. Carleton; Best Male, Donald McKellar; Best Female, Donald McKellar; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Donald McKellar; Best Collection, Donald McKellar; Best Cockerel, Donald McKellar.

S. C. Black Leghorns.—Best Female, Geo. Robertson.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best Collection, D. Cumming.

Leghorns, except White.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, W. M. Osborne.

Spanish.—Best Male, G. & J. Bogue; Best Female, J. H. Warrington.

Black Minorcas.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, L. V. Zavitz; Best Male, L. V. Zavitz.

Minorcas.—Best Female, L. V. Zavitz; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, L. V. Zavitz.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons.—Best Cock, A. W. E. Hellyer; Best Shaped Cockerel, A. W. E. Hellyer.

R. P. Buff Orpingtons.—Best Pullet, P. E. Aird; Best Male, A. W. E. Hellyer; Best Female, A. W. E. Hellyer; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, A. W. E. Hellyer.

White Orpingtons.—Best Cockerel, J. J. Logan; Best Pullet, T. G. McLaurin; Best Male, J. J. Logan; Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, J. J. Logan.

A. O. V. Orpingtons.—Best Male, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; Best Female, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Orpingtons, except Buff.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

Silver Grey Dorkings.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, W. H. Reid.

White Dorkings.—Best Display, J. H. Warrington.

Houdans.—Best Male, G. & J. Bogue.

French.—Best Display, G. & J. Bogue.

Faverolles.—Best Female, W. B. Nantel.

S. S. Hamburgs.—Best Male, D. Cumming.

Golden Polands.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, G. & J. Bogue.

Silver Polands.—Best Male, G. & J. Bogue.

Polands.—Best Collection, G. & J. Bogue.

A. O. S. V. Fowls.—Best Male, G. & J. Bogue.

Game Bantams.—Best Male, W. Barber; Best Female, Rook Bros.

Golden Sebright Bantams.—Best Cockerel and Pullet, G. & J. Bogue.

Silver Sebright Bantams.—Best Male, L. V. Zavtiz.

Cochin Bantams.—Best Male, G. & J. Bogue; Best Female, G. & J. Bogue.

Japanese Bantams.—Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, H. B. Donovan.

Geese.—Best Collection, any variety, A. Thompson.

Ducks.—Best Collection, any variety, A. Thompson.

PIGEONS.

Best Pair Magpies any color.—R. E. McKinstry.

Best Silver Dun Homer, Hen.—J. A. Belford.

Best Pair Black Barbs.—Capital Pigeon Lofts.

Best Collection Trumpeters, Jacobins or Dragoons.—W. H. Reid.

Best four Pigeons of any one variety.—R. E. McKinstry.

Best Cock Pigeon in Show.—W. H. Reid.

Best Hen Pigeon in Show.—R. E. McKinstry.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908

Name and Address	Breed
Abbott, Fred., Harrietsville	Holstein-Friesian.
Acherman, A. B., Palmerston	Shorthorns.
Adamson, Edgar, Erindale	Holstein-Friesian.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	Herefords.
Agricultural School, L'Assumption, Que.	Ayrshires.
Agricultural School, St. Annes de Pocitaire, Que.	Ayrshires.
Aitcheson, John, Stratford	Shorthorns.
Akitt, Jos., Inglewood	Shorthorns.
Albright, Nelson, St. Andrews, Que.	Ayrshires.
Allen, Frank, Uxbridge	Shorthorns
Allen, Richard, Flesherton	Shorthorns.
Allin, Samuel & Sons, Bowmanville	Shorthorns.
Allin, Thos. & Sons, Oshawa	Shorthorns.
Alton, A. P. & Son, Appleby	Shorthorns.
Alton, Thos. & Son, Appleby	Shorthorns.
Alton, T. M., Nelson	Shorthorns.
Amos, Geo. & Son, Moffatt	Shorthorns.
Amos, Robert, Guelph	Shorthorns.
Anderson, Robert, North Georgetown, Que.	Ayrshires.
Anderson, D. E., Dungannon	Shorthorns.
Anderson, Geo. W., Mountain View	Holstein-Friesian.
Anderson, Thos., Lyn	Holstein-Friesian.
Anderson, Thos., Mount Forest	Shorthorns.
Anderson, Wm., Lyn	Holstein-Friesian.
Andrew, Geo., Elimville	Shorthorns.
Archambault, Odillow, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.	Ayrshires.
Archibald, C. A., Truro, N.S.	Ayrshires.
Arkell, Henry & Son, Arkell	Shorthorns.
Armour, Andrew, Dunnville	Shorthorns.
Armour, John, Perth	Shorthorns.
Armstrong, Geo., Speedside	Shorthorns.
Armstrong, Geo. B., Teeswater	Shorthorns.
Armstrong, Jas., Emo	Shorthorns.
Armstrong, Jas., Shawville, Que.	Ayrshires.
Armstrong, John, Wanstead	Shorthorns.
Armstrong, M., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesian.
Armstrong, Wm., Avonbank	Shorthorns.
Armstrong, Wm., Locust Hill	Holstein-Friesian.
Armstrong, Major A. K., Danville, Que.	Ayrshires.
Arnold, H. G. & Sons, Maidstone	Shorthorns.
Ash, Wm. R., North Ridge	Shorthorns.
Atkinson, J. A., Dartford	Shorthorns.
Auld, A. F. & G., Eden Mills	Shorthorns.
Auld, Jas., Eden Mills	Shorthorns.
Avery, Albert, Arnow	Shorthorns.
Baechler, C., Kinloss	Shorthorns.
Badger, Geo. & Sons, Clarksburg	Shorthorns.
Bailey, W. J., Nober	Holstein-Friesian.
Baird, Chas. Jr., Motherwell	Holstein-Friesian.
Baker, E., Winchester	Shorthorns.
Baker, Thos., Solina	Shorthorns.
Bald, Wm. J., Sebringville	Holstein-Friesian.
Baldwin, Geo. A., Dunnville	Holstein-Friesian.
Bales, O. D., Lansing	Holstein-Friesian.
Ballantyne, W. W., Stratford	Ayrshires.
Ballow, G. W., 402 Produce Exchange, New York	Ayrshires.
Barber & Aitcheson, Guelph	Galloways.
Barber, Frank, Villa Nova	Holstein-Friesian.
Barber, W. J., Mountain View	Shorthorns.
Barker, W. W., Paris Station	Shorthorns.
Barlow, Judson, Binbrook	Shorthorns.
Barnes, Fred, Birr	Herefords.
Barnes, W. G., Green River	Shorthorns.
Barnett, Jas. W., Brooklin	Shorthorns.
Barnett, Robert, Curries	Holstein-Friesian.
Barr, B. R., Harrietsville	Holstein-Friesian.
Barr, C. E., Vinemount	Shorthorns.
Barr, John, Blyth	Shorthorns.
Barr, J. F., Annan	Shorthorns.
Barrett, T. & Son, Ridgetown	Shorthorns.
Bartlett, D. & Sons, Smithville	Shorthorns.
Barton, John T., Beaton	Shorthorns.
Bass, W. M., Newboro	Ayrshires.
Bassingthwaite, Peter, Richmond Hill	Shorthorns.
Battye, Herbert, Gore Bay	Shorthorns.
Baxter, E., North Georgetown, Que.	Ayrshires.
Baycroft, H. T., Bond Head	Shorthorns.
Bayliss, Isaac, Clifford	Shorthorns.
Beale, T. R., Athens	Holstein-Friesian.
Dean, Robert, Carlow	Shorthorns.
Beattie, John, Caledonia	Shorthorns.

Beaton, Wm., Coulson .... Shorthorns.
Beatty, John, Varna .... Shorthorns.
Beaudin, P. A., Montreal, Que .... Ayrshires.
Bechtel, Menno, Kossuth .... Shorthorns.
Beck, Ed., Gore Bay .... Shorthorns.
Beckton, *John W., Glencoe* .... *Shorthorns.*
Bedgood, Thos. E., McWilliams .... Holstein-Friesian.
Begg, Jas., Box 88, St. Thomas .... Ayrshires.
Begg, Victor, Moose Creek .... Ayrshires.
Begg, W. A., Tiverton .... Shorthorns.
Beggs, David C., Linwood .... Shorthorns.
Bell, Dr. James, Dorchester St., Montreal, Que. Ayrshires.
Bell, Jas. & Son, Markdale .... Shorthorns.
Bell, A. E., Farnham Centre, Que .... Ayrshires.
Bell Bros., Bradford .... Shorthorns.
Bell, Thos., Glanford .... Shorthorns.
Bell, W. H., Audley .... Shorthorns.
Bell, W. M., Springford .... Shorthorns.
Bell, Wm. V. S., Kars .... Ayrshires.
Bellamy, Geo. C., Toledo .... Holstein-Friesian.
Belyea, D. D., Wyebridge .... Shorthorns.
Bender, F. W., Elmira .... Shorthorns.
Benham, Jas. W. & Son, Rockwood .... Shorthorns.
Benner, W. R. Alvinston .... Shorthorns.
Bennett, L. L., Bennett, Que .... Herefords.
Benning, J., Williamstown .... Ayrshires.
Berger, Fred, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que .... Ayrshires.
Berrigan, Jas., Pembroke .... Shorthorns.
Berscht, John, Chesley .... *Shorthorns.*
Beig, John B., Amulree .... Shorthorns.
Betterridge, Paul, St. Mary's .... Shorthorns.
Betzner, Eph, Conestogo .... Shorthorns.
Bice, A. & Sons, Clandeboye .... Shorthorns.
Biggins, W. J., Clinton .... Shorthorns.
Bilger, Jacob, Walkerton .... Shorthorns.
Bilger, Moses, Walkerton .... Shorthorns.
Binneite, J. F., St. Anne de Prescott .... Ayrshires.
Bingaman, D. Washington .... Shorthorns.
Bingaman, J. E., Haysville .... Shorthorns.
Bingham, John, Georgetown .... Shorthorns.
Binnie, Jas. Erin .... Aberdeen-Angus.
Bird, Jacob, Elmira .... Shorthorns.
Birdsall, F. & Son, *Birdsall* .... *Shorthorns.*
Birkett, Geo., Balsam .... Shorthorns.
Black, D. Allen, Kingston .... Ayrshires.
Black, H. C., Thornton .... Shorthorns.
Black, John H., Allenford .... *Shorthorns.*
Black, J. J., Winchester .... Shorthorns.
Black, Fred S., Amherst, N.S. .... Ayrshires.
Black, Robert, Saurin .... Shorthorns.
Black, N. H., Rockwood .... Shorthorns.
Black, W. W., Amherst, N.S. .... Herefords.
Blackney, F. R., S. Qu'Appelle, Sask .... Ayrshires.
Blackburn, W. C., Darlington .... Shorthorns.
Blackwell, T. B., Cannington .... Shorthorns.
Blackie, John, Spring Bay .... *Shorthorns.*
Blanchard, C. N., Appleby .... Shorthorns.
Blagden, E., Flamboro Centre .... Shorthorns.
Blayney, J. E., Lynnville .... Holstein-Friesian.
Blue, John, Eustis, Que .... Ayrshires.
Blyth, C. & G. W., Marden .... Shorthorns.
Bogart, J. W., Morewood .... Ayrshires.
Bogart, L. F., Gosport .... Shorthorns.
Bollert, H., Cassel .... Holstein-Friesian.
Bone, A., Paris .... Shorthorns.
Bonne, Enfant Joseph, St Paul l'Ermite, Que. Ayrshires.
Bonneycastle, C. E., Campbellford .... Shorthorns.
Booth, E. W., City View .... Shorthorns.
Booth, Jas., Ayton .... Shorthorns.
Bought, Wm., Raglan .... *Shorthorns.*
Bowes, Jas., Strathnairn .... Shorthorns.
Bowley, Walter W., Napperton .... Ayrshires.
Bowman, James, Guelph .... Aberdeen-Angus.
Bowser, H. E., Delta .... Ayrshires.
Bowyer, C. W., Carholme .... Holstein-Friesian.
Boyd, John, Huntley .... Herefords.
Boyes, Wm. J., Brooklin .... Shorthorns.
Bradwin, E. W., Mount Forest .... Shorthorns.
Bragg, W. S., Bowmanville .... Shorthorns.
Brandon, Wm., Napanee .... Shorthorns.
Brandon, J. H. & W. W., Fenelon Falls .... Shorthorns.
Bratt, Geo. A., Inwood .... Shorthorns.
Bray, Jas., Portage la Prairie, Man. .... Herefords.
Bray, Samuel, Enfield .... *Shorthorns.*
Bredner, Robert, Rocklyn .... Shorthorns.
Breen, J. F., Melanchton .... Shorthorns.
Bricker, John C., Elmira .... Shorthorns.
Bricker, J. W., Hawkesville .... Shorthorns.
Brien, Ed., & Son, Ridgetown .... Shorthorns.
Bright, John, Myrtle .... *Shorthorns.*

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Bristow, Thos., Stayner	Shorthorns.
Bristow, Geo., B., Rob Roy	Shorthorns.
Brillinger, J. L. & Son, Malcolm	Shorthorns.
Broadfoot, A. & J., Seaforth	Shorthorns.
Broadfoot, T. B., Fergus	Shorthorns.
Brock, R. B., Jarvis	Aberdeen-Angus.
Brodie, G. A., Bethesda	Holstein-Friesian.
Broom, John, Norval	Shorthorns.
Broomfield, Robert J., Brechin	Shorthorns.
Brote, Harold V., LaRiviere, Man	Shorthorns.
Broughton, Geo. A., Harriston	Herefords.
Brown, A. & Son, Beachburg	Herefords.
Brown Bros., Orono	Shorthorns.
Brown, Duncan & Son, Iona	Shorthorns.
Brown, Jas., Norval	Shorthorns.
Brown, Jas., Thorold	Shorthorns.
Brown, Alf., Hemingford, Que	Shorthorns.
Brown, John, Oxford Centre	Ayrshires.
Brown, John, Howick Station, Que	Holstein-Friesian.
Brown, John C., Stamford	Ayrshires.
Brown, Jno. S., Seaforth	Holstein-Friesian.
Brown, J. & Son, Galt	Shorthorns.
Brown, Robt., Harley	Shorthorns.
Brown, R. J., Killarney, Man	Shorthorns.
Brown, W. W., Lyn	Herefords.
Brownridge, J. F., Ashgrove	Holstein-Friesian.
Bruce, Jas., Caesarea	Shorthorns.
Bryant, Wm. A., Cairngorm	Shorthorns.
Brydone, Jno., Milverton	Holstein-Friesian.
Bryson, Jas., Brysonville, Que	Shorthorns.
Buchanan, Jno., Elia	Ayrshires.
Buckrell, Jno., Beaconsfield	Holstein-Friesian.
Burchall, B., Fenelon Falls	Holstein-Friesian.
Burch, W. D., Lambeth	Shorthorns.
Burgess, W. D., Cannington	Shorthorns.
Burk, B., Brougham	Shorthorns.
Burnett, Jno., Winterbourne	Shorthorns.
Burnett, A. & Sons, Alma	Shorthorns.
Burnett, W. A., Salem	Shorthorns.
Bull, E. W., Weston	Shorthorns.
Burns, Alex., Rockwood	Shorthorns.

Name and Address	Breed
Burns, David, Brooklin	Shorthorns.
Burr, Peter, Bloomfield	Holstein-Friesian.
Burt, D., St. George	Holstein-Friesian.
Burt, J. W., Coningsby	Aberdeen-Angus.
Bustard, Geo., Vickers, Que	Ayrshires.
Butcher, Walt., Erie View	Shorthorns.
Butler, Edwin, Norwich	Holstein-Friesian.
Buttle, H. & B., Stafford	Shorthorns.
Cahoon, E., Harrietsville	Ayrshires.
Caister, E., Tavistock	Shorthorns.
Calder, Alex., Epsom	Shorthorns.
Calder, Chas., M.P.P., Brooklin	Shorthorns.
Calder, Wm. M., Glanford	Shorthorns.
Callander, Jas., North Gower	Ayrshires.
Calvert, R. L., Ilderton	Shorthorns.
Cameron, Colin, Etobicoke	Shorthorns.
Cameron, Jno., Norval	Shorthorns.
Cameron, Jno. A., Oak Lake, Man	Shorthorns.
Cameron, Gus, Scotch Hills, N.B.	Herefords.
Cameron, Thos., Farquhar	Ayrshires.
Campbell, David, Clifford	Shorthorns.
Campbell, J. & J. D., Woodville	Shorthorns.
Campbell, Jas. K., Palmerston	Shorthorns.
Campbell, John, Dalmeny	Shorthorns.
Campbell, Jno., Woodville	Ayrshires.
Campbell, Jno., Harriston	Shorthorns.
Campbell, Jno. R., Dalkeith	Shorthorns.
Campbell, Robt., Roseneath	Ayrshires.
Campbell, R. A., Canyon, Texas, U.S.A.	Holstein-Friesians.
Campbell, W. R., Campbellcroft	Herefords.
Campsall, Benj., Hartington	Shorthorns.
Canadian Land & Ranch Co., Crane Lake, Sask.	Holstein-Friesians.
Capithorn, J., Jumping Pond, Alta	Herefords.
Cargill, W. D., Cargill	Herefords.
Carlisle, G. F., Newton Brook	Shorthorns.
Carlyle Bros., Morewood	Holstein-Friesians.
Carpenter, W. S., Simcoe	Ayrshires.
Carr, Fred, St. Thomas	Shorthorns.
Carrell, Chas. W., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Carroll, Wm., The Maples	Shorthorns.
Cartwright, F. L., Napanee	Shorthorns.

Caskey, J. A., Madoc........................Holstein-Friesians.
Case, W. H., Evelyn........................Shorthorns.
Casey, Jas., Valentia........................Shorthorns.
Caughell, David, Yarmouth Centre...........Holstein-Friesians.
Caughell, G. H., Middlemarch..............Holstein-Friesians.
Cavers, J. P., Ormstown, Que...............Ayrshires.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.........Shorthorns, Ayrshires.
Challis, W. J., Thamesville..................Shorthorns.
Chambers, D. W., Freelton..................Shorthorns.
Chambers, Edwin C., Fairfield Plains.........Holstein-Friesians.
Chambers, Jno., Hensall....................Shorthorns.
Champion, W. L., Reaburn, Man..............Ayrshires.
Chapman, J. A., Beresford, Man..............Herefords.
Chanters, W. C., Epping....................Shorthorns.
Chapman, Jno, G., St. Thomas...............Shorthorns.
Charleon, G., Duncrief......................Shorthorns.
Charlton, N. G., Brownsville...............Holstein-Friesians.
Charpentier, Philias, L'Epiphanie, Que........Ayrshires.
Charteris, Robt., Egmondville................Shorthorns.
Chinnick, J. & E., Chatham.................Shorthorns.
Chisholm, Jas., Dunlop.....................Shorthorns.
Christie, Gilbert, Aberdour..................Shorthorns.
Christie, Peter, M. P., Manchester............Shorthorns.
Clare, Herbert, Norwich....................Holstein-Friesians.
Clare, J. H., Chapman......................Shorthorns.
Clark, Aaron, Aurora.......................Shorthorns.
Clark, Alex., Brinston's Corners..............Ayrshires.
Clark, Jas. C., Campbellford.................Ayrshires.
Clark, J. G., Ottawa........................Ayrshires.
Clark, R. C. & Co., Hammond...............Ayrshires.
Clark, Wm., Greenwood.....................Shorthorns.
Clark, Wm., Meyersburg....................Ayrshires.
Clark, W. F., Woodville....................Shorthorns.
Clarke, Amos, Dundalk......................Shorthorns.
Clarke, Harry, Schomberg...................Herefords.
Clarkson, Jno., Summerville..................Holstein-Friesians.
Clarkson, Wm., Malton......................Shorthorns.
Clarkson, Wm., Aurora......................Herefords.
Claus, W. W., Vineland.....................Shorthorns.
Clayton, Geo., Peepabun....................Shorthorns.
Cleghorn, Jas., Guelph......................Shorthorns.
Cleghorn, J. W., Mosboro...................Shorthorns.
Cleland, Arch., Hemingford, Que.............Ayrshires.
Clemons, G. W., St. George,.................Holstein-Friesians.
Clifford, L. O., Oshawa......................Herefords.

Cline, J. M., Mapleton......................Holstein-Friesians.
Cline, Jno. W., Boston......................Holstein-Friesians.
Clink, W. H., Barwick......................Shorthorns.
Cloutier, Joseph, River Au Chene, Que........Ayrshires.
Cloutier, A. P., St. Prosper, Que..............Ayrshires.
Clute, Justice R. C., Toronto.................Ayrshires.
Coakwell, Wm., Green River.................Shorthorns.
Cochrane, Peter, Almonte....................Shorthorns.
Cochrane, Geo., Enfield.....................Shorthorns.
Cochrane, Wm., Russell.....................Ayrshires.
Cohoe, D. B., New Durham..................Holstein-Friesians.
Cohoe, D. P., New Durham..................Holstein-Friesians.
Coffee, Denis, Orillia.......................Shorthorns.
Cohoe, J. W., New Durham..................Holstein-Friesians.
Cohoon, Emerson, Harrietsville...............Ayrshires.
Coke, J., Erin..............................Aberdeen-Angus.
Coke, Jas., Sutorville.......................Shorthorns.
Cole, T. J. T., Tyrone......................Shorthorns.
Colton Bros., Hawkestone...................Shorthorns.
Comotois, Jos., St. Jean de Matha, Que........Ayrshires.
Conn, J. A., Heathcote......................Shorthorns.
Connell, Jas., Harriston.....................Shorthorns.
Connolly, Jas., Lindsay.....................Shorthorns.
Colquhuon, Peter, Clifford...................Shorthorns.
Cook, B. G., Ingersoll......................Holstein-Friesians.
Cook, Jas., Myrtle..........................Shorthorns.
Coon, S. A., Athens.........................Holstein-Friesians.
Cooper, Wm., Emo..........................Shorthorns.
Corbett, W. A., Pontypool...................Shorthorns.
Corley, Jas., Lindsay.......................Shorthorns.
Corley, J. W., Mt. Forest...................Shorthorns.
Corley, Richard, Belgrave...................Shorthorns.
Cormack, Henry A., Arthur..................Shorthorns.
Corneil, D. H., Omemee.....................Shorthorns.
Cottingham, Jas., Ormstown, Que............Ayrshires.
Coulter, David, Goldsmith...................Shorthorns.
Coulter, Jno., Belgrave.....................Shorthorns.
Coulthardt, R. E., St. Marys................Shorthorns.
Coults, Peter, Egerton......................Shorthorns.
Countryman, G. W., Tweed..................Holstein-Friesians.
Courtney, Joshua, Schomberg.................Shorthorns.
Cousins, Jno. & Sons, Harriston..............Shorthorns.
Couter, Edw., St. Elizabeth, Que.............Ayrshires.
Coutts, Jas. & Son, Midhurst................Shorthorns.
Couture, Francis, St. Augustine, Que.........Ayrshires.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Cowan, Jas., Seaforth	Shorthorns.
Cowan, Jas. & Son, Guelph	Shorthorns.
Coyte, Thos. & Sons, Port Hope	Shorthorns.
Crake, K. H., Bradford	Shorthorns.
Crawford, A. W., Widder	Shorthorns.
Creighton, D. & Sons, St. Marys	Shorthorns.
Crerar, Alex., Lisbon	Shorthorns.
Crerar, Jas. A., Shakespeare	Shorthorns.
Crich, Herb., Seaforth	Shorthorns.
Crockett, T., Danville, Que	Ayrshires.
Cross, Wm., Beaton	Shorthorns.
Crozier, Arch., Beachburg	Shorthorns.
Crozier, J. G. & W. J., Puce	Shorthorns.
Cullis, Edw., Vandeleur	Shorthorns.
Cullis & Lean, Powles Corners	Shorthorns.
Cumberland, Barlow, Port Hope	Ayrshires.
Cumming, A. J., Heckston	Ayrshires.
Cumming, D., Russell	Ayrshires.
Cumming, Donald, Lancaster	Ayrshires.
Cunningham, Walter N., Blyth	Shorthorns.
Cunningham, W. J., Egbert	Shorthorns.
Currie, Daniel, Black's Corner	Shorthorns.
Currie, Daniel, Lammermoor	Shorthorns.
Currie, Jno., Eramosa	Shorthorns.
Currie, L. D., Ospringe	Shorthorns.
Currie, Robt., Oakdale	Shorthorns.
Curtis, D. H., Northwood	Shorthorns.
Cuthbert, R. D., Sweaburg	Shorthorns.
Dale, Robt., Brampton	Shorthorns.
Darrach, E. J., Pendleton	Ayrshires.
Datars, Henry, Hills Green	Shorthorns.
Davidson, Chas., Acton	Shorthorns.
Davidson, E. G., Ayer's Flats, Que	Ayrshires.
Davidson, J. D., Bethaven	Shorthorns.
Davidson, J. F., Cheltenham	Shorthorns.
Davidson, J. L., Balsam	Shorthorns.
Davidson, Jno., Ashburn	Shorthorns.
Davis, Geo., Alton	Aberdeen-Angus.
Davis, H. J., Woodstock	Shorthorns.
Davis, J. F., Tempo	Shorthorns.
Davis, Jno. & Son, Foley	Shorthorns.

Name and Address	Breed
Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que	Ayrshires.
Dawson, Adam, Cannington	Shorthorns.
Dawson, Peter, Bailleboro	Shorthorns.
Dawson, Wm., Vittoria	Shorthorns.
Death, Geo. T., Dixie	Holstein-Freisians.
DeCourcy, Daniel, Bornholm	Shorthorns.
Dedels, Jno., Kossuth	Shorthorns.
De Jex, Ed. H., Kerwood	Shorthorns.
Dempsey, Jno., Fairview	Shorthorns.
Dennis, Arsene, St. Norbert, Que	Ayrshires.
Dennis, Edgar, Newmarket	Holstein-Friesians.
Denny, Jas., Norval	Shorthorns.
Dent, T. H., Woodstock	Holstein-Friesians.
Denyes, H. K., Foxboro	Ayrshires.
Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta	Herefords.
DesChamps, Louis, St. Paul L'Ermite, Que	Ayrshires.
Devitt, I., Freeman	Shorthorns.
Dick, A. P., Ashgrove	Aberdeen-Angus.
Dickieson, R. & Sons, Guelph	Shorthorns.
Dickieson, W. A., Rockwood	Shorthorns.
Diefenbacher, C. C., Hawkesville	Shorthorns.
Digby, Jas., Hobart	Shorthorns.
Dingwall, Jas., Williamstown	Ayrshires.
Dingwall, Wm. & R., Hopeville	Shorthorns.
Disher, D. D., Effingham	Shorthorns.
Disney, Jno. E., Greenwood	Shorthorns.
Dixon, Jas. & Son, Russelton	Shorthorns.
Dixon, Mrs. Homer, Niagara Falls S	Ayrshires.
Dixon, Wm. & Sons, Maguire	Shorthorns.
Dobie, Jas. M., Ventnor	Ayrshires.
Dobson, Robt., Epsom	Shorthorns.
Docker, Robt. F. & Bros., Dunnville	Shorthorns.
Dodson, R. E., Comber	Shorthorns.
Doherty, Wm. & Co., Clinton	Shorthorns.
Doherty, Jno., Hastings	Shorthorns.
Doig, Jno., LaChute, Que	Ayrshires.
Dolson, A. J., Chatham	Shorthorns.
Donaldson, J. J., South Zorra	Shorthorns.
Donaldson, Wm., South Zorra	Shorthorns.
Donaldson, Jas., Dewittville, Que	Ayrshires.
Donnelly Bros., Allison	Shorthorns.

Donovan, J. M., Coldbrook, N.B.	Ayrshires.
Douglas, Jas., Caledonia	Shorthorns.
Douglass, Jno. H., Warkworth	Shorthorns, Ayrshires.
Douglas, W. A., Tuscarora	Shorthorns.
Downey, Jas., Fordwich	*Herefords.*
Doyle, Jno., Elora	Shorthorns.
Doyle, R. J., Owen Sound	Shorthorns.
Dredge, Wm. & Sons, Nassagaweya	Shorthorns.
Drummond, A. & J., Clifford	Shorthorns.
Drummond, H. A., Millgrove	Shorthorns.
Drummond, A. McD., Petite Cote, Que	Ayrshires.
Dryden, W. A., Brooklin	Shorthorns.
Drysdale, Thos., Allan's Corners, Que	Ayrshires.
Duck, Peter, Gratton	Shorthorns.
Duncan, A. & Son, *Carluke*	Shorthorns.
Duggan, Jas., Schomburg	Shorthorns.
Dunfield Bros., Dauphin, Man	Ayrshires.
Dunkin, T. L., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Dunlop, Jas., Hamilton	Shorthorns.
Dunlop, Samuel, Eady	Shorthorns.
Dunn, Andrew, Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Purie, Jno., Owen Sound	*Shorthorns.*
Dutton, Joseph, Comber	Shorthorns.
Dyer, W. D., Columbus	Shorthorns.
Dyment, N., Clappison's Corners	Ayrshires.
Dyment, S., Barrie	Shorthorns.
Eadie, A. G., Vars	Ayrshires.
Eadie, Jno. R., Russell	Ayrshires.
Eadie, J. W., Vars	Ayrshires.
Eaglson, A. E., Cold Springs	Shorthorns.
Eakins, Robt., Little Britain	Shorthorns.
Easterbrook, W. H., *Freeman*	Shorthorns.
Easton Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Ayrshires.
Eaton, T. & Co., Toronto	Shorthorns.
Eckhardt, Jno., Bunessan	Shorthorns.
Ede, P. D., Oxford Centre	Holstein-Friesians.
Edmondson, Alex., Brantford	Shorthorns.
Edmondson, Chris., Brantford	Holstein-Freisians.
Edwards, Isaac, *Beachville*	*Shorthorns.*
Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland	Shorthorns, Ayrshires.
Elder, Jno., Hensall	Shorthorns.
Elderedge, Jno., Hepworth Sta	Shorthorns.
Ellenton, Jno. & Son, Hornby	Shorthorns.
Elliot, Emerson, Brownsville	Shorthorns.
Elliott, Geo. S., Tillsonburg	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Elliott, Jas., Tatehurst, Que	Ayrshires.
Elliott, Jno., Marden	Shorthorns.
Elliott, Thos., Regina, Sask	Herefords.
Elliott, W. F., Coleman	Holstein-Friesians.
Elliott, Wm. & Sons, Porter's Hill	Herefords.
Elliott, W. R. & Sons, Guelph	Shorthorns.
Elrick, W. & J., Hillsdale	Shorthorns.
Ely, Reuben, Winfield	Shorthorns.
Emmett, C. D., Southend	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Empey, Adam, Springfield	Ayrshires.
Erwin, Robt., Villa Nova	Shorthorns.
Evans, G. E., Allenford	Shorthorns.
Evans, Robt. J., Wiarton	Shorthorns.
Ewing, F. W., Salem	Shorthorns.
Ewing, O. J., Rosemont	Shorthorns.
Eydt, And., Poole	*Shorthorns.*
Eyre, H. E., Chantry	Ayrshires.
Fairbairn, H. K., Thedford	Shorthorns.
Fairbairn, *Jno., Yeovil*	Shorthorns.
Fairbairn, T., Billing's Bridge	Ayrshires.
Fallows, H. S., Evelyn	Shorthorns.
Faris, P. M., Bradford	Shorthorns.
Farlinger, W. K., Morrisburg	Ayrshires.
Farr, C. A., Petrolia	Shorthorns.
Farrow, Alf., Speedside	Shorthorns.
Feighen, W., *Ravenna*	*Shorthorns.*
Fenton Bros., Solsgirth, Man	Hereford.
Ferguson, Alex., Sonya	Shorthorns.
Ferguson, Fred S., Inverary	Holstein-Friesians.
Ferguson, Geo., A., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Ferguson, Jno., Camlachie	Ayrshires.
Ferguson, Jno. A., Marshfield, P. E. I.	Ayrshires.
Ferguson, R. P., Blackstock	*Shorthorns.*
Ferris, A. & Sons, Stanton	Shorthorns.
Ferris, Jas. & Sons, Whitfield	Shorthorns.
Field, W. H. & J. C., Vanessa	Shorthorns.
Fierheller, C. D., Mt. Elgin	Holstein-Friesians.
Fierheller, E. E., Mt. Elgin	Holstein-Friesians.
Fischer, H., Carlingford	Shorthorns.
Fisher, E. T., Ashburn	*Shorthorns.*
Fisher, G. E., Chatham, N.B.	Ayrshires.
Fisher, M. Vicars, Glanworth	Holstein-Friesians.
Fisher, *Hon. Sydney, Ottawa*	Ayrshires.
Fisher, Wm., Estate, Ashgrove	Shorthorns.
Fitch, Val, Oriel	*Shorthorns.*

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis	Shorthorns.
Flatt, D. C., Millgrove	Holstein-Friesians.
Flatt, Jno. I., Millgrove	Holstein-Friesians.
Fleming, Adam, Milverton	Shorthorns.
Fleming, Alex., Kilsyth	Shorthorns.
Fleming, Henry, Craigleith	Herefords.
Fletcher, D., Fletcher	Shorthorns.
Fletcher, D. C., Mayfair	Shorthorns.
Fletcher, Geo., B., Binkham	Shorthorns.
Forbes, Duncan, Brocksden	Shorthorns.
Forbes, Geo., Winterbourne	Shorthorns.
Forbes, Jno., Kertch	Shorthorns.
Forester, M. A. S., Oakville	Aberdeen-Angus.
Forget, Rev. J. A., Embrun	Ayrshires.
Forrest, Jas, Lebanon	Shorthorns.
Foster, A. D., Bloomfield	Holstein-Friesians.
Forsyth, J. M., North Claremont	Shorthorns.
Foster, A. H., Twin Elm	Shorthorns.
Foster, E. C., Inglewood	Shorthorns.
Foster, E. P., Dundela	Ayrshires.
Foster, H. B., Bowmanville	Shorthorns.
Found, Jas., Dunbarton	Shorthorns.
Fowler, R. N., Ventry	Shorthorns.
Fraser, W. H. A., Ottawa	Shorthorns.
Fried, Allan, Roseville	Shorthorns.
Frank, A. & Sons, The Grange	Shorthorns.
Francis, J. A., Pakenham	Shorthorns.
Fraser, Mrs. Agnes, Weston	Holstein-Friesians.
Fry, C. C., Bright	Holstein-Friesians.
Fry, Wm., Sutton West	Shorthorns.
Fuller, G. T., Watford	Shorthorns.
Fyles, F. F., Abercorn, Que	Ayrshires.
Gainor, W. H. & Son, Wellandport	Shorthorns.
Galbraith, Thos., Omagh	Shorthorns.
Galbraith, W. A., Dutton	Shorthorns.
Garbutt, Geo., Strathavon	Shorthorns.
Garbutt, H. C., Lakefield	Shorthorns.
Garbutt, Jno. & Son, Peterboro	Shorthorns.
Gardhouse, C. S., Humber	Shorthorns.
Gardhouse, H. A., Highfield	Shorthorns.
Gardhouse, Jas. M., Weston	Shorthorns.
Gardhouse, Jno. & Sons, Highfield	Shorthorns.
Gardiner, Alex., Leadbury	Shorthorns.
Gardiner, F. A., Britannia	Shorthorns.
Garnham, E. A., Straffordville	Shorthorns.
Garnham, J. A., Guysboro	Shorthorns.
Gaw, James, Sheffordvale, Que	Ayrshires.
George, E. D., Putnam	Holstein-Friesians.
George, H. E., Crampton	Holstein-Friesians.
Gerrie, W. G., Belwood	Shorthorns.
Gibb, Jas., Brooksdale	Shorthorns.
Gibbons, W. T., Northcote	Ayrshires.
Gibson, Jno. T., Denfield	Shorthorns.
Gibson, Wm. & Sons, Wellesley	Shorthorns.
Giddies, Willis, Blenheim	Shorthorns.
Gier, Geo., *Grand Valley*	Shorthorns, Holstein-Friesians.
Gies, C. R., Heidelberg	Shorthorns, Holstein-Friesians.
Giffen, Alex., Snelgrove	Shorthorns.
Gilbert, H. J., Dereham Centre	Holstein-Friesians.
Gilbraith, R., Shelburne	Aberdeen-Angus.
Gill, Jas., Shallow Lake	Shorthorns.
Gillies, Wm., Robb	Herefords.
Gillis, J. Estate, Teeswater	Shorthorns.
Gillis, W., Bowood	Shorthorns.
Gilmore, Jas., Lothian	Shorthorns.
Gilmore, Wm. O., Gowanstown	Shorthorns.
Gilmore, Smith, Tamworth	Shorthorns.
Gilroy, C. J., Glen Buell	Holstein-Friesians.
Gilroy, G. A., Glen Buell	Holstein-Friesians.
Gilroy, Jos., Lyn	Ayrshires.
Gilroy, W. T. H., New Lowell	Shorthorns.
Gironard, Adolphe, St. Barnabe, Que	Ayrshires.
Gironard, Eli, St. Victoire, Que	Ayrshires.
Glasgow, Thos., Tupperville	Shorthorns.
Glazier, D. N., Brockville	Holstein-Friesians.
Gleason, Reuben, Medina	Holstein-Friesians.
Glen, Robt., Brampton	Shorthorns.
Goggin, Jno. J., Carberry, Man	Herefords.
Golden, A. J., Amherstburg	Shorthorns.
Golding, Henry, Ingersoll	Shorthorns.

Gooderham, D. J., Thornhill	Holstein-Friesians.
Goodfellow, *Jno., Myers Hall*	Shorthorns.
Goodliffe, Syd. J., Sussex, N.B.	Ayrshires.
Gordon, Jno., Vroomanton	Shorthorns.
Gordon, Hector, Howick, Que.	Ayrshires
Gosnell, L. J., Highgate	Shorthorns.
Gough, Ed., Powassan	Shorthorns.
Gouin, P. A., Three Rivers, Que.	Ayrshires.
Gould, Geo. G., Edgar Mills	*Shorthorns.*
Gould, Wm., Rutherford	Shorthorns.
Govenlock, J. A., Forest	*Herefords.*
Gowan, Thos., Bryanston	Shorthorns.
Gowanlock, *John, Port Elgin*	Shorthorns.
Graham, Jas., Saintfield	Shorthorns.
Graham, Jas., Grand Valley	Shorthorns.
Graham, Mrs. J. A., Everett	Shorthorns.
Graham, J. A., Britannia Bay	Shorthorns.
Graham, John B., Lindsay	Shorthorns.
Graham, Jos., South Woodslee	Shorthorns.
Graham, J. T., Vandeleur	*Shorthorns.*
Graham, R., Ashgrove	Shorthorns.
Graham, *Thos., Port Perry*	Shorthorns.
Graham, Thos., Uxbridge	Shorthorns.
Graham, Thos., Bell's Corners	Shorthorns.
Graham, T. J., Britannia Bay	Shorthorns.
Grainger, Geo., Stayner	Shorthorns.
Grainger, Wm. & Son, Londesboro	Shorthorns.
Grant, John, Harriston	Shorthorns.
Grandy, R. C., Springville	*Shorthorns.*
Greason, Hy., Granthurst	Shorthorns.
Greenlees *Bros., Milton*	Shorthorns.
Greenshields, J. N., Danville, Que.	Ayrshires.
Greenway, W. J., Cambray	Shorthorns.
Greenway, W. R., Woodville	Shorthorns.
Greenway, Hon. Thos., Crystal City, Man.	Ayrshires.
Greenwood, John, sr., Queensville	*Shorthorns.*
Greer, Wm., Ormstown, Que.	Ayrshires.
Gregg, F. H., Salford	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Greig, Wm., Allan's Corners, Que.	Ayrshires.
Grey, A. N., *Eden*	Holstein-Friesians.
Griffin, F. J., Burgessville	Holstein-Friesians.
Grigg, *Chas.*, Roseneath	Shorthorns.
Grigg, Walter, Roseneath	Shorthorns.
Griffith, J. & J., Wallace	Shorthorns.
Groff, I. & A., Alma	Shorthorns.
Groff, Israel, Alma	Shorthorns.
Grosjean, J. L., Brookside	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Gummer, Geo. A., Colborne	Shorthorns.
Gunn, *Donald & Son, Beaverton*	*Shorthorns.*
Gustin, S. A., Fitch Bay, Que.	Ayrshires.
Guy, F. T., Darlington	Ayrshires.
Guy, W. H., Maxwell	Shorthorns.
Hagerman, B. E., Minto	Holstein-Friesians.
Hahn, Geo., Mildmay	Shorthorns.
Haldon Bros., Turgoose, B.C.	Ayrshires.
Hales & McNeil, Dutton	Herefords.
Haley, M. H., Springford	Holstein-Friesians.
Haley, *M. L., Springford*	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Hall, A. W., Millbank	Shorthorns.
Hall, Jas., Snelgrove	Shorthorns.
Hall, T. J., Grand Valley	Shorthorns.
Hall, Walter, Washington	Aberdeen-Angus.
Hall, Wm., Cambray	Shorthorns.
Hallman, A. C., Breslau	Holstein-Friesians.
Hamill, W. H., Beeton	Herefords.
Hamill, H. C., Islay	Ayrshires.
Hamilton Bros., *Glen Huron*	*Shorthorns.*
Hamilton, F. R., Cromarty	Shorthorns.
Hamilton, John, Grand Freniere, Que.	Ayrshires.
Hamilton, John, Lisgar	Shorthorns.
Hamilton, Wm., Bright	Shorthorns.
Hamilton, W., Chesterville	Ayrshires.
Hambly, G. E., Hepworth	Shorthorns.
Hammon, Alex., Wellesley	*Shorthorns.*
Hamwood, Arthur W., Craigleith	Herefords.
Hancock, *Fred, Oakwood*	*Shorthorns.*
Hand, John & Son, Tancred	Shorthorns.
Hanley, J. C., Read	Shorthorns.
Hanmer, E. E., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Hanmer, Willoughby, New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Hanna, Abraham, Ventry	Shorthorns.
Hanna, John, Kirkton	Shorthorns.
Hanna, Wm., Byng	*Shorthorns.*
Hanson, Thos., Motherwell	Shorthorns.
Harbottle, G. J., *Kilbride*	Shorthorns.
Harding, R. H., Thorndale	Shorthorns.
Hardy, Wellington, Roland, Man.	Ayrshires.
Hare, Wm. A., Sandfield	Shorthorns.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Harman, Rd., Temperanceville	Shorthorns.
Harris, Frank, Mount Elgin	Ayrshires.
Harris, T. P., Gowrie	Shorthorns.
Harrison Bros., Mount Albert	Herefords.
Harrison, Frank, Mount Albert	Herefords.
Harrison, George, Kincardine	Holstein-Friesians.
Harrison, Jas. E., Kincardine	Holstein-Friesians.
Harrison, Josh, York Mills	Holstein-Friesians.
Hart, Jacob, Saurin	Shorthorns.
Hartley, Miles, Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Hartley, Stephen, New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Hartley, Thomas, Downsview	Holstein-Friesians.
Hartley, W. A., New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Harvie, J. R., Orillia	Shorthorns.
Harvey, Robt., Guelph	Shorthorns.
Hastings Bros., Cross Hill	Shorthorns.
Hauser, Ig., Weisenburg	Shorthorns.
Hawksworth, M., Medina	Shorthorns.
Hawse, W. H., Athens	Holstein-Friesians.
Hay, Jas., Swinton Park	Shorthorns.
Hay, Wm., Tara	Shorthorns.
Hay, Wm., Howick, Que.	Ayrshires.
Heard, J. A., Flesherton	Shorthorns.
Heaslip, C., Fairbairn	Shorthorns.
Heeney, Fred V., Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Henderson, Thos., Glencoe	Shorthorns.
Henderson, R. N., Morton, Man.	Ayrshires.
Hendrie, Wm., Estate, Hamilton	Shorthorns.
Hendy, Chas., Campbellford	Ayrshires.
Henry, John A., Arthur	Shorthorns.
Hensman, W. G., Essex	Ayrshires.
Herbst, George, Alsfeldt	Holstein-Friesians.
Heron, Jas. & A., Ashburn	Shorthorns.
Heron, Robt., Billing's Bridge	———
Herron, J. H., Courtland	Holstein-Friesians.
Hickling, C. M., Barrie	Shorthorns.
Hicks, R. F., Newton Brook	Holstein-Friesians.
High, Isaac W., South Cayuga	Holstein-Friesians.
Hill, David, Staffa	Shorthorns.
Hill, Geo., Delaware	Ayrshires.
Hill, Jas. J., Speedside	Herefords.
Hill, J. W., Summerhill	Shorthorns.
Hill, J. W., St. Thomas	Holstein-Friesians.
Hill, G. H. & Sons, Otterville	Shorthorns.
Hiscott, Wm., Virgil	Shorthorns.
Hisey, John, Cashtown	*Shorthorns.*
Hislop, And., Brussels	Shorthorns.
Hislop, James, Stratford	Shorthorns.
Hodgins, Geo. A., Carp	Shorthorns.
Hodgins, J. J., Hazeldean	Shorthorns.
Hodson, F. W., Toronto	Ayrshires.
Hoffarth, Jos., Carlsruhe	Shorthorns.
Hoffman, Geo. D., Wellesley	Shorthorns.
Hogg, Wm. & Son, Thamesford	Shorthorns.
Holdsworth, R. L., Port Hope	Shorthorns.
Holgate, John A., Foxboro	Holstein-Friesians.
Holland, Ed. & Sons, Harriston	Shorthorns.
Holmes, Marshall, Nassagaweya	Shorthorns.
Holmes, Samuel, Chatham	Shorthorns.
Holtby, Benj., Belmont	Holstein-Friesians.
Holtby, John, Wyecombe	Shorthorns.
Hood, G. B., Guelph	Shorthorns.
Hoover, D. & Sons, Selkirk	Shorthorns.
Hope, C. & J., Scugog	Shorthorns.
Hopkins, H. J., Sturgeon Falls	Shorthorns.
Hopps, Benj., Campbellford	Holstein-Friesians.
Hopps, John, Campbellford	Holstein-Friesians.
Hord, Jas. & Sons, Ilderton	Shorthorns.
Hostetler, C., New Hamburg	Shorthorns.
Houldershaw, John M., Nottawa	Shorthorns.
Housam, F., Greenbank	Shorthorns.
Houston, John & Sons, Chatham	Shorthorns.
Howard, Jas. L., Sutton West	Shorthorns.
Howden, John, St. Louis Sta., Que.	Ayrshires.
Howe, F., Crampton	Holstein-Friesians.
Howell, E. W., Jerseyville	Shorthorns
Hubbs, Ernest A., Chisholm	Holstein-Friesians.
Hubbs, Louis P., Hillier	Holstein-Friesians.
Hubbs, Wm. A., Chisholm	Holstein-Friesians.
Hughes, John A., Peticodiac, N.B.	Ayrshires.
Hulet, A. E., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Hume, A., Menie	Ayrshires.

Hundt, Jos. P., Carlsruhe	Shorthorns.
Hunken, R., Londesboro	Shorthorns.
Hunt, John, Russell	Ayrshires.
Hunter, J. A., Durham	Herefords.
Hunter, Robt., sr., Maxville	Ayrshires.
Hunter, R., jr., Maxville	Ayrshires.
Hunter, R. D., Exeter	Shorthorns.
Hunter, Wm., Maxville	Ayrshires.
Hunter, W. D., Napanee	Shorthorns.
Hunter, W. H., Napanee	Shorthorns.
Hunter, W. H., The Maples	Herefords.
Humphrey, Frank E., Brock Road	Shorthorns.
Ingram, Thos., Manitowaning	Shorthorns.
Intz, J. Z., Baden	Shorthorns.
Irving, Arch., Scotstown, Que	Ayrshires.
Irving, Thos., North Georgetown, Que	Ayrshires.
Irwin, J. M., Branchton	Shorthorns.
Isaac, W. J., Harwood	Shorthorns.
Isaac, John, Markham	Shorthorns.
Jackson, Geo. & Son, Downview	Shorthorns.
Jackson, Jas., Scugog	Shorthorns.
Jackson, S. & F., Oxford Centre	Shorthorns.
Jackson, W. K., 1318 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.	Ayrshires.
Jackson, J. E., Brome, Que	Ayrshires.
Jacobs, A. H., Blyth	Shorthorns.
James, D. A., Nilestown	Ayrshires.
Jamieson, Mrs. David, Hillsdale	Shorthorns.
Jamieson, J. A., Thornton	Shorthorns.
Jamieson, John J., Kirkwall	Shorthorns.
Jamieson, W. & J., Kintail	Shorthorns.
Jansen, Jos., Wheatley	Shorthorns.
Jantzi, Jonathan, Baden	Holstein-Friesians.
Jardin, David S., Nelson	Holstein-Friesians.
Jasper, Thos. H., Walkerton	Shorthorns.
Jeffrey, Alex., Whitby	*Shorthorns.*
Jeffrey Bros., Whitby	Shorthorns.
Jeffs, Ed. & Son, Bond Head	Shorthorns.
Jenkins, Jos., Pearcley	Herefords.
Jerome, Holbert, Glanford	Holstein-Friesians.
Jewell, A., Woodville	*Shorthorns.*
Jewell, H. W., Bowmanville	Shorthorns.
Jones, D., jr., Caledonia	Holstein-Friesians.
Jones, J. H., Balsam	Shorthorns.
Johnson, Wm., Delta	Holstein-Friesians.
Johnson, Wm. H., Avon	Holstein-Friesians.
Johnson, J. W., Sylvan	Holstein-Friesians.
Johnston, Alex., Cathcart	Shorthorns.
Johnston, A. G., Strongville	Shorthorns.
Johnston, Arthur, Greenwood	Shorthorns.
Johnston, C. L., Rosedene	Shorthorns.
Johnston, D. B., Lansdowne	Ayrshires.
Johnston, Geo. H., Claremont	Shorthorns.
Johnston, Jas., Underwood	Shorthorns.
Johnston, Geo., Flesherton	Shorthorns.
Johnston, Jas. H., Hillsdale	Shorthorns.
Johnston, Jos. H., Stayner	Shorthorns.
Johnston, Robt., Brampton	Shorthorns.
Johnston, Richard, Putnam	Holstein-Friesians.
Johnston, S. F., Ashburn	Shorthorns.
Jopling, J. G. & Sons, Bridgenorth	*Shorthorns.*
Jull, Geo., Ranelagh	Holstein-Friesians.
Kains, Arch., Byron	Ayrshires.
Karcher, Wm., Port Elgin	Shorthorns.
Kay, W. F., Philipsburg	Ayrshires.
Kearns, Byron, Park Hill	*Shorthorns.*
Keene, W. L., N. Vancouver, B.C	Ayrshires.
Kehoe, John J., Coventry	Shorthorns.
Kellington, John M., Ravenshoe	Shorthorns.
Kelly, Arthur, Kelvin	Holstein-Friesians.
Kelly, Byron, Kelvin	Holstein-Friesians.
Kelly, John, Shakespeare	Shorthorns.
Kelly, R. J., Hagersville	Holstein-Friesians.
Kelly, Wm. & Sons, Paris	Shorthorns
Kemp, Geo., Munro	Shorthorns.
Kendrick, *Albert, Comber*	Shorthorns.
Kendrick, Jas., Essex	Shorthorns.
Kennedy, A., Ayr	Holstein-Friesians.
Kennedy, Archie & Sons, Vernon	Ayrshires.
Kersall, And., St. George	Shorthorns.
Ketchen, Geo. A., Wallbridge	Ayrshires.
Kier, Ormond, Rutherford	Shorthorns.
Kilpatrick, Geo., Prince Albert	Shorthorns
Kimmerly, Austin, Deseronto	Shorthorns.
Kincaid, C. A., Barriefield	Holstein-Friesians.
Kingston, John, sr., West Huntingdon	Holstein-Friesians.
Kinsey, E., Doon	Ayrshires.
Kinsey, Jos., Doon	Ayrshires.
Kirby, Jos., Armstrong Mills	Shorthorns.
Kirk, C. & Bros., Maplewood	Shorthorns.
Kirkwood, Gavin, Chesley	Shorthorns.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Kitchen, D. D., Renton	Holstein-Friesians.
Kitchen, Frederick D., Renton	Holstein-Friesians.
Kitchen, S. G., St. George	Holstein.Friesians.
Kitely, John J., Dunkerron	Shorthorns.
Kissock, And., Crown Hill	Shorthorns.
Klock, Alonzo, Aylmer	Ayrshires.
Knight, Joshua, Elginburg	Ayrshires.
Knox, Bros., Chesterfield	*Shorthorns.*
Knowles Bros., Cookstown	Shorthorns.
Kohler Bros., Cayuga	Shorthorns.
Kolb, E. B. & T. L., Berlin	Shorthorns.
Kreuger, Louis, Alsfeldt	Shorthorns.
Kyle Bros., Ayr	Shorthorns.
Labissionnere, Louis, Champlain, Que	Ayrshires.
Lachapelle, Napoleon, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que	Ayrshires.
Laidlaw, E. W. H., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Laidlaw, Geo. A., Aylmer West	Holstein-Friesians.
Laidlaw, Lloyd, K., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Lamb, Wm., Bury's Green	Shorthorns.
Lambert, T. W., Thornbury	Shorthorns.
Lambkin, W. L., Fordwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Landon, J. B. & Sons, Lansdowne	Shorthorns.
Lane, Jas. C., Arkona	Shorthorns.
Langlier, Gus. A., Cap Rouge, Que	Ayrshires.
Lattimer, J. A., Woodstock	Shorthorns.
Lavalle, Paul, St. Guillaume, Que	Ayrshires.
Lavalle, Paul, Berthier, Que	Ayrshires.
Laviolette, Nicholas, Virginia	Shorthorns.
Lawrence, Alex., Thamesville	Shorthorns.
Lawrence, Jos., London	Shorthorns.
Lawrence, W. H., Honeywood	Shorthorns.
Leach, Robt., Watford	Herefords.
Lear, F. L., Orland	Ayrshires.
Leask, Jas., Greenbank	Shorthorns.
Leask, Jas., Taunton	Shorthorns.
Leask, John, Seagrave	Shorthorns.
Lee, Alex., Greenbank	Shorthorns.
Lee, John & Sons, Highgate	Shorthorns.
Lee, J. W., Simcoe	Holstein-Friesians.
Lee, R. S., Williamsford	*Herefords.*
Lee, Thos. & Sons, Muirkirk	Shorthorns.

Name and Address	Breed
Leeson, F., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Legge, John, St. Marys	Shorthorns.
Legge, T. H., Temperanceville	Shorthorns.
Leggett, R. J., Connor	Shorthorns.
Legris, N., St. Leon de Maskinonge, Que	Ayrshires.
Leipold, Philip, Calderwood	Shorthorns.
Leitch, D., Cornwall	Ayrshires.
LeMaistre, J. C., Peribonca, Que	*Ayrshires.*
Lemon, Jas., Walter's Falls	Shorthorns.
Lemon, Samuel, Lynden	Holstein-Friesians.
Lennox, Jas. A., Thornton	Shorthorns.
Leslie, Geo. & Sons, Rockwood	Shorthorns.
Leslie & Pearen, Acton	Shorthorns.
Lester, H. A., Burford	Holstein-Friesians.
Lewis, Geo., Ballymote	Shorthorns.
Lewis, T. D., Claresholm, Alta	Herefords.
Lick, Luther, Oshawa	Shorthorns.
Liddycoat, N. D., Clappison	Ayrshires.
Lindsay, Wm., Caledon East	Shorthorns.
Linton, Wm., Claremont	Shorthorns.
Lishman, John Hagersville	Shorthorns.
Little, Jas. D., Teeswater	*Herefords.*
Little, John, Mono Road	Shorthorns.
Little, J. O., Sand Hill	Shorthorns.
Little, Robert H., Beachburg	Shorthorns.
Littlejohn, R. W., Ridgetown	Shorthorns.
Littlejohn, J. C., Highgate	Shorthorns.
Lochhead, J. M., Centreville	Shorthorns.
Locke, John, Campbellford	Ayrshires.
Logan, J. W., Allan's Corners, Que	Ayrshires.
Logie, H. C., Lindsay	*Shorthorns.*
Long, W. F., Cando, N. Dakota	Herefords.
Longstaff Bros., Wallaceburg	Shorthorns.
Lorch, Albert, Elmira	Holsteins-Friesians.
Lough, Chas. S., Ida	Shorthorns.
Lortie, Eugene, Quebec, Que	Ayrshires.
Loveless, R. M., Agincourt	Holstein-Friesians.
Lovering, J. A., Lovering	Herefords.
Low, John, Elora	Aberdeen-Angus.
Lowes, R. S., Bosworth	Shorthorns.
Ludlam, Wm., Comber	Shorthorns.

Lussier, *Alphonse*, *St. Charles*, *Que.* .... Ayrshires.
Lussier, Arthur, Varennes, Que. .... Ayrshires.
Lyons, David, Byng.................... Shorthorns.
Lyons, Samuel, Byng .... Shorthorns.
Lyons, H., Berwick, N.S. .... Ayrshires.
Mace, S. M., Pekisko, Alta.................... Herefords.
Mackay, Hugh, St. Thomas .... Shorthorns.
Mackay, Peter, Egmondville.................. Shorthorns.
Mackie, R.J., Oshawa........................ Herefords.
Mackie Bros., Eburne, Man.................... Ayrshires.
Mackintosh, Wm., Burgoyne .... Shorthorns.
Macklin, S., Cobourg........................ Holstein-Friesians.
Macklin, S., Streetsville .... Holstein-Friesians
Mackie, Wm., Agassiz, B.C.................. Ayrshires.
MacLeod, W. D., Kirkhill.................... Ayrshires.
Maguire, Chas., Wingham.................... Shorthorns.
Major, Wm., Woodlawn .... Shorthorns.
Mallory, B., Belleville .... Holstein-Friesians.
Mallory, F. R., Frankford...................... Holstein-Friesians.
Mallory, J. M., Bloomfield .... Holstein-Freisians.
Mallott, M. J., Leamington.................... Shorthorns.
Maloney, Pat, Metropolitan.................... Shorthorns.
Mandville, Jas., Tyrrell .... Shorthorns.
Manhard, G. H., Manhard .... Holstein-Friesians.
Mannerow, A. & L., Desboro .... Shorthorns.
Mann, Jas. H., Bridgenorth.................. Shorthorns.
Manning, Chas., Londesboro.................. Shorthorns.
Mansz, Hy. J., Tavistock...................... Shorthorns.
Marion, Dr. A., 447 Sherbrooke St., Montreal, Que. Ayrshires.
Mark, Wm., J., Valentia .... Shorthorns.
Marples, J. E., Deleau, Man. .... Herefords.
Marquis, Geo., Victoria Corners.............. Shorthorns.
Marr, Joe. F., Grovesend...................... Shorthorns.
Marshall, Jos., Jackson........................ Shorthorns.
Marshall, Richard, Lyn .... Holstein-Friesians.
Martin, A., Brechin.......................... Shorthorns.
Martin, A. & Sons, Tupperville .... Shorthorns.
Martin, Allen W., Tintern.................... Shorthorns.
Martin, R. B., Bothwell .... Holstein-Friesians.
Martin, R. B., Murillo .... Shorthorns.
Martin, R. B., Elmira........................ Holstein-Friesians.
Martindale, F. & Sons, York.................. Shorthorns.
Martyn, J. W., Canton .... Shorthorns.
Mason, W. J. & Son, Oliphant................ Shorthorns.
Massicotte, Clair, St. Prosper, Que.......... Ayrshires.

Matchett, Rd. C., Millbrook.................. Shorthorns.
Meadows, A. E., Port Hope.................. Shorthorns.
Meadows, David P., Brooksdale.............. Shorthorns.
Medcraft, T. H., Sparta .... Shorthorns.
Melick, Aaron, Smithville .... Ayrshires.
Melvin, David, Winchester .... Shorthorns.
Mercer, Thos., Markdale .... Shorthorns.
Mercer, Bros., Thamesford .... Shorthorns.
Meyer, A. E., Guelph........................ Shorthorns.
Michael, R. T., Brooklin...................... Shorthorns.
Michel, Conrad, Cranbrook.................. Shorthorns.
Michener, M., Dunnville...................... Shorthorns.
Michener, Martin, Summerstown .... Ayrshires.
Mighton, Chas. N., Elora.................... Shorthorns.
Milbee, Jas., Dalston .... Shorthorns.
Mill, Leonard, Van Camp .... Ayrshires.
Miller, And., Scugog.......................... Shorthorns.
Miller, Wm., Marshfield, P.E.I.............. Ayrshires.
Miller Bros., Brougham...................... Shorthorns.
Miller, John, Brougham...................... Shorthorns.
Miller, John, Jr., Ashburn .... Shorthorns.
Miller, John, McIntyre .... Shorthorns.
Miller, Robert, J., Fonthill.................. *Holstein-Friesians.*
Miller, Samuel, Wilfred .... Shorthorns.
Millman, Wm., Dexter .... Shorthorns.
Mills, A. R., Mono Mills...................... Shorthorns.
Mills, Thos. D., Maria, Que.................. Ayrshires
Milne, R. & Sons, Green River................ Shorthorns.
Milson, W. G., Goring........................ Shorthorns.
Minnis, Chas., Leamington.................... Shorthorns.
Minor, Ira, Lowbanks........................ Shorthorns.
Minthorne, A. E., Fenelon Falls .... Shorthorns.
Mitchell, Geo., Clarksburg .... Shorthorns.
Mitchell, Wm., Lancaster .... Ayrshires.
Mitchel, I. R. & Sons, Nelson .... Shorthorns
Mittlefehldt, A., Elcho........................ Holstein-Friesians.
Mittlefehldt, J. H., Elcho.................... Holstein-Friesians.
Mitton, W. J., Thamesville .... Shorthorns.
Moffatt, W. G., Teeswater.................... Shorthorns.
Moir, D., Andrewsville .... Shorthorns.
Munro, Wallace, Millbrook, N.S.............. Ayrshires.
Monteith, Henry, Stratford.................. Shorthorns.
Montgomery, Elgin, South Mountain.......... Ayrshires.
Montgomery, G. H., Phillipsburg, Que. ...... Ayrshires.
Montmorency, Geo. de, Woodstock.......... Holstein-Friesians.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Modie, Wm., De Winton, Alta	*Ayrshires.*
Moore, Alex, Greenwood	Shorthorns.
Moore, Benj. L., Burgessville	Holstein-Friesians
Moore Bros., Lakeview	Shorthorns.
Moore, *Chas. C., Kingsville*	*Ayrshires.*
Moore, C. M., Millbrook	Shorthorns.
Moore, G. & W., Harriston	Shorthorns.
Moore, Jas., Kirkton	Shorthorns.
Moore, Samuel, Cooksville	Shorthorns.
Moorehouse, Robt., Cairo	Shorthorns.
Morden, A. A., Wellington	Ayrshires.
Morgan, Harold P., Colonial House, Montreal, Que.	Ayrshires.
Morley Bros., Brinsley	Shorthorns.
Morrell, Rd., Harriston	Shorthorns.
Morrin, John, Belle Reviere, Que.	Ayrshires.
Morrin, Thos., La Chute, Que.	Ayrshires.
Morris, Geo. F., Comber	Shorthorns.
Morrison, D. & J., Leith	Shorthorns.
Morrison, Jas., Longburn, Man.	Herefords
Morrison, John, Stanley Mills	Shorthorns.
Morrison, John, Winthrop	*Shorthorns.*
Morrison, Hy., Beaverton	Shorthorns.
Morrison, Peter, Argyle	Shorthorns.
Morrison, Wm., Edge Hill	Shorthorns.
Morrow, R. O., *Hilton*	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Mortimer, R. M., Honeywood	Shorthorns.
Moser, C. W., Berlin	Shorthorns.
Motheral, Jas., Drumbo	Holstein-Friesians.
Mott, W. D., Lyn	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Mountain, Wm., Varney	Shorthorns.
Mosseau, J. Bte., Berthier, Que.	Ayrshires.
Mowbray, R. R., Kinsale	Shorthorns.
Moxley, *Jas. H., Tilley*	Holstein-Friesians.
Moynihan, J., Don	Holstein-Friesians.
Mulock, Sir Wm., Armitage	Shorthorns.
Muirhead, David, Renfrew	Shorthorns.
Mulhauser, Wm., Walkerton	Shorthorns.
Murdie, Michael, Winthrop	Shorthorns.
Murphy, Geo., *Lindsay*	*Shorthorns.*
Murphy, W. J., Rockburn, Que.	Ayrshires.
Murphy, Jos., Rosemont	Shorthorns.
Murray, B. J., Martintown	Ayrshires.
Murray, Chas., Stamford	Shorthorns.
Mustard, R., Mongolia	Shorthorns.
Muxlow, W. & Sons, Petrolia	Shorthorns.
Myles, Jas. A., Heathcote	Shorthorns.
McAllister, D., Comber	Shorthorns.
McAlpine, M. & Sons, Aughrim	Shorthorns.
McAlpine, J. H., Lower Cambridge, N.B.	Ayrshires.
McAnnish, John, Crief	Shorthorns.
McArthur, Gilbert, Ospringe	Shorthorns.
McArthur, Jas., Gobles	Shorthorns.
McArthur, P. D., N. Georgetown, Que.	Ayrshires.
McArthur, John, Paisley	Shorthorns.
McAvoy, C. C., Atha	Shorthorns.
McAvoy, John D., Balsam	Shorthorns.
McAvoy, T. C., Balsam	Shorthorns.
McBain, Geo., Acton	Shorthorns.
McBride, Wm. B., *Grafton*	*Shorthorns.*
McCabe, Anson, Mt. Wolfe	Shorthorns.
McCaig, Alex, Aberfoyle	Shorthorns.
McCallum, T. D., Danville, Que.	Ayrshires.
McCallum, John, Iona Station	Shorthorns.
McCallum, J. R., Iona Station	Shorthorns.
McCullum, M., Darlingford, Man.	Shorthorns.
McCamus, Thomas, Baillieboro	Shorthorns.
McCartney, W. E., Milton	Shorthorns.
McCartney, Thos., Longburn, Man.	Ayrshires.
McCaskill, Alex., Barb	Ayrshires.
McClelland, Jas., Nanticoke	Shorthorns.
McClure, T. A., Meadowvale	Shorthorns.
McColl, Samuel, Dutton	Shorthorns.
McCorkindale Bros., Guelph	Shorthorns.
McCormack, Jas., Rockton	Ayrshires.
McCormick, Chas. R., Ratho	Holstein-Friesians.
McCormack, J. W., Morewood	Holstein-Friesians.
McCormack, Henry, Paris	Shorthorns.
McCracken, Jas., Staples	Herefords.
McCrae, Wm. & Sons, Guelph	Shorthorns.
McCrae, J. L., *Brockville*	*Holstein-Friesians.*
McCubbin, John, Warkworth	*Ayrshires.*
McCubbin, Alex., Grand Freniere, Que.	Ayrshires.

McCue, Jas. & Son, Melancthon	Shorthorns.
McCullough, John, Williamsford	Shorthorns.
McCurdy, J. R., Hazeldean	*Shorthorns.*
McCutcheon, Jas., Sandfield	Shorthorns.
McCutcheon, John, Croton	Shorthorns.
McDermid, J. A., Stayner	Herefords.
McDermott, Wm., Living Springs	Shorthorns.
McDonald, Arch., St. Marys	Shorthorns.
McDonald Bros., Woodstock	Shorthorns.
McDonald, Donald, Fassifern	*Shorthorns.*
McDonald, Dugald, Kinloss	Shorthorns.
McDonald, John, Dartford	Holstein-Friesians.
McDonald, John, New Glasgow, N. S.	Ayrshires.
McDonald, George A., Colborne	Shorthorns.
McDonald, George S., Stanley Mills	Shorthorns.
McDonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	Ayrshires.
McDonald, John, Nithburg	*Shorthorns.*
McDougall, D. & A., Malton	Shorthorns.
McDougall, F., Fenelon Falls	Shorthorns.
McDougall, Jas., Chatham	Shorthorns.
McDowell, M., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
McDowell, Wm., Compton, Que.	Ayrshires.
McEwen, John D., Falkirk	Shorthorns.
McEwing, Jas., Drayton	*Shorthorns.*
McEwing, A. W., Harlock	Aberdeen-Angus.
McFarlane, John, Dutton	Shorthorns.
McFarlane & Son, D. A., Kelso, Que.	Ayrshires.
McFarlane, John, Eden Mills	Shorthorns.
McFarlane, Jno., Leasboro	Shorthorns.
McFarlane, Robt., Howick Station, Que.	Ayrshires.
McFarlane, Jos., Hockley	Shorthorns.
McGarry, Wm., Perth	Shorthorns.
McGee, Alex., Fenelon Falls	Shorthorns.
McGhee, S. J., Beachville	Holstein-Friesians.
McGhee, Robt., Beachville	Holstein-Friesians.
McGill, John, Waverley	Shorthorns.
McGillawee, Archie, Hampstead	Shorthorns.
McGillicuddy, M. J., Kenilworth	Shorthorns.
McGoey, T. Q., Romilly	Shorthorns.
McGowan, W. B., Marsville	Shorthorns.
McGrath, Michael, Riverstown	Shorthorns.
McGregor Bros., Tilbury	Shorthorns.
McGregor Bros., Mimosa	Shorthorns.
McGregor, Peter, Muncey	Shorthorns.
McGregor, Wm. A., Kemble	Shorthorns.
McGugan, A. D., Rodney	Shorthorns.
McIlquhan, W. S., Lanark	Shorthorns.
McInnis, J. D., Glenpayne	Ayrshires.
McInnes, Angus, Goring	Shorthorns.
McIntosh, Peter, Cass Bridge	Ayrshires.
McIntosh, Alex., Nudell Bush	Ayrshires.
McIntyre, John, Ridgetown	Shorthorns.
McIntyre, A. W., Newington	Ayrshires.
McIntyre, Duncan, Campbellton	Shorthorns.
McIntyre, Ralph, Ashburn	Shorthorns.
McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B.	Ayrshires.
McIvor, John, McIvor	Shorthorns.
McKague, G. T., Bexley	Shorthorns.
McKay, David, Owen Sound	Shorthorns.
McKay, Hugh, Lucknow	Shorthorns.
McKee, H. & J., Norwich	Ayrshires.
McKee, John, Norwich	Ayrshires.
McKee, Geo., Winthrop	Shorthorns.
McKerracher, Wm. J., Harwich	Shorthorns.
McKenzie, John, Willowdale	Holstein-Friesians.
McKenzie, G. H., Thornhill	Holstein-Friesians.
McKenzie, John & Son, Columbus	Shorthorns.
McKenzie, John, Keward	Shorthorns.
McKenzie, J. F., St. Marys	Shorthorns.
McKericher, D. G., Howick, Que.	Ayrshires.
McKersie, Nathan, Rockwood	Shorthorns.
McKinnon, Alex., Coningsby	Shorthorns.
McKinnon, Alex., Badjeros	Shorthorns.
McKinnon Bros., Queen Hill	Shorthorns.
McKinnon, D. C., Atherley	Shorthorns.
McKinnon, A., Hillsburg	Aberdeen-Angus.
McKinnon, R. W., Coningsby	*Aberdeen-Angus.*
McKinny, Alex., Erin	Aberdeen-Angus.
McKnight, S. J., Epping	Shorthorns.
McKormick, D. A., Brysonville, Que.	Ayrshires.
McLaren, D. B., Carleton Place	Shorthorns.
McLaren, John A., 383 Wilbrod st., Ottawa	Shorthorns.
McLaren, P. S., McGarry	Ayrshires.
McLean, Gordon, Athens	*Holstein*-Friesians.
McLean, W. J., Elm Grove	Herefords.
McLean, Mrs. Ann, Riverside	Shorthorns.
McLean, Hugh, Wyoming	Shorthorns.
McLeish, J., & Sons, Keyser	Shorthorns.
McLeod, W. D., Kirkhill	Ayrshires.
McLeod, John D., Moose Creek	Ayrshires.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
McLeod, A. E., Bracebridge	Shorthorns.
McMahon, A. & J., Wyoming	Shorthorns.
McMannus, Dr., Blackville, N. B.	Ayrshires.
McMaster, J. A., Summerstown	Ayrshires.
McMillan, D. E., Laggan	Ayrshires.
McMillan, D. P., Alexandria	Ayrshires.
McMillan, Alex. J., Brocksden	Shorthorns.
McMillan, D., Guelph	Shorthorns.
McMillan, Jos., Shakespeare	Shorthorns.
McNabb, A. K., Glenarm	Shorthorns.
McNabb, M., Lawrence Station	Shorthorns.
McNab, John, Rockwood	Shorthorns.
McNaught, Robt., Parry Sound	Shorthorns.
McNeil, C. A., Wilstead	Holstein-Friesians.
McNeill, J. & C., Cavan	Shorthorns.
McNulty, Mrs., Rathburn	Shorthorns.
McOuat, Jas., Brownsburg, Que	Ayrshires.
McPhail, Dougall, Sonya	Shorthorns.
McPhail, Dr., Manilla	Shorthorns.
McPhater, J. S. A., Clyde	Shorthorns.
McPherson, Hugh, Calder	Shorthorns.
McPherson, Jas., Dundalk	Shorthorns.
McPherson, Wm. & Sons, Arkona	Shorthorns.
McQueen, Donald, Conn	Shorthorns.
McQueen, T. W., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
McRae, Dan'l K., Strathburn	Shorthorns.
McRae, John, Teeswater	Shorthorns.
McTaggart, Alex., Sonya	Shorthorns.
McTavish, Alex., Shakespeare	Shorthorns.
McVey, Robt. W., Devizes	Shorthorns.
McVittie, Albert, Meaford	Shorthorns.
McWilliams, A. & W., Clandeboye	Shorthorns.
Naismith, D. M., Holstein	Shorthorns.
Neeb, Jacob, Brocksden	Shorthorns.
Neil, F. H. & Son, Lucan	Shorthorns.
Nesbitt, John, Fallowfield	Shorthorns.
Nesbitt, W. H., Roland, Man	Ayrshires.
Ness, D. T., Howick, Que	Ayrshires.
Ness, R. R., Howick, Que	Ayrshires.
Ness, Robt., Howick, Que	Ayrshires.
Newman, Thomas., Calgary, Alta	Ayrshires.
Newton, J. L., Chapman	Ayrshires.
Nichol, Robt., Hagersville	Shorthorns.
Nichols, Ira, Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan	Shorthorns.
Nixon, Wm. L., Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Nixon, Howden, Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Noble, Robt., Norval	Shorthorns.
Norman, Wm., Thornhill	Holstein-Freisians.
Norris, Mrs. John, Ravenshoe	Shorthorns.
Norris, Robt., Staffa	Shorthorns.
Norrish, John Y., Nassagaweya	Shorthorns.
North, Geo., Marden	Holstein-Friesians.
Nott, W. J., MacLennan	Shorthorns.
Nugent, Joseph, Lorneville	Shorthorns.
Oberle, Xavier, Carlsruhe	Shorthorns.
O'Brien, Wm., Downeyville	Shorthorns.
Ogilvie Estate, W. W., Lachine Rapids, Que	Ayrshires.
Oke, G. H., Alvinston	Shorthorns.
Oliver, Geo., Galt	Shorthorns.
Oliver, Geo., Bright	Holstein-Friesians.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph	Shorthorns, Herefords, Ayrshires.
O'Neill Bros., Southgate	Herefords.
Oppertshauser, N., Hanover	Aberdeen-Angus.
Ormiston, Wm., jr., Columbus	Shorthorns.
Ormiston, Wm. J., Enfield	Shorthorns.
Osborne, J. F., Bowmanville	Shorthorns.
Ostrander, Lemuel, Reddickville	Shorthorns.
Ostrander, Thos. S., Reddickville	Shorthorns.
Ouimet, Wilfred, St. Rose, Que	Ayrshires.
Owens, Hon. Wm., Dorchester st., W., Montreal, Que	Ayrshires.
Owens, S., Antrim	Ayrshires.
Oxley, Chas., Canfield	Shorthorns.
Pagot, John, Sundridge	Shorthorns.
Pardo, E. L. & Sons, Cedar Springs	Shorthorns.
Paria, J. E., Harrisville, N. B.	Ayrshires.
Parker, Mrs. Wm. & Sons, Wyebridge	Shorthorns.
Parker, W. D., Hatley, Que	Ayrshires.
Parkinson, E., Eramosa	Shorthorns.
Parkinson, E. H., Thornbury	Shorthorns.

Parlee, H. S., Sussex, N. B. .... Ayrshires.
Parlee, M. H., Sussex, N. B. .... Ayrshires.
Parish, John, Leaskdale .... Shorthorns.
Parsons, J. L., Whitby .... Shorthorns.
Parsons, J. F., & Sons, Barnston, Que .... Ayrshires.
Palmer, B. J., New Durham .... Holstein-Friesians.
Palmer, Oswald, Lacombe, Alta .... Herefords.
Palmer, Geo. R., Summerstown .... Ayrshires.
Pannabacker, E., Hespeler .... Holstein-Friesians.
Parkinson, G. & W., Eramosa .... Shorthorns.
Pascoe, Wm., & A. R., Cedar Dale .... Shorthorns.
Paterson Bros., Millbrook .... Shorthorns.
Paterson, Wm., Hillsdale .... Shorthorns.
Paterson, Wm., & Sons, Almonte .... Shorthorns.
Paterson, T. G., Rayside .... Holstein-Friesians.
Patrick, E. W., Ilderton .... Shorthorns.
Patten, J. H., Paris .... Holstein-Friesians.
Patten, Walter, St. George .... Holstein-Friesians.
Patterson, J. S., Amulee .... Shorthorns.
Patton, J. A., Rockland .... Herefords.
Payne, J. C., Dutton .... Shorthorns.
Payne, N., Cobourg .... Shorthorns.
Peacock, Grace E., Mt. Salem .... Holstein-Friesians.
Pearce, Arthur, Cornell .... Holstein-Friesians.
Pearce, W. M., Tilsonburg .... Holstein-Friesians.
Pearson, S. J., & Son, Meadowvale .... Shorthorns.
Peat, Thos., Bright .... Shorthorns.
Penhall, R. A., St. Thomas .... Holstein-Friesians.
Penhall, R. J., Nober .... Herefords.
Pepper, John, Hensall .... Shorthorns.
Percival, G. W., Glen Buell .... Ayrshires.
Perdue, H. T., Wingham .... Herefords.
Pettes, John M., West Brome, Que .... Ayrshires.
Pettigrew, Henry, Norval .... Shorthorns.
Pettit, A. C., Freeman .... Shorthorns.
Pettit, F. C., Burgessville .... Holstein-Friesians.
Pettit, F. E., Burgessville .... Holstein-Friesians.
Pettit, W. G., & Sons, Freeman .... Shorthorns.
Pfeffer, John, Dexter .... Shorthorns.
Phaneuf, Antoine, St. Antoine Vercheres, Que .. Ayrshires.
Phoenix Bros., Primrose .... Shorthorns.
Phillips, W. J., Dromore .... Shorthorns.
Philp, W. A., Penryn .... Holstein-Friesians.
Pinkerton, R. B., Essex .... Shorthorns.
Pletsch, Adam, Alsfeldt .... Shorthorns.

Plumstead, Henry, Clinton .... Shorthorns.
Pollard, Geo., Orono .... Shorthorns.
Pollard, John & Sons, Iona Station .... Shorthorns.
Pollock, Wm., Seagrave .... Shorthorns.
Poole, Chauncey, Norwich .... Holstein-Friesians.
Poole, Samuel, Norwich .... Holstein-Friesians.
Pope, J. C., Regina, Sask .... Ayrshires.
Porter, Chas. E., Lloydtown .... Shorthorns.
Porter Bros., Appleby .... Shorthorns.
Potter, John, Lieury .... Shorthorns.
Pound, Wm. F., Bayham .... Holstein-Friesians.
Powell, L. B., Wallenstein .... Shorthorns.
Preston, Robt. D., Leamington .... Shorthorns.
Preston, A. J., Athens .... Holstein-Friesians.
Prevost, Felix, Varennes, Que .... Ayrshires.
Priddis Bros., London .... Shorthorns.
Proulx, Felix, St. Ours, Que .... Ayrshires.
Prouse, G. T., Ostrander .... Holstein-Friesians.
Prouse, Wm., Dereham Centre .... Holstein-Friesians.
Prouse, Thos., Dereham Centre .... Holstein-Friesians.
Prout, Geo. W., Zephyr .... Shorthorns.
Provincial Farm, Charlottetown, P.E.I. .... Ayrshires.
Pugh, Ed., E., Claremont .... Shorthorns.
Pugh, Wm. D., Claremont .... Shorthorns.
Purdy, D. A., Lumsden, Sask .... *Herefords.*
Purves, Albert, Craigvale .... Shorthorns.
Purves Bros., Lucknow .... Shorthorns.
Quadd, Fred, Dunlop .... Herefords.
Quick, C. H., Leamington .... Shorthorns.
Raethke, Chas., Three Hills, Alta .... Herefords.
Raikes, Geo., Barrie .... Shorthorns.
Ramsay, Geo. M., Byng .... Shorthorns.
Randall, J. & Son, Highgate .... Herefords.
Rankin, Chas., Wyebridge .... Shorthorns.
Rannie, Wm., Menie .... Ayrshires.
Rattie, Jos., St. Augustine, Que .... Ayrshires.
Rawlings, Fred, Forest .... Shorthorns.
Raymond, Oliver, Dickinson's Landing .... Ayrshires.
Real, Geo., Greenbank .... Shorthorns.
Redmond, S. F., Peterboro .... Shorthorns.
Redmond, Thos., Millbrook .... Shorthorns.
Redmond, Wm. & Sons, Port Perry .... Shorthorns.
Reed, J. W., Olds, Alta .... Herefords.
Reed, H., Mimosa .... Herefords.
Reid, John H., Moosomin, Sask .... Herefords.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Reid, D. D., Canora, Sask	Herefords.
Reid & Co., Hintonburg	Ayrshires.
Reid, David, Walter's Falls	Shorthorns.
Reid, R. F., Georgetown	Shorthorns.
Reid, R. H., Pine River	Shorthorns.
Reid, W. H., Kingston	Shorthorns.
Reist, I. & G., Kossuth	Shorthorns.
Rennie, Mrs. John, Teviotdale	Shorthorns.
Rennelson, Richard, Galt	*Shorthorns.*
Rettie, Jas., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Reycraft, T. C., Highgate	Shorthorns.
Reynolds, Wm. E. & Son, Uxbridge	Shorthorns.
Rice, Alfred, Curries	Holstein-Friesians.
Rice, Geo., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Richard, Samuel, Bowmanville	Shorthorns.
Richardson, Andrew, Peepabun	Shorthorns.
Richardson, Fred, Columbus	Short orns.
Richardson, J. & Son, Luton	Shorthorns.
Richardson, J. J., Markdale	Shorthorns.
Richardson, J. W., Caledonia	Holstein-Friesians.
Richardson, Matt., Caledonia	Holstein-Friesians.
Richardson, F. R., Billing's Bridge	———
Richie, W. L., Saurin	Herefords.
Riddle, Jas., Beeton	Shorthorns.
Ridley, Geo. H., St. Mary's	Shorthorns.
Riel, J. B., St. Remi, Que	Ayrshires.
Rife, David, Hespeler	Holstein-Friesians.
Ripley, H., Elgin	Holstein-Friesians.
Risely, E. E., Bridgeburg	Shorthorns.
Ritchie, W. L., Saurin	Herefords.
Rivers, Walburn, Foldens	Holstein-Friesians.
Rivet, Chas., Joliette, Que.	*Ayrshires.*
Roach, J. F., Sussex, N.B	Ayrshires.
Robbins, Collver V., Wellandport	Holstein-Friesians.
Roberts, W. B. & T. H., Sparta	Shorthorns.
Robertson, A. W., Nithburg	Shorthorns.
Robertson, John, Wyoming	Shorthorns.
Robertson, Lieut.-Col. D. M., Toronto	Shorthorns.
Robertson, N. S., Arnprior	Shorthorns.
Robertson, Robt., Oil Springs	Shorthorns.
Robertson, Adam, Como, Que	Ayrshires.
Robertson, W. C., Annan	Shorthorns
Robertson, W. D., Oakville	Shorthorns.
Robertson, David, M.D., Milton	Holstein-Friesians.
Robinson, Ed., Markham	Shorthorns.
Robinson, Mrs. J. W., St. Mary's	Shorthorns.
Robinson, John & Son, Newton Robinson	Shorthorns.
Robinson, Lorenzo, Barrie	Shorthorns.
Robinson, T. & Son, Dunsford	Aberdeen-Angus.
Robinson, A. E., Markham	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Robinson, Chas., South Mountain	Holstein-Friesians.
Robson, J. G., Ilderton	Shorthorns.
Robson, Robt., Ashburn	Shorthorns.
Robson, Capt. T. E., London	Shorthorns.
Rock, John, Springford	Shorthorns.
Rogers, Jos. & Sons, Kettleby	Shorthorns.
Rogers, Wm., Mitchell	Shorthorns.
Rollings, Wm., Gibraltar	Shorthorns.
Rooke, Geo., Dereham Centre	Holstein-Friesians.
Rosebrugh, Harry, St. George	Holstein-Friesians.
Ross, Bros., Nairn	Shorthorns.
Ross, J. C., Jarvis	Shorthorns.
Rothwell, B., Ottawa	Ayrshires.
Roulston, Geo. W., Evelyn	Ayrshires.
Row, Fred, Curries	Holstein-Friesians.
Rowe, Hy., Exeter	Shorthorns.
Rudd, C. C., Eden Mills	Devons.
Rusnell, D. H., Stouffville	Shorthorns.
Russell, Thos., Exeter	Shorthorns.
Russell, Thos., Cannington	Shorthorns.
Ruston, F. & Sons, Sebringville	Shorthorns.
Rutherford, Wm., South Monaghan	Shorthorns.
Ryckman, Geo. W., McNab	Shorthorns.
Safford, W. R., Sutton Junction, Que	Ayrshires.
Salkeld, Isaac, Goderich	Shorthorns.
Salkeld, John W., Goderich	Shorthorns.
Sanborn, F. & Son, South Roxton, Que	Ayrshires.
Sanders, W. G. & Sons, St. Thomas	Shorthorns.
Sanderson, Matthew, Wroxeter	Shorthorns.
Sandilands, John, Williamstown	Ayrshires.
Sang, Chas. J., Chippawa Hill	Shorthorns.
Saunders, Isaac, Morden, Man	Herefords.

Scarfe, Thos. & Sons, Rocky Saugeen	Shorthorns.
Scarf, Wm., Grand Valley	Shorthorns.
Schell, Walter S., Woodstock	Holstein-Friesians.
Schellenberger, Peter, Sebringville	Shorthorns.
Schiefele, A. W., Hiedelberg	Holstein-Friesians.
Schiefele, C., St. Jacobs	Shorthorns.
Schnider, W. & H., Gowanstown	Shorthorns.
Schmidt, A. D., Elmira	Shorthorns.
Scobie, T. & Co., Manotick	Shorthorns.
Schofield, E. Allan, St. John, N.B	*Ayrshires.*
Scott, F. W., Highgate	Shorthorns.
Scott, John, Dunblane	Shorthorns.
Scott, John, Atha	Shorthorns.
Scott, Thos. & Sons, Sutton West	Shorthorns.
Scott, Wm., Claremont	Shorthorns.
Scott, Wm. S., Tillsonburg	Shorthorns.
Scott, W. W., Highgate	Shorthorns.
Sealy Bros., Bunessan	Shorthorns.
Secord, Jas. R. R., *Homer*	Shorthorns.
Seminaire St. Therese, St. Therese, Que	Ayrshires.
Semple, Hugh, Hereward	Shorthorns.
Senn, John, York	Shorthorns.
Shand, C. H. & J., Port Dover	Shorthorns.
Shannon Bros., Arnprior	*Herefords.*
Shantz, Aaron, Haysville	Shorthorns.
Shantz, Herman, Baden	Shorthorns.
Shantz, Solomon, Haysville	Shorthorns.
Shantz, Til. S., Waterloo	Shorthorns.
Sharman, Jos., Russell, Man	Herefords.
Sharp, Jas., Rockside	Aberdeen-Angus.
Shaver, Alf. M., Ancaster	Shorthorns.
Shaw, A. J. C. & Sons, Thamesville	Shorthorns.
Shaw, J. W., Hawkestone	*Shorthorns.*
Shaw, Thos., Wildfield	Shorthorns.
Shaw, W. A., Foxboro	Holstein-Friesians.
Shean, W. E., Elmbank	Shorthorns.
Shean, W. J. & Co., Owen Sound	Shorthorns.
Shearer, Wm. S., Listowel	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Shelby, Levi R., Union	Shorthorns.
Shellington, Robt., Harley	Holstein-Friesians.
Sheppard, Geo. & Son, Primrose	Shorthorns.
Sheriff, W. & G. G., Clarence	Ayrshires.
Shibley, Jacob E., Harrowsmith	Shorthorns.
Shields, Wm., Brandon, Man	Herefords.
Shilling, Louis, Elmwood	Shorthorns.
Shobbrook, Jas. Londesborough	Shorthorns.
Shore, D. H., Thornbury	Shorthorns.
Shouldice, Jas., Gleichen, Alta	Herefords.
Shuttleworth, H. P., Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Sibbald, Miss E. K., Sutton West	Shorthorns.
Sifton, Chas., Cairngorm	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Sillery, Richard, Staffa	Shorthorns.
Silverthorn, Chas., Summerville	Shorthorns.
Simmons Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I	Ayrshires.
Simmons, C.M., Ivan	Shorthorns.
Simmons, W. H., New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Simms, A. Haig, Montreal, Que	Ayrshires.
Simpson, F. George, Morpeth	Shorthorns.
Simpson, G. H., Peterborough	*Shorthorns.*
Simpson, *Jas., South Augusta*	Ayrshires.
Simpson, Jas., Moffatt	Shorthorns.
Sims, Edwin, Woodroyd, Man	Herefords.
Sinclair, Duncan, Keady	Shorthorns.
Sinclair, Geo. H., Langbank	Shorthorns.
Sinclair, Thomas B., Brigden	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Sinton, Robt., Regina, Sask	Herefords.
Skeoch, Jas., Corunna	Shorthorns.
Skeoch, R. M., Box 508, Sarnia	Shorthorns.
Skippon, Thos., Hyde Park	Herefords.
Slaght, Wm., Bealton	Holstein-Friesians.
Slimmon, W. W., Glen Allan	Shorthorns.
Sloper, Wm., Cobourg	Ayrshires.
Smiley, S. H., St. Thomas	Holstein-Friesians.
Smillie, A. G., *Hensall*	Shorthorns.
Smith, Amos, Trowbridge	Shorthorns.
Smith, Arthur, Sparta	Shorthorns.
Smith, Arthur, York	Shorthorns.
Smith, A. L., Fairfield Plains	Shorthorns.
Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge	Shorthorns.
Smith Bros., Meaford	Shorthorns.
Smith, C. E., Scotland	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, C. John, Madoc	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, D. & Sons, Belmont	Shorthorns.
Smith, D. & Sons, Smithdale	Shorthorns.
Smith, F. A., Grovesend	Shorthorns.
Smith, Frank W., Scotland	Shorthorns.
Smith, Fred., Brandon, Man	Herefords.
Smith, G. W., Dundas	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Smith, Gordon, South Woodslee	Shorthorns.
Smith, Harry, Exeter	*Shorthorns.*

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Smith, H. D., Hamilton	Herefords.
Smith, John, Conover	Shorthorns.
Smith, John & Sons, Duntroon	Shorthorns.
Smith, Samuel, Walkerton	Shorthorns.
Smith, J. J., Enniskillen	Shorthorns.
Smith, Wm., Columbus	Shorthorns.
Smith, W. M., Scotland	Ayrshires.
Smith, Wm• C., Burgessville	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, Wm. & Sons, Duntroon	Shorthorns.
Smyth, Henry, Fernlee	Shorthorns.
Smyth, Harry R., Kent Centre	Shorthorns.
Smyth, Robt. L., Fargo	Shorthorns.
Snary, J. H. & F., Croton	Shorthorns.
Snell, Geo., Reddickville	Shorthorns.
Snell, Geo., Yeovil	Shorthorns.
Snell, H. M., Londesboro	Shorthorns.
Snell, Jas., Clinton	Shorthorns.
Snell, Wm., Londesboro	Shorthorns.
Snaider, Peter A., Bloomingdale	Shorthorns.
Snyder, Elias, Burgessville	Holstein-Friesians.
Snyder, J. S., Bridgeport	Shorthorns.
Snyder, Jos. B., Waterloo	Shorthorns.
Sockett, John, Rockwood	Shorthorns.
Somerville, R. & Sons, Elder's Mills	Shorthorns.
Spafford, Robt., Bethesda	Shorthorns.
Sparham, Geo. E., Morpeth	Shorthorns.
Sparrow, R. C. & Sons, Antrim	Shorthorns.
Spiers, Jas., Brussels	Shorthorns.
Sprague, John B., Keswick	Sho•thorns.
Spratt, T. A., Billing's Bridge	Holstein-Friesians.
Sproule, T. S., M.P., Markdale	Shorthorns.
Srigley, John & Sons, Allandale	Shorthorns.
Stafford, Chas., Flesherton	Shorthorns.
Stalker, John, Acton	Shorthorns.
Stanton, Chas., Springford	Holstein-Friesians.
Staples, F. M., Millbrook	Shorthorns.
Staples, Geo., Lifford	Shorthorns.
Staples, Rd. & Sons, Lifford	Shorthorns.
Stauffer, Well., Ringwood	Shorthorns.
Steacy, R. G., Brockville	Ayrshires.
Stead, Henry, Thamesville	Shorthorns.

Name and Address	Breed
Steele, Jas., Lochalsh	Shorthorns.
Steele, W. J., Newington	Ayrshires.
Steele Bros., Glenboro, Man	Ayrshires.
Steen, N. A., Meadowvale	Shorthorns.
Stevenson, W. H., Fenelon Falls	Shorthorns.
Stephen, John, Fenelon Falls	Shorthorns.
Stephen, W. F., Huntingdon, Que	Ayrshires.
Stephens, Byron, Brigden	Holstein-Friesians.
Stevens, Thos., Morpeth	Shorthorns.
Stevens, Wm. C., Phillipsville	Holstein-Friesians.
Stevenson, R. S., Ancaster	Holstein-Friesians.
Stewart, A. A., Clyde	Shorthorns.
Stewart, Fred., Elfrida	Holstein-Friesians.
Stewart, Jas. A., Menie	Ayrshires.
Stewart, John, Gorrie	Shorthorns.
Stewart, T. A., Hemmingford, Que	Ayrshires.
Stewart, J. W., Lyn	Holstein-Friesians.
Stewart, Peter, Everton	Shorthorns.
Stewart, Wm., Menie	Ayrshires.
Stillman, Robt., Campbellford	Holstein-Friesians.
Stiver, Byron, Mt. Albert	Shorthorns.
Stobbart, Thos., Highfield	Shorthorns.
Stock, C. J., Tavistock	Shorthorns.
Stock, Jas. & Sons, Columbus	Shorthorns.
Stokes, John, Tweed	Ayrshires.
Stone, Alfred, Guelph	Herefords.
Stone, Jos., Saintfield	Shorthorns.
Stone, R., Uptergrove	Shorthorns.
Storey, Walter, Alma	Shorthorns.
Stott, Geo., Wyevale	Shorthorns.
Stoutenburg, Arthur, Banks	Shorthorns.
Straus, M. & Sons, Bamberg	Shorthorns.
Stringer, Abe., Kingarf	Shorthorns.
Strobridge, Frank, Thamesford	Holstein-Friesians.
Stroud, Thos., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Sturgeon, R. J., Manhard	Holstein-Friesians.
Struthers, R. & W. B., Poole	Shorthorns.
Stutt, R. W., Forest	Herefords.
Suddaby, Milton, Heckston	Ayrshires.
Suhring, Otto, Sebringville	Holstein-Friesians.
Suhring, Wm., Sebringville	Holstein-Friesians.

Summerfeldt, L., Unionville	Holstein-Friesians.
Surtees, W. R., Clarence	Shorthorns.
Sutherland, Wm. M., Walter's Falls	Shorthorns.
Sutton, J. W., Ospringe	Shorthorns.
Sutton, M., Cavan	Shorthorns.
Sutton, Mark, Ospringe	Shorthorns.
Swan, John A., Vasey	Shorthorns.
Swance, B., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Sweet, Thos., Exeter	Shorthorns.
Tackell, Wm., Zenda	Holstein-Friesians.
Talbot, Daniel & Sons, Everton	Shorthorns.
Tamblyn, John W., Londesboro	Shorthorns.
Tanner, Jas. & John, Walkerton	Shorthorns.
Tapley, W. F., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Taylor, F. W., Wellman's Corners	Ayrshires.
Taylor, J. H., Scotland	Holstein-Friesians.
Taylor, *David H., Corwhin*	Shorthorns.
Taylor, John A., Poplar	Shorthorns.
Taylor, Thos. H., Belgrave	Shorthorns.
Taylor, W. H., Evelyn	Shorthorns.
Taylor, W. H. & Son, Parkhill	Shorthorns.
Teeple, A. H., Curries	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Teeter, Frederick, Wallaceburg	Shorthorns.
Telfer, Thos. G., Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Thibeadeau, Damase, Thurso, Que	Ayrshires.
Thom, John, Walter's Falls	Shorthorns.
Thompson, A. J., Hoards	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Thompson, Jos. A., South Lake	Holstein-Friesians.
Thompson, And., Chesley	Shorthorns.
Thompson, Jos. H., Ospringe	Shorthorns.
Thompson, Nath., Orangeville	Shorthorns.
Thompson, R. & W. J., Spiers	Shorthorns.
Thompson, Thos. H., Gore Bay	Shorthorns.
Thompson, W. J., Mitchell	Shorthorns.
Thoms, John, Clay Bank	Shorthorns.
Thomson, A. R., Stamford	Shorthorns.
Thomson, Jas., Mildmay	Shorthorns.
Thomson, Malcolm, Walkerton	Shorthorns.
Thomson, W. P., Thamesford	Shorthorns.
Thomson, Peter, Grand Valley	Shorthorns.
Thomson, Thos., Headford	Shorthorns.
Thomson, W. B., Fergus	Shorthorns.
Thomson, Wm. E., Woodstock	Holstein-Friesians.
Thomson, A. J., Erin	Aberdeen-Angus.
Thomson, P. A., Hillsburg	Aberdeen-Angus.
Thorn, W., Lyndoch	Ayrshires.
Tindall, Robt., Fergus	Shorthorns.
Tipping, J. A., Clarenceville, Que	*Ayrshires.*
Todd, Thos., St. Helens	Shorthorns.
Tolchard, Geo., Chesley	Shorthorns.
Tolton, A., Waldemar	Shorthorns.
Tolton, Jas. M., Walkerton	Shorthorns.
Toole, J. W., Whitevale	Shorthorns.
Torrance, Peter, Lucknow	Shorthorns.
Tough, Jas., Edmonton, Alta	Herefords.
Tourigney, Paul, Victoriaville, Que	Ayrshires.
Tran, W. H., Cedar Grove	Ayrshires.
Trappiste Fathers, La Trappe, Oka, Que	Ayrshires.
Treffry, W. J., Hawtrey	Holstein-Friesians.
Tremblay, Art. Achilles, Les Eboulements, Que	Ayrshires.
Trestain, John & Sons, Strathburn	Shorthorns.
Treverton, T. C., Poucher's Mills	Ayrshires.
Trick, John, Cresswell	Shorthorns.
Trott, Ed. & Sons, Christina	Shorthorns.
Trudell, T., St. Prosper, Que	Ayrshires.
Tuck, John, Mosboro	Shorthorns.
Tuck, John & Sons, Waterdown	Shorthorns.
Tucker, Geo., Drayton	Shorthorns.
Tucker, John, Arthur	Shorthorns.
Tufts, Wallace, Welland	Shorthorns.
Tupling, Alex. & Sons, Honeywood	Shorthorns.
Turenne, Delphis, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que	Ayrshires.
Turnbull, Wm. & Sons, Cowanston	Shorthorns.
Turner, D. S., Whitevale	Shorthorns.
Turner, J. Fred, Hillsdale	Shorthorns.
Tyler, T. G., Abercorn, Que	Ayrshires.
Umbach, Samuel, Elmira	Shorthorns.
Usher, Hudson, Queenston	Shorthorns.
Vanderlip, H. M., Cainsville	Shorthorns.
VanNatter, Ira B., Ballinafad	Shorthorns.
VanPatter, J. M., Luton	Holstein-Friesians.
Varco, John, Carlow	Aberdeen-Angus.
Varden, F. W., Springford	Shorthorns.
Wagar, C. D., Enterprise	Shorthorns.
Wagler, C., Baden	Holstein-Friesians.
Wakely, F. J., Bolton	Shorthorns.
Wakely, Louis A., Bolton	*Shorthorns.*
Waldie, Alex., Acton	Shorthorns.
Waldie, Wm., Stratford	Shorthorns.
Walker Sons, Walkerville	Shorthorns.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Concluded.*

Name and Address	Breed
Walker, Chas. E., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Walker, Wm., Carluke	Holstein-Friesians.
Walker, A. T., Beaconsfield	Holstein-Friesians.
Walker, R. W., Utica	Holstein-Friesians.
Wallace, J. Alex., Simcoe	Holstein-Friesians.
Wallace, Jeremiah, Jr., Shanly	Holstein-Friesians.
Wallace, *Jos. T., Aberdour*	Shorthorns.
Wallace, W. A., Kars	Shorthorns.
Wallace, W. H. & Sons, Mount Forest	Shorthorns.
Wallbrook, Wm., Hagersville	Shorthorns.
Walls, John, Clifford	Shorthorns.
Walters, John, Saltford	Shorthorns.
Ward, Ed., Greenbank	Shorthorns.
Ward, E. & Sons, Kilmanagh	Shorthorns.
Ward, Richard, Balsam	Shorthorns.
Ward, W. J., Woodhill	Shorthorns.
Ward, R. G., Springvale	Holstein-Friesians.
Wardell, W. E., Middlemarch	Shorthorns.
Warring, J. Edward, Newark	Holstein-Friesians.
Warnica, Asa., Painswick	Herefords.
Warnica, F. M., Painswick	Shorthorns.
Warren, J. L., Acton	Shorthorns.
Watson, A. J., Castlederg	Shorthorns.
Watson, John, Seagrave	Shorthorns.
Watson, Thos., Bolton	Shorthorns.
Watson, W. J., Malton	Shorthorns.
Watt, John & Son, Salem	Shorthorns.
Watt, D. M., Allen's Corners, Que.	Ayrshires.
Watt, J. A., Salem	Shorthorns.
Watts, Thos., *Holt*	Shorthorns.
Webb, Benj., Stroud	Shorthorns.
Weber, John, New Hamburg	Shorthorns.
Weber, M., Waterloo	Shorthorns.
Weber, Eph., Elmira	Shorthorns.
Weber, W. H., Lakelet	Shorthorns.
Webster, Mrs. M. J., Fingerboard	Shorthorns.
Webster, D M., Athens	Holstein-Friesians.
Weekes, Geo., Glanworth	Shorthorns.
Weiks, August, Tavistock	Shorthorns.
Weir, A., Masonville	Shorthorns.
Weir, W. B., Crumlin	Shorthorns.

Name and Address	Breed
Weitzell, John W., Cassel	Shorthorns.
Weller, Albert, Zephyr	Shorthorns.
Weller, A. E., *Kingston Junction*	*Holstein-Friesians.*
Wells, A. C. & Sons, Sardis, B.C.	Ayrshires.
Welsh, Henry, Weston	Holstein-Friesians.
Westover, O. L., Luton	Shorthorns.
Whaley, Wm., North Seneca	Shorthorns.
Wheeler, Geo., Mimosa	Shorthorns.
Whelan, Mrs. J. H., Westport	Ayrshires.
White, Peter, Pembroke	Shorthorns.
White, Dan'l, Brickley	Shorthorns.
Whitehead, E. R., Montmorency Falls, Que	Ayrshires.
Whitelaw, A. & W., Guelph	Shorthorns.
Whitson, John, Atha	Shorthorns.
Whitson, Robt., Atha	Shorthorns.
Whittaker & Sons, H. J., Williamsburg	Ayrshires.
Whyte, G. H., Clifford	Aberdeen-Angus.
Wideman, M., St. Jacobs	Shorthorns.
Widdiefield, J. W., Uxbridge	Shorthorns.
Wiley, A. S., Wisbeach	Shorthorns.
Wiley, Jas., Wisbeach	Shorthorns.
Wiley, Wm. T., Tara	Shorthorns.
Wilken, Jas., Balsam	Shorthorns.
Wilkinson, J. C., Warwick West	Shorthorns.
Will, John, Fort Covington, N. Y	Ayrshires.
Williams, A. W., Port Perry	Shorthorns.
Williams, Richard, Craighurst	Shorthorns.
Williams, Louis, North Ridge	Ayrshires.
Williams, Chas., Ostrander	Holstein-Friesians.
Willis, Jr., R., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Willmott, F. C., Milton	Shorthorns.
Willson., Ed., & Son, Brougham	Shorthorns.
Wilson, Geo. T., Balsam	Shorthorns.
Wilson, John L., Gorrie	Shorthorns.
Wilson, John & Son, Green River	Shorthorns.
Wilson, N. F., Cumberland	Shorthorns.
Wilson, Richard, Lifford	Shorthorns.
Wilson, W. A., Lucknow	Shorthorns.
Wilson, Wm. & Son, Brickley	Shorthorns.
Wilson, Wm. C., Hawkestone	Shorthorns.
Wilson, J. Lockie, Toronto	Ayrshires.

Wiltse, Ford B., Athens	Holstein-Friesians.
Wise, Ed. H., Clinton	Shorthorns.
Wise, John, St. Thomas	Shorthorns.
Wood, Andrew, McAlpin	Ayrshires.
Wood, Walter J., Shorthills, N.W.T.	Ayrshires.
Wood, J. A., Genoa, Que	Ayrshires.
Wood, Jas. S., Mount Forest	Shorthorns.
Woodisee Bros., Rothsay	Ayrshires.
Woodley, Fred V., Boston	Holstein-Friesians.
Woodley, Elmer V., Waterford	Holstein-Friesians.
Woods, John G., New Hamburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Woodley, Geo. L., Villa Nova	Holstein-Friesians.
Woolacott, J. & W., Kennicott	Shorthorns.
Wooley, John M. & Son, Petrolia	Shorthorns.
Wooley, D. McF., *Simcoe*	*Ayrshires*.
Woof, W. L., Hillier	Holstein-Friesians.
Worthy, Wm., *Kincardine*	*Shorthorns*.
Wren, Christopher, Uxbridge	Shorthorns.
Wright, Herbert, Guelph	Shorthorns.
Wright, John, Blackstock	Shorthorns.
Wright, Thos. A. & Son, Blackstock	Shorthorns.
Wyckoff, I. G., Tyrrell	Holstein-Friesians.
Yates, A., *Athens*	Ayrshires.
Yates, Mahlon, Athens	Ayrshires.
Young, Samuel, Guelph	Aberdeen-Angus.
Young Bros., Whitby	Shorthorns.
Young, Chas., Brooksdale	Shorthorns.
Young, Jas., Port Lock	Shorthorns.
Young, Wm., Waubuno	*Shorthorns*.
Young, Wm. A., Glanford	Shorthorns.
Yuill, A. C., Carleton Place	Ayrshires.
Zehr, Jos. L., Tavistock	Shorthorns.
Zoeller, A. M., New Hamburg	Holstein-Friesians.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.

Name and Address	Breed
Alexander, Wm., Doe Lake	Oxfords.
Allison, Geo., Burbank, Man	Leicesters.
Andrews, Geo., Millfield, Que	Leicesters.
Arkell, Henry & Son, Arkell	Oxford Downs.
Armstrong, Jas., Shawville, Que	Oxford Downs.
Armstrong, W. A., Shawville, Que	Leicesters.
Armstrong, A. A., Minesing	Shropshires.
Arthur, Fred., Knowlton, Que	Leicesters.
Bagshaw, W. A., Uxbridge	Cotswolds.
Baker, G. W. A., Trafalgar	Dorsets.
Baker, Geo., Simcoe	Southdowns.
Baldwin, H. E., Coaticook, Que	Leicesters.
Barber, Jno., Salem	———.
Barr, John, Blyth	———.
Bartlett, H., Smithville	Dorsets.
Bater Bros., Trafalgar	———.
Baxter, David, North Georgetown, Que.	Leicesters.
Beattie, Wm. J., *Lemesurier, Que.*	Leceisters.
Beaudoin, P. A., St. Blaise, Que	Oxford Downs.
Bell, Robert, Hurondale	Leicesters.
Bellemare, Adrien, Yamachiche, Que	Leicesters.
Bellerose, Dephis, Ste. Elizabeth, Que	Cotswolds.
Bergerson, Arthur, St. Pie, Que	Leicesters.
Bolton, Jno., Guelph	———.
Booth, Geo. K., Melboro, Que	Leicesters.
Boutet, Jas., Victoriaville, Que	Leicesters.
Bourassa, Theo., Yamachiche, Que	Leicesters
Bowman, James, Guelph	Suffolks and Dorsets.
Boyd, A. J., Lacombe, Alta	Oxford Downs.
Breen, J. F., *Melancthon*	Leicesters.
Brien, E. & Son, Ridgetown	Cotswolds.
Brisson, T., Howick, Que	Leicesters.
Brohman, G. W., Brantford	———.
Brosseau, E. C., Brosseau Station, Que	Oxford Downs.
Brown, David, St. Joachim, Que	Leicesters.
Brown, A. & Son, *Beachburg*	Oxford Downs.
Brown, F. W., Portage La Prairie, Man	Cotswolds.
Bryce, R. J., Dunedin	———.
Bryson, Jas., Brysonville, Que	Leicesters.
Campbell, P. M., Balderson	Oxford Downs.
Campbell, Mac., Harwich	Leicesters.
Campbell, Jno., Woodville	*Shropshires*.
Campbell, Peter J., Breadalbane	Leicesters.
Carpenter, W. S., Simcoe	Shropshires.
Cavan, G. W., Box 1052, Toronto	Southdowns.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa	Shropshires and Dorset Horns.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Cerswell, J. A., Bond Head	Oxford Downs.
Chartier, Albert, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.	Oxford Downs.
Christie, Peter, Manchester	Shropshires.
Cleland, Jas. R., Genoa, Que.	Leicesters.
Cloutier, N., Banlier de Trois Rivieres, Que.	Leicesters.
Cloutier, Jos., Riviere Aux Chiens, Que.	Leicesters.
Coke, James, Erin	Cotswolds.
Connell, Tim., Vine	Cotswolds.
Cote, C., Baie St. Paul, Que.	Leicesters.
Cousins, John & Son, Harriston	Oxford Downs.
Coutee, Pierre, St. Felix de Valois, Que.	Cotswolds.
Couter, T. E., Bathurst, N.B.	Leicesters.
Couture, Frances, St. Augustin, Que.	Leicesters.
Couture, Jos., Lorette, Que.	Leicesters.
Cowan, John S., Donegal	Leicesters.
Creighton, Robert, Genoa, Que.	———.
Crozier, A., Beachburg	Leicesters.
Cumming, D., Russell	Leicesters.
Davidson, J. D., Belhaven	*Cotswolds.*
Denis, Arsene, St. Norbert, Berthier, Que.	Shropshires, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, Oxford Downs.
Descoteaux, J. F., St. Monique, Que.	Shropshires.
Dickenson, J. H., North Glanford	Shropshires.
Douglas, Jas., Caledonia	Leicesters.
Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.	Leicesters.
Downey, Jas., Fordwich	Leicesters.
Drouin, Narcisse, St. Norbert, Que.	Leicesters.
Drummond, Sir Geo., Beaconsfield, Que.	Southdowns.
Dryden, Hon. John, Toronto	Shropshires.
Dryden, Wm., Brooklin	Shropshires.
Drysdale, Thos., Allan's Corners, Que.	Leicesters.
Dugas, Jos., Ruisslau St. Georges, Que.	Leicesters.
Dunn, J. A., Wooler	Cotswolds.
Dubour, Gideon, Baie St. Paul, Que.	Leicesters.
Duprie, Wilfred, Vercheres, Que.	Leicesters
Durham, W. H., Box 1052, Toronto	———.
Easton, Abram, Appleby	Leicesters.
Ecole d'Agriculture d'Oka, Oka, Que.	Shropshires.
Eddie, Hugh, Appin	———.
Edwards, Geo. B., Covey Hill, Que.	Leicesters.
Edwards, Nelson G., Clarence	Shropshires.
Ellard, Wright, Kazubazua, Que.	Leicesters.
Evans, D. & Son, Somenos, B. C.	Southdowns.
Ferland, M., St. Elizabeth, Que.	Cotswolds.
Fitch, Val., Oriel	Cotswolds.
Fontaine, F., Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Que.	Leicesters.
Fortin, Joseph E., Baie St. Paul, Que.	Leicesters.
Fortin, Joseph B., Baie St. Paul, Que.	Leicesters.
Forster Farm, Oakville	Dorsets.
Frank, R. W., Kingsbury, Que.	Leicesters.
Frechette, Jos., St. Felix de Valois, Que.	Cotswolds.
Gamley, A. D., Griswold, Man.	Leicesters.
Garbutt, R. J., Belleville	Leicesters.
Garceau, Gideon, Point-du-Lac, Que.	Leicesters.
Garceau, Phil., Point-du-Lac, Quebec	Leicesters.
Gardhouse, J. & Sons, Highfield	Leicesters.
Gardhouse, J. M., Weston	Leicesters.
Gareau, J. J., St. Roch l'Achigan, Que.	Hampshires.
Gibson, J. T., Denfield	Lincolns.
Giffen, W. S., New Lowell	Dorsets.
Gilroy, John H., Coe Hill	Cotswolds.
Girouard, Pierre, St. Victoir de Richelieu, Que.	———.
Glass, Jas., Roxham, Que.	Leicesters.
Goodall, Wm., St. Louis de Gonzaque, Que.	Leicesters.
Gormley, Jas. & Son, Pickering	———.
Green, Geo., Fairview	———.
Green, Chas. G., South Bolton, Que.	Leicesters.
Guerard, Uldaige, St. Felix de Valois, Que.	Cotswolds.
Hadwen, G. H., Duncans, B. C.	Shropshires.
Hall, J. W., Bensfort	Leicesters.
Hanmer, J. G., Brantford	Shropshires.
Hanmer, D. G., Burford	Shropshires.
Harding, R. H., Thorndale	Dorset Horns.
Hastings Bros., Crosshill	*Leicesters.*
Herbert, Bernard, St. Constant, Que.	Leicesters.
Hill, H., Londesboro	———.
Hine, Robert J., Dutton	Oxford Downs.
Hood, G. B., Guelph	Leicesters.
Hunter, Jno., Wyoming	Dorsets.
Ingram, Thos., Manitowaning	Cotswolds.
Innes, Donald, Tobique River, N.B.	Cotswolds.

Irving, A., Scotstown, Que....................Leicesters.
Jackson, John & Son, Abingdon..............Southdowns.
Jackson, T. S., Trafalgar......................Dorsets.
Jamieson, A. S., Jamieson, Que..............Leicesters.
Jeffs, E. & Son, Bond Head..............Southdowns & Leicesters.
Johnston, Arthur, Greenwood................Cotswolds.
Johnston, Peter, Iverness, Que...............Leicesters.
Johnston Bros., Underwood...................Leicesters.
Johnston, Walt., Donegal.....................Leicesters.
Jones, Wm., Zenda...........................———.
Juneau, Edmond, St. Norbert, Que...........———.
Kelly, Jno., Shakespeare...................Hampshires, Leicesters.
Kemp, C. R., Hazledean.....................Oxfords.
Kitchen, Washington, Copetown..............Oxfords.
Lachapelle, Napoleon, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que..Leicesters.
Lechapelle, Edouard, St. Paul, l'Ermite, Que..Leicesters & Cotswolds.
Lafontaine. Edouard, Plessisville, Que........Leicesters.
Lalonde, C., St. Hermas, Que................Leicesters.
Lamarche, H., St. Esprit, Que...............Leicesters.
Lamy, Adolph, St. Leon, Que.................Leicesters.
Langmaid, W. J., Taunton...................Cotswolds.
Lavallee, Paul, Berthierville, Co. Berthier, Que.Cotswolds.
Lavallee, Louis, St. Guillaume, Que..........———.
Lavinge, J. P., St. Gertrude, Que............Leicesters.
Lear, E., Blyth..............................———.
Lee, J. W. & Son, Simcoe....................Oxfords.
Legis, Ulderic, St. Leon, Co. Maskinonge, Que.Shropshires.
Lemon, S., Kettleby..........................———.
Letourneau, E., Ste. Famille, Ile d'Orleans, Que.Leicesters.
Levert, Nap., St. Benoit, Que................Leicesters.
Lebel, Geo., French Village, Que.............Leicesters.
Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford..................Shropshires.
Loiselle, Jos., St. Marc, (Vercheres), Que......———.
Loiselle, Ovide, St. Marc, Que.................———.
Luxton, A. G. H., Milton West..............Dorset Horns.
Lyons, S. J., Norval..........................Cotswolds.
Lyster, C. N., Kirkdale, Que.................Leicesters.
Mackay, A. J., Macdonald, Man.............Leicesters.
Malpas, Wm., Mossley.......................Cotswolds.
Many, J. O., St. Sebastien, Que..............Leicesters.
Marshall, D. H., Snelgrove...................Cotswolds.
Martin, Toussaint, St. Laurent, Que..........Leicesters.
May, John, Melbourne, Que..................Leicesters.
Mahew, Orian, Canterbury, Que..............Leicesters.
Maynard, J. T., Chilliwack, B. C............Dorsets.

Meads, W. J., *Ceylon*..................*Leicesters & Oxford Downs.*
Middleton, C. B., Clinton....................Leicesters.
Miller, Jos. Ephraim, Greenbush.............Oxfords.
Milne, R. & Son, Green River................Shropshires.
Milot, Hercule, Yamachichi, Que.............Oxfords.
Milot, Honore, Yamachichi, Que..............Cotswolds.
Miltimore, E. S., Knowlton, Que.............Leicesters.
Monkman, W. D., Bond Head..................Shropshires.
Morgan, C. E., Milliken.....................Cotswolds.
Morin, P. N., St. Norbert, Que..............Leicesters.
Morrin, D. T., Lachute, Que.................Leicesters.
Munro, Albert, Beachburg...................Oxfords.
McAlister, W. E., Durham...................Leicesters.
McCrae, D., Guelph.......................Southdowns & Cotswolds.
McCue, Jas. & Son, Melancthon..............Leicesters.
McDonald, Rod., Mandaumin.................Cotswolds.
McDonald, A. B., Appin.....................———.
McDonald, Roderick, Manitowaning..........Cotswolds.
McEwen, Col. R., Byron.....................Southdowns.
McKillican, W. E., Vankleek Hill............Leicesters.
McLaren, P. S., McGarry....................Oxfords.
McLean, Jno. G., Beachburg.................Oxfords.
McMillan, D., Priceville.....................Leicesters.
McPhee, D. A., Vankleek Hill...............Oxfords.
McPherson, Jas., Axe Lake..................Leicesters.
McRobie, Fred., Iroquois...................Leicesters.
Nault, Ferd., Wotton, Que..................———.
Nelson, T. C., Dartford.....................Dorsets.
Nichol, Robt., Brussels.....................Leicesters.
Nicholls, Jas. H., Dundalk..................Leicesters.
Noiseux, Frederic, St. Cesaire, Co. Rouville, Que.Leicesters.
Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford.........———.
Ouimet, Clovis, St. Francois de Sales, Que.....Lincolns.
Pare, Augustin, Riviere aux Chiens, Que......Leicesters.
Parkinson, Ernest, Eramosa..................Lincolns.
Parkinson, L., Eramosa......................Lincolns.
Parkinson, G. & W., Eramosa................Leicesters.
Partridge, A. W., Crown Hill................Leicesters.
Patenaude, Art., St. Remi, Que..............Leicesters.
Patenaude, P., St. Remi, Que................———.
Patrick, J. H., Ilderton.....................Lincolns.
Pelletier, L. C., Montreal, Que...............Oxford Downs.
Pepin, Ludger, St. Norbert, Co. Arthabaska, Que.———.
Perreault, T., St. Esprit, Que................Cotswolds.
Perrier, Octave, Laprairie, Que..............Cotswolds.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Concluded.*

Name and Address	Breed
Pettit, W. G. & Sons, Freeman	Shropshires
Pichette, Donat, St. Esprit, Que	Cotswolds.
Potter, A. B., Montgomery, Sask	Leicesters.
Provencher, Edouard, St. Norbert, Que	Leicesters.
Purcell, Jno., Huntington, Que	Leicesters.
Parnell, Isaac, Spring Road, Que	Leicesters.
Purves Bros., Lucknow	Leicesters.
Quain, John, Reedsdale, Que	Leicesters.
Ralston, J. T., Knowlton, Que	Leicesters.
Rawlings & Bailey, Forest	Cotswolds.
Reed, Isaac, Ardtrea	Leicesters.
Richardson, Jno., Port Guichon, B.C.	Cotswolds.
Rivet, Ovila, St. Esprit, Co. Montcalm, Que.	Leicesters.
Robertson, Jas. & Sons, Milton	Dorsets.
Robertson, John, Wyoming	*Shropshires.*
Roberge, J. P., St. Peirre, Isle of Orleans, Que.	Leicesters.
Robinson, Chas., Odell Town, Que.	Cotswolds.
Rodrique, Paul, Beanceville, Que.	Leicesters.
Rooney, Peter M., Kinnear's Mills, Que.	Leicesters.
Rosevear, E. A., Roseneath	Dorsets.
Ross, Jno., Kinnear's Mills, Que	Leicesters.
Rudd, C. C., Eden Mills	Cotswolds.
Rudell, A., Hespeler	Shropshires.
Saunders, D. D., Arthur	Leicesters.
Senecal, L. C., St. Marc de Vercheres, Que.	Leicesters.
Shaw, Robt., Brantford	Leicesters.
Shaw, D. M. & Son, Basingstoke	Leicesters.
Shireff, Wm. & G. G., Clarence	Shropshires.
Skinner, F. T., Indian Head, Sask	Shropshires.
Smith, Jno., Beachville	Leicesters.
Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge	Leicesters.
Smith, W. M., Scotland	Dorsets.
Snaden, Miss Annie E., Danville, Que.	———
Snell, Jas., Clinton	Leicesters.
Snell & Lyons, Norval	Cotswolds.
Sockett, Jno., Rockwood	Cotswolds.
Somers, Dan'l, Gilbert Plains, Man.	Leicesters.
Stevens, J. M., Bedford, Que	Leicesters.
Stevens, A. J., Bedford, Que	Leicesters.

Name and Address	Breed
Stevenson, A., Atwood	Oxfords.
Stewart, Alex., Living Springs	Oxfords.
Stinson, R. H., Horning's Mills	Cotswolds.
Strong, W. C., North Sutton, Que	Leicesters.
Strong, J. B., West Sutton, Que	Leicesters.
Sutton, Mark, Ospringe	Leicesters.
Sylvester & Frere, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.	Cotswolds.
Talbot, Geo., St. Norbert, Co. Arthabaska, Que.	———
Taylor, A. M., Annan	———
Taylor, W. W., Maple Valley	———
Telfer, Geo., Paris	Southdowns.
Telfer Bros., Paris	Southdowns.
Thompson, A., Allan's Corners, Que.	Leicesters.
Thompson, Douglas, Woodstock	———
Thouis, Louis, Repentigny, Que.	———
Tolton, Jas., Walkerton	Oxfords.
Tremblay, Achille A., Les Eboulment, Que.	Leicesters.
Turenne, Dephis, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que	Leicesters.
Turnbull, Oliver, Walton	Leicesters.
Turner, Jno. A., Calgary, Alta	Shropshires.
Underhill, Jos., Claremont	Shropshires & Cotswolds.
Vance, Robt., Ida	Cotswolds.
Wallace, Wm. A., Glen Morris	Shropshires.
Wallace, Thos. J., Kinnear's Mills, Que	Leicesters.
Weller, A. E., Duncan	Leicesters.
Wells, A. C., Sardis, B. C.	Lincolns.
Westington & Leon, Plainville	Leicesters.
Whitelaw, A. & W., Guelph	Leicesters.
Wightman, Robt., Clifford	Leicesters.
Williams, H. E., Knowlton, Que	Shropshires.
Willis, Ralph, Newmarket	Cotswolds.
Wilson, J. Lockie, Toronto	———
Wise, Ed. H., Clinton	Leicesters.
Wood, C. & E., Freeman	Leicesters.
Wood, Wm., Palermo	Leicesters.
Woolnough, J. B., Port Dover	*Cotswolds.*
Wright, W. E., Glanworth	Shropshires.
Young, Henry, Blyth	———

MEMBERS OF DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.

Name and Address	Breed
Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man	Yorkshires.
Ainsworth, Harry, Buchanan, Sask	Berkshires.
Aldons, R. B., Lorlie, Sask	Yorkshires.
Allin, Fred T., Hampton	Yorkshires.
Allison, David, Roland, Man	Berkshires.
Appleton Bros., Nelson, B.C.	Chester Whites.
Armstrong, Henry, Forrest Station, Man	Yorkshires.
Ash, Wm. R., North Ridge	Berkshires.
Bailey, Jas., Sardis, B.C.	Poland Chinas.
Bailey, J. W., Wetaskawin, Alta	Berkshires.
Baillargeon, P., St. Luc, Co. St. Jean, Que.	———.
Baird, R. & A. H., Chesterfield	Yorkshires.
Baker, Garfield, Henfryn	Berkshires.
Baker & Vereker, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta	Yorkshires.
Balsdon, W. H., Whitby	Berkshires.
Balsdon, J. I., Markham	Berkshires.
Banting, T. E. M., Banting, Man	Tamworths.
Barker, W. S., Deloraine, Man	Yorkshires.
Barr, David, jr., Renfrew	Yorkshires.
Basinet, J. L., St. Paul, Que	Yorkshires.
Batcheller, C. A., Bedford, Que	Tamworths.
Beaudet, E., *Lotbiniere, Que*	*Yorkshires.*
Becksted, G. A., Morrisburg	Berkshires.
Beckton, J. M., Glencoe	Berkshires.
Beingessner, F. X., Mildmay	Berkshires.
Bell, J. F., Leamington	Berkshires.
Bell, J. J., Islay, Alta	Yorkshires.
Belton, Thos. H., Hagersville	Yorkshires.
Benham, C. J., Sweetsburg, Que	Tamworths.
Bennett, F. G., Canterbury, Que	Yorkshires.
Bennett, Geo., Charing Cross	Chester Whites.
Benson, Stephen, Neepawa, Man	Yorkshires.
Bergevin, E. Ustache, St. Martine, Que	———.
Betzner, Geo. T., Copetown	Yorkshires.
Birch, R., Anderson	Yorkshires.
Bissett, Jas., Roseland, Man	Berkshires.
Black, D. Allan, Kingston	Yorkshires.
Blackburn, Wm., Murray Bay, Que	Yorkshires.
Blair, Robt., Balderson	Berkshires.
Blanchet, Louis, St. Jean, Que	Yorkshires.
Blanchet, Etien, St. Marc, Que	Yorkshires.
Blight, Emerson, Bavelaw, Sask	Berkshires.
Blight, Emerson, Millwood, Man	Berkshires.
Bocrama, G., N. Battleford, Sask	Yorkshires.
Bonnycastle, Chas. E., Campbellford	Berkshires.
Boutet, Joseph, Victoriaville, Que	Chester Whites.
Bowman, T. E., *High River, Alta*	*Berkshires.*
Bowman, W. R., Mt. Forest	Yorkshires.
Boyd, C., Russell	Chester Whites.
Boyes, J., jr., Churchill	Berkshires.
Boyes, Enoch, Sperling, Man	Yorkshires.
Boyle, J. W., Woodstock	Yorkshires.
Bradley, J. T., Gilbert Plains, Man	Yorkshires.
Braid, W., Oak River, Man	Berkshires.
Bray, Jno., Logoch, Man	Yorkshires.
Bray, James, Portage La Prairie, Man	Berkshires.
Bredt, P. M., Regina, Sask	Yorkshires.
Brethour, J. E., Burford	*Yorkshires.*
Brien, E. & Son, Ridgetown	Berkshires.
Bright, John, Myrtle Station	Berkshires.
Brodeur, Philias, Ste. Cesaire, Que	Berkshires.
Brodie, Peter, Little York, P.E.I.	Berkshires.
Brooks, J. D., Plum Coulee, Man	Poland China.
Brown, F. W., Portage La Prairie, Man	Berkshires.
Browne, Mrs. Walter, Killarney, Man	Yorkshires.
Browne Bros., Ellisboro, Sask	Berkshires.
Brownlee, W. J., Bunyan	Yorkshires.
Brownridge, Wm., Ashgrove	Yorkshires.
Bryant, Wm. A., Cairngorm	*Yorkshires.*
Bryson, Jos., Brysonville, Que	Tamworths.
Bulstrade, C. G., South Qu'Appelle, Sask	Berkshires.
Burgess, Jas. H., Bothwell	Berkshires.
Burkholder, Noah, Cherrywood	Berkshires.
Cadman, W. H., Gosport	Yorkshires.
Cameron, D. P., Finch	Yorkshires.
Cameron, Dougald, Summerstown Station	Yorkshires.
Campbell, Mac., Harwich	Duroc Jerseys.
Campbell, D. W., Holly Park	Berkshires.
Campbell, Jno., Vankleek Hill	Yorkshires.
Campbell, Geo., Killarney, Man	Tamworths.
Caron, Thodie, St. Aubert, Que	Yorkshires.
Carrier, Felix, Verte Vallee, Que	Yorkshires.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address	Breed
Carroll, Thos., Nutana, Sask	Berkshires.
Carswell, E., Penhold, Alta	Yorkshires.
Cass, Jas. A., Cass Bridge	Yorkshires.
Cavan, *Geo.*, Box 1052, *Toronto*	Berkshires.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa	Yorkshires.
Cerswell, J. A., Bond Head	Yorkshires.
Chapman, F. M., Audley	Yorkshires.
Chateauvert, Victor, Quebec, Que	Yorkshires.
Clark, H. G., Norval	Berkshires.
Clarke, Robt., Ottawa	Chester Whites.
Clark, F. W., Christies, N.B	Chester Whites.
Clark, J. L., Norval	Berkshires.
Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man	Yorkshires.
Cole, T. J., Bowmanville	Yorkshires.
College de Saint Laurent, St. Laurent, Que	Yorkshires.
Collins, P. O., Bowesville	Yorkshires
Colwell Bros., Newcastle	Tamworths.
Colwell, A. A., Newcastle	Tamworths.
Connolly, Alf., Danville, Que	Yorkshires.
Cook, W. P., York, P.E.I	Yorkshires.
Corbin, Oscar, St. Esprit, Que	*Yorkshires.*
Corning, H. W., Chegoggin, N.S	Chester Whites.
Cornish, A. E., Broadview, Sask	Yorkshires.
Court, Leonard, Donaldson, P.E.I	Chester Whites.
Couston, Broet & Cie., Peribonca, Que	Yorkshires.
Couture, Jos., Lorette	Yorkshires.
Couture, Frs., Augustin, Que	Yorkshires.
Cowan, J. S., Donegal	Berkshires.
Cowieson, J. B., Queensville	Berkshires.
Crandall Bros., Cherry Valley	Tamworths.
Crockett, Geo., York, P.E.I	Berkshires.
Cross, John, Bond Head	Berdshires.
Crowe, J. H., Gilbert Plains, Man	Berkshires.
Crowell, W. N., Napinka, Man	Berkshires.
Cumberland, Barlow, Port Hope	Yorkshires.
Cumming, Alex., Portage La Prairie, Man	Berkshires.
Currie, C., Morriston	Tamworths.
Curry, Hugh, Lacomb, Alta	Berkshires.
Curry, Wm., S. Qu'Appelle, Sask	Berkshires.
Curtis, E. H., Alix, Alta	Yorkshires.
Dalton, Jno., Victoria Harbor	Chester Whites.
Davidson, Lorne, Meadowvale	Ber.shires.
Davidson, Thos., Spring Valley	Tamworths.
Davies, Robt., Todmorden	Yorkshires.
Davis, H. J., Woodstock	Yorkshires.
DeCourcy, D., Bornholm	Yorkshires & Chester Whites.
Dedels, H., Breslau	Yorkshires.
DeLisle, G., Lloydminster, Sask	Yorkshires.
Demstedt, Abe, Carberry, Man	Yorkshires.
Denis, Arsene, St. Norbert, Que	Yorkshires.
Denison, W. S., Denison's Mills, Que	Chester Whites.
Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta	Yorkshires.
Derbyshire, C. J., Wheatley	Duroc-Jerseys.
Dillon, Jas., Ellisville	Berkshires.
Dollar, E. H., Heuvelton, N.Y., U.S.A	Chester Whites.
Dolson, H. A., Alloa	Berkshires.
Dolson, Samuel, Alloa	Berkshires.
Donaldson, Jas., DeWittville, Que	Chester Whites
Douglas, D. & Son, Mitchell	Tamworths.
Douglas, Robt. M., Tantallon, Sask	Berkshires.
Douglas, A. R., Franklin, Man	Berkshires.
Dubois, Albert, Chambly Basin, Que	*Yorkshires.*
Duck, R. F. & Son, Port Credit	Yorkshires.
Duforth, Louis, St. Marc, Que	Berkshires & Yorkshires.
Dugre, J. O., Point-du-Lac, Que	Yorkshires.
Dunbar, J., St. Mary's	Berkshires.
Durham, Jno. N., Vanessa	Berkshires.
Durham, W. H., Box 1052, Toronto	Berkshires.
Duthie, Jas., Hartney, Man	Berkshires.
Ecole d'Agriculture d'Oka, Oka, Que	Yorkshires.
Edgerby, Johnston, Aylmer, Que	Yorkshires.
Edwards, H. W., Coaticook, Que	Tamworths.
Edwards, W. V., Souris, Man	Berkshires.
Ellenton, John & Son, Hornby	Berkshires.
Elliott Bros., Wawanesa, Man	Berkshires & Yorkhires.
Elliott, Robt., Brysonville, Que	Chester Whites.
Elliott, H. J., Miami, Man	Berkshires.
Elliott, W. D., Comber	Berkshires.
English, W. H., Harding, Man	Berkshires.
Evans, Wm. H., North Battleford, Sask	Yorkshires.
Ewens, J. M., Bethany, Man	Berkshires.
Ezard, Jno. E., Cooksville	Yorkshires.

Farlinger, J. A., Cornwall....................Yorkshires.
Featherston, Jos. & Son, Streetsville..........Yorkshires.
Ferguson, A. L., Souris, Man................Berkshires.
Field, W. H. & J. C., Vanessa..............Berkshires.
Findlay, Wm., Walter's Falls...............Yorkshires.
Findlayson, Kenneth, North Battleford, Sask..Yorkshires.
Flatt, D. C. & Son, Millgrove...............Yorkshires.
Fletcher, G. D., Binkham................Berkshires & Yorkshires.
Fleury, Alfred, Ange Gardens, Que..........Yorkshires.
Foisy, C. A., L'Epiphanie, Que.............Berkshires.
Foley, J. A., St. Thuribe, Que.............Yorkshires.
Forrest, H. C., Wardsville................Berkshires & Yorkshires.
Forth, D. J., Glen Buell...................Yorkshires.
Foster, A. H., Twin Elm...................Yorkshires.
Fraser, John, Morris, Man...................Chester Whites.
Fraser, J. A., Portage La Prairie, Man.......Berkshires.
Fretz, J. H., Tintern.......................Tamworths.
Frisby, R. S., Victoria Square................Yorkshires.
Gamble, Robt., Swan Lake, Man.............Yorkshires.
Garbutt, R. J., Belleville....................Yorkshires.
Garceau, Gedeon, Point-du-Lac, Que..........Yorkshires.
Garden, Norman, Ellisboro, Sask.............Berkshires.
Gareau, J. J., St. Roch l'Achigan, Que........Yorkshires.
Gaucher, Alex., St. Damase, Que.............Chester Whites.
Gaw, Jas., South Roxton, Que...............Yorkshires.
Geoffrey, C. E., St. Elie d'Oxford, Que.......Yorkshires.
George, H. E., Crampton.....................Chester Whites.
George, E. D., Putnam......................Chester Whites.
Gerin, Leon, Coaticook, Que.................Yorkshires.
German, Herbert, St. George................Tamworths.
Gerry, Idola, Milton East, Que...............Yorkshires.
Gibson, Wm. J., Marshfield, P. E. I..........Tamworths.
Gibson, D. J., Newcastle.....................Tamworths.
Gibson, Jno., *Credit Forks, Berkshires*........*Berkshires.*
Gingras, Geo. E., Knowlton, Que..............Tamworths.
Gingras, Alfred, St. Cesaire, Que.............Chester Whites.
Girard, Nap. South Durham, Que.............Chester Whites.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta...................Yorkshires.
Goodall, Arch. J., Bathgate, N. D., U. S. A...Berkshires.
Goodfellow, Jno., Myrehall..................Berkshires.
Goodliffe, S. J., Sussex, N. B.................Yorkshires.
Goring, Jas., Roden, Man....................Chester Whites.
Gosslin, Frs. X., Ste. Famille, Ile d'Orleans, Que. Yorkshires.
Gouin, P. A., Three Rivers, Que..............Tamworths.
Gourley, Jos., Carp.........................Berkshires.

Graham, A., Pomeroy, Man..................Yorkshires.
Graham, H. C., Kitscoty, Alta................Yorkshires.
Graham, G. W., Udora.......................Yorkshires.
Green, F. L., Greenwood.....................Yorkshires.
Greenshields, J. N., *Danville, Que*...........*Yorkshires.*
Greenway, Hon. Thos., Crystal City, Man.....Yorkshires.
Greenwood, Thos., Douglas, Man............Berkshires.
Griffiths, D. J., Stanley, N. B...............Chester Whites.
Grimby, Geo. B., Cartwright, Man...........Chester Whites.
Grove, J. L., Ringwood.....................Yorkshires.
Guilbert, Arthur, Letellier, Man.............Yorkshires.
Guinn, H., Edberg, Alta.....................Poland Chinas.
Gunn, D. & Son, Beaverton.................Yorkshires.
Hadwen, G. H., Duncans, B. C...............Berkshires.
Haldon Bros., Turgoose, B. C................Tamworths.
Haley, L. B, Rawdonville, Alta...............Tamworths.
Hall, W. A., Stanbridge E., Que.............Tamworths.
Halliday, Frank, Eldon, P. E. I..............Yorkshires.
Hallman, A. C., Breslau.....................Tamworths.
Hamel, Chas., Beauceville, Que..............Yorkshires.
Hamel, M. A. P., Village des Aulnaies, Que....Yorkshires.
Hamilton, Geo., Neepawa, Man..............Yorkshires.
Hamilton, Jas., Shakespeare.................Berkshires.
Hanington, J. B., Lacombe, Alta.............Yorkshires.
Hankinson, L. D., Grovesend.................Yorkshires.
Harding, R. H., Thorndale..................Chester Whites.
Hardy, Wellington, Roland, Man............Yorkshires.
Harris, R. N., *Gatineau Pt., Que*.............Yorkshires.
Hatch, E. A., Staffordville....................Yorkshires.
Hauser, Ignatius, Weisenburg...............Yorkshires.
Hawes, H. J. & Son, Millet, Alta.............Berkshires.
Hawkes, J. B., Balgonie, Sask...............Berkshires.
Hawkins, R. C., Swan Lake, Man............Berkshires.
Hawkins, W. & Son, Alliston................*Tamworths.*
Henders, R. C., Culross, Man................Berkshires.
Heslop, Arthur, Appleby.....................Yorkshires.
Hibbert, F., Cupar, Sask.....................Berkshires.
Hicock, W. W., Seeley's Bay..............Tamworths & Berkshires.
Higgins Bros., Brandon, Man.................Yorkshires.
Hill, Jno., Camboro..........................*Yorkshires.*
Hillhouse, A. P., Bondville, Que..........Yorkshires & Tamworths.
Hillier Bros., Albuna........................Chester Whites.
Hitchcock, Jos. S., Griswold, Man............Yorkshires.
Hogle, S. G., Violet..........................Yorkshires.
Holt, Chas. L., Stettler, Alta.................Berkshires.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Breeds.
oney, R., Brickley	Yorkshires.
ood, G. B., Guelph	Yorkshires.
ooper, W. H., Moosejaw, Sask	Yorkshires.
orn, Peter, Regina, Sask	Yorkshires.
oskin, Bertram, The Gully	Tamworths.
ostetler, Chris. & Sons, New Hamburg	Yorkshires.
ouston, R., Dixie	Yorkshires.
oward, Wm. A., Wetaskiwin, Alta	Berkshires.
owes, M. J. & Son, Millet, Alta	Berkshires.
owlett, Ira L., Keldon	Yorkshires.
owson, Gilbert, Keene	Yorkshires.
ughes, Sam'l, Grandview, Man	Yorkshires.
ume, Alex. & Co., Menie	York-hires.
unt, C. W., Indian Head, Sask	Yorkshires.
urley & Son, Belleville	Yorkshires.
utchison, Lew, Duhamel, Alta	Berkshires.
utchison, J. T., Hayfield, Man	Yorkshires.
yde, Geo. A., Shakespeare	Yorkshires.
yslop, Robert, Brantford	Berkshires.
ving, J. D., Buctouche, N. B	Yorkshires.
aac, D. N., Souris, Man	Berkshires.
ckman, W. J., East Clover Bar, Alta	Berkshires.
umes, Clarence M., Rosser, Man	Yorkshires.
mes, Walter, & Son, Rosser, Man	Yorkshires.
sper, A. F., Harding, Man	Berkshires.
sper, Thos., Harding, Man	Berkshires.
ffs, E. & Son, Bond Head	Berkshires.
wett, Jno. R., Macinquac, N. B	Chester Whites.
hnson Bros., Underwood	Yorkshires.
hnston, Ritchison, Radisson, Sask	Berkshires.
hnston, C. L., Rosedene	Berkshires.
nes, Wm., Zenda	Yorkshires.
nes, D., *Caledonia*	*Yorkshires.*
nes, Jas., Calgary, Alta	Berkshires.
ay, W. F., Philipsburg, Que	Yorkshires.
ean, J. & Son, Orillia	Yorkshires.
eating, Jas., Dundalk	Yorkshires.
elly, John & Son, Shakespeare	Berkshires.
elly Bros., Hagersville	Berkshires.
ennedy, N., Kemptville	Yorkshires.
eoln, H., Glen Allen	Yorkshires & Berkshires.
Kerr, R. J., Mimosa	Berkshires.
Kidney, R. E., Woodstock, N. B	Chester Whites.
King, Oliver, Wawanesa, Man	Yorkshires
Kirbyson, J. R., Fairfax, Man	Yorkshires.
Knight, Geo. E., Sardis, B. C	Chester Whites.
Knight, Stephen, Elginburg	Berkshires.
Lafontaine, Edouard, Plessisville, Que	———
Lang, J. & Son, Burketon	Berkshires.
Langelier, Gus. A., Cap Rouge, Que	Yorkshires.
Laporte, J. O., St. Jean, Que	Yorkshires.
Lavalee, Louis, St. Guillaume, Que	Yorkshires.
Lavalle, Paul, Berthier en Haut, Que	Yorkshires.
Lawrence, J., Oxford Centre	Berkshires.
Lea, *Richard, Bridge Creek, Man*	Berkshires.
Leclerc, Jos., St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que	Yorkshires.
Leclerc, Gregoire, Lorette, Que	Yorkshires.
Lee, Jas. & Son, Durham, Que	Berkshires.
Lee, J. W. & Son, Simcoe	Yorkshires.
Lefaivre, P. M., Vankleek Hill	Berkshires.
Legatt, Jno. & Son, Dunham, Que	Yorkshires.
Legge, A., Minto, N. D., U. S. A	Berkshires.
Legris, Ulderic, St. Leon, Co. Maskinonge, Que	Yorkshires.
Lemaire, Joseph, St. Marjorique, Que	Yorkshires.
Lemon, S., Kettleby	Berkshires.
Leonard, Jas. B., Appleby	Yorkshires.
Letourneau, E., St. Famille, Ile d'Orleans, Que	Yorkshires.
Levasseur, Nap., St. Angele de Nicolet, *Que*	*Yorkshires.*
Litchy, Jno. B., Nithburg	Yorkshires.
Linton, Wm., Jr., Aurora	Yorkshires.
Lister, W. S., Middlechurch, Man	*Berkshires.*
Little, T., Jr., Kirkwall	Yorkshires & Berkshires.
Lloyd, Jas. H., St. Lin, Que	Yorkshires.
Logan, R. G., Mount Wolfe	Berkshires.
Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S	Berkshires.
Lorrain, Alfred, St. Jerome, Que	Yorkshires.
Lowden, M. L., Binbrook	Berkshires.
Loynachan, A. D., Glenbrook	Yorkshires.
Lyons, S. J., Norval	Berkshires.
Mabon, Wm., Neelin, Man	Yorkshires.
Macdonald, D. B., North Bedeque, P. E. I	Berkshires.
Maclean, W. F., Donlands	Yorkshires.

Maguire, A. S., *Elgin*, Man	Yorkshires.
Main Bros., Glenrose, Sask	Berkshires.
Mair, Jas., Peabody	Berkshires.
Manseau, Francois, Nicolet, Que	Yorkshires.
Marcotte, Armand, St. Basil Station, Que	*Yorkshires.*
Marjerison, Wm., Apple Hill	Berkshires.
Mark, G. H., Little Britain	Berkshires.
Markle, D. G., Lamont, Alta	Berkshires.
Martin, R. G., Marysville	Yorkshires.
Martin, W. H. & Son, Warden, Que	Berkshires.
Martin, W. A., Gilead	Berkshires & Yorkshires.
Martin, E. E., *Canning*	Berkshires.
Mason, H. A., Scarboro	Berkshires.
Matchett, Alec., Treherne, Man	Berkshires.
Mathewson, Jno., Virden, Man	Berkshires.
Mathieu, Nap., Beauceville, Que	*Yorkshires.*
Mayloney, F. A., Chapeau, Que	Yorkshires.
Maynard, J. T., Chilliwack, B.C	Duroc Jerseys & Essex.
Melborn, Frank, Virden, Man	Berkshires.
Menzies, J. A., Lloydminster, Sask	Yorkshires.
Mercer, Thos., Markdale	Yorkshires.
Meredith, J. E., Tupperville	Poland Chinas.
Midd, Stephen, Auburn	Berkshires.
Miller, H. J., Lorenz	Yorkshires.
Miller, Marshall, Brome Centre, Que	Chester Whites.
Miller, R. E., Switzerville	Yorkshires.
Miltimore, E. F., Knowlton, Que	*Tamworths.*
Mitten, W. J., Thamesville	Yorkshires.
Moodie, R., Guelph	Berkshires.
Mookenberg, D., Markerville, Alta	Yorkshires.
Mooney, J. A., Valley River, Man	Yorkshires.
Moore, W. H., Scotch Lake, N.B	Yorkshires.
Morgan, L. E., Milliken	Berkshires.
Morrison, A. & J., Homewood, Man	Berkshires.
Morrow, R. O., Hilton	Tamworths.
Morkin, J. P., St. Albert, Alta	Berkshires.
Mortson, W. H., Brandon, Man	Berkshires.
Muma, G. B., Ayr	Yorkshires.
Murdock, Wm., Palmerston	Yorkshires.
McBean, A. G., Lancaster	———
McBeath, Geo., Prince Albert, Sask	Berkshires.
McBeth, Jno., Dromore	*Berkshires.*
McBeth, Alex. A., Marshfield, P. E. I	Yorkshires.
McCallum, Thos. H., Sperling, Man	Berkshires.
McCarthy, Ed. Tamarisk, Man	Yorkshires.
McConnell, W. H., Aylmer, Que	Yorkshires.
McCormick, H., Paris	Berkshires.
McCullough, P. & M., East Durham, Que	Yorkshires.
McDiarmid, H. S., Fingal	Yorkshires.
McDonald, A. D., *Napinka*, Man	Berkshires.
McDonald, Peter, Virden, Man	Berkshires.
McDonald Bros., Woodstock	Berkshires.
McEwen, Allan, Clearwater, Man	Berkshires.
McEwen, P. J., Kertch	Berkshires.
McEwen, Jas., Kertch	Berkshires.
McGerrigle, J. B., Tatehurst, Que	Yorkshires.
McGhee, Wm., jr., Beachville	Berkshires.
McGill, J. A., Neepawa, Man	Berkshires.
McGrath, P., Oak Bluff, Man	Poland Chinas.
McIntosh, Mrs. C. W., Lacombe, Alta	Yorkshires & Berkshires.
McKellar, Jno. M., Box 10, Belmont	Tamworths.
McKinnon, D. C., Atherley	Yorkshires.
McLaughlin, Mrs. O. A., Knowlton, Que	Yorkshires.
McLean, Dan'l D., Barrie	Berkshires.
McLeod, Jno., *Milton West*	*Berkshires.*
McNish, W. H. & A. H., Lyn	Tamworths & Yorkshires.
McPhail, Robt. A., New Haven, P. E. I	Berkshires.
McPherson, W. S., Wadena, Sask	Yorkshires.
McPherson, W. T., Wadena, Sask	Yorkshires.
McQueen, M. J., Salem	Berkshires.
McRorie, K. A., Lauder, Man	Berkshires.
Nanmas, Jos., Fish rville	Berkshires.
Nelles, Alex. & Son, Boston	Tamworths.
Neven, Joseph, St. Didace, Que	Yorkshires.
Nichol, Robt., Brussels	Yorkshires.
Nichol, J. C., Hubrey	*Tamworths.*
Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford	Berkshires.
O'Donnell, Thos., Gadshill	Berkshires.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph	Yorkshires.
Orchard, Frank, Graysville, Man	*Tamworths.*
Ottawa Valley Journal, Ottawa	Berkshires & Yorkshires.
Ouimet, Clovis, St. Francois de Salles, Que	Yorkshires.
Page, J. A., Tryconnell	Berkshires.
Paquin, S., Deschambault, Que	Yorkshires.
Pare, Joseph, St. Hubert, Que	Yorkshires.
Parent, J. E., Charlesbourg, Que	Yorkshires.
Parkin, H. & G., Oxford Centre	Berkshires.
Patterson, Wm., Churchill	Berkshires.
Patterson, Thos., Boissevain, Man	Berkshires.
Patton, David, Paris Station	Tamworths.

MEMBERS OF DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1907 AND 1908.—*Concluded.*

Name and Address	Breed
Paul, Jno. G., Moosomin, Sask	Berkshires.
Pearson, S. J. & Son, Meadowvale	Berkshires.
Penner, Wm., Springmount	Yorkshires.
Perry, P. W., Deloraine, Man	*Berkshires.*
Pettit, W. G. & Son, Freeman	Yorkshires.
Phaneuf, Antonie, St. Antoine, Vercheres, Que	Chester Whites.
Phillips, Russell, Olinda	Berkshires.
Phillips, Thos., Essex	Poland Chinas.
Phillips, W. H., Battleford, Sask	Berkshires.
Pilletier, L. C., La Prairie, Que	Chester Whites.
Plaunt, X., Northcote	Berkshires.
Polardy, Louis, St. Hyacinthe, Que	Chester Whites.
Poole, W. R., Freeland	Yorkshires.
Pope, J. C., Regina, Sask	Yorkshires.
Porter Bros., Appleby	Berkshires.
Porter, Alex., Alexander, Man	Berkshires.
Potter, A. B., Montgomery, Sask	Yorkshires.
Pritchard, R. J., Roland, Man	Berkshires.
Quebec, H. M., Clover, Bar, Alta	Tamworths.
Quintin, Ephrem, Mont. Johnston, Que	Yorkshires.
Redditt, Geo., Richmond Hill	*Berkshires.*
Reid, R. & Co., Ottawa	Tamworths & Berkshires.
Reid, Jas., Glen William	Yorkshires.
Reid, Isaac, Ardtrea	Berkshires.
Rettie, Jas., Norwich	———
Rhodehouse, W. J., Comber	Berkshires.
Rice, Geo., *Tillsonburg*	———
Richard, J. J., Red Deer, Alta	Yorkshires.
Richardson, Fred., Columbus	Yorkshires.
Rinter, Chas. & Son, Cowansville, Que	Tamworths.
Robb, M. T., Huntingdon, Que	Yorkshires.
Robb, Jno., Salem	Berkshires.
Roberge, J. P., St. Pierre, Ile d'Orleans, Que	Yorkshires.
Robinson, W. T., Goodwood	Yorkshires & Berkshires.
Rogers, C. F., Woodstock, N.B	Yorkshires.
Rondeau, Norbert, Weedon Centre, Que	Yorkshires.
Root, Geo., F., Red Deer, Alta	Berkshires.
Rose, C E., Barnston, Que	Berkshires.
Roth, Jacob, Haysville	Yorkshires.
Rothwell, B., Ottawa	Berkshires.
Rouleau, A., St. Gregoire, Que	Yorkshires.
Roulston, W. D., Garnet	Tamworths.
Rusnell, D. H., Stouffville	Berkshires.
Russell, Jas. A., Precious Corners	Yorkshires.
Rye, Jas., Duagh, Alta	*Tamworths.*
Scaman, F. C., Strathcona, Alta	Tamworths.
Scarfe, Thos. & Son, Rocky Saugeen	Yorkshires.
School of Agriculture, St. Anne la Pocatiere, Que	Yorkshires.
Scott, John, Atha	Berkshires.
Scott, Walt. K., Shebo, Sask	Yorkshires.
Semple, J. R., Brule, N. S	Berkshires & Yorkshires.
Semple, Hugh, Hereward	Yorkshires.
Shanks Bros., Pettapiece, Man	Berkshires.
Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C	Berkshires.
Shea, Thos. M., Fergus	Berkshires.
Shepherdson, W. J., Walter's Falls	Berkshires & Tamworths.
Sheriff, Wm. & G. G., Clarence	Chester Whites.
Shields, W. A., Milton	Berkshires.
Shopland, J. S., North Saanich, B. C	Berkshires.
Shoup, J. B., Brandon, Man	Yorkshires.
Silverthorn, Jno., Scotland	Chester Whites.
Sinclair, Peter, Brocksden	Yorkshires.
Siprell & Carroll, Carlholm	Berkshires.
Skinner, Fred T., Indian Head, Sask	Yorkshires.
Slater, S. D., Ottawa	Tamworths.
Smith, A. M., Dugald, Man	Berkshires.
Smith, W. M., Scotland	Poland Chinas.
Smith, G. M., *Haysville*	*Yorkshires.*
Smith, D., Gladstone, Man	Yorkshires.
Smith, Jno. & Son, Duntroon	Yorkshires.
Smith Bros., South Woodslee	Berkshires.
Snaith, Robt., Brandon, Man	Yorkshires.
Snell, J. H., Hagersville	Yorkshires.
Snell & Lyons, Norval	Berkshires.
Snowden, Sam'l, Bowmanville	Berkshires.
Snowden Bros., Bayfield	Berkshires.
Somerville, F. R., Forest	Berkshires.
Southcott, W., Minnedosa, Man	Yorkshires.
Sparrow, J. B., St. Agathe, Que	Yorkshires.
Spencer, W. H., Morpeth	Berkshires.
Srigley, John & Son, Allandale	Berkshires.
Standish, Jno. E., Rougemont, Que	Chester Whites.

Startz, Jno. E., Kenilworth..................Berkshires.
Stauffer, N. B., High River, Alta.............Berkshires.
Stephen, Wm., Heron, Sask.................Berkshires.
Stevens, A. J., Bedford, Que................Chester Whites, Tamworths & Berkshires.
Stevens, Jno. M., Bedford, Que........Tamworths, Chester Whites.
Stevens, W. F., Clover Bar, Alta.............Berkshires.
Stewart, Jas. J., Gladstone, Man.............Yorkshires.
Stewart, A., Almonte.......................Yorkshires.
Stewart, F. B., *Espyville Station, Pa*..........*Yorkshires.*
Stockton, H. M., Redgrave...................Yorkshires.
Story, F. W., Toronto......................——.
Stover, Jacob, Springford....................Chester Whites.
Strachan, Jno., Crandell, Man................Yorkshires.
Straub, Adam, Elmira.......................Yorkshires.
Stuart, H., Burford.........................Yorkshires.
Sylvester, L. P., St. Theodore d'Acton, Que...Yorkshires.
Taylor, Robt., Goodwood....................Yorkshires.
Taylor, Wm. H., Fleming, Sask..............Berkshires.
Teasdale, Thos., Concord....................Berkshires.
Telterley, Martin, Russell....................Yorkshires.
Tetvault, Alf., St. Valerien, Que..............Chester Whites.
Thompson, Douglas, Woodstock................Berkshires
Thompson, J., Sardis, B. C...................Chester Whites.
Thompson Bros., Swarthmore, Sask...........Yorkshires.
Thomson, C. L., Three Hills, Alta............Tamworths.
Thomson, Adam, Shakespeare.................Berkshires.
Thomson, A., Roden, Man...................Berkshires.
Thomson, J. C., Mildmay...................Yorkshires.
Thouin, Louis, Repentigny, Que..............Yorkshires.
Thuell, Wm. C., Brussels....................Berkshires.
Thurston, R. E., Bobcaygeon.................Yorkshires.
Tibbits, Geo., Cowansville, Que..............*Tamworths.*
Tibbits, Jno. W., Knowlton, Que.............Yorkshires.
Todd, J. W., Corinth.......................Berkshires.
Touchette, Wilfrid, St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, Que.........................Yorkshires.
Tourigny, Paul, Victoriaville, Que............Berkshires.
Tran, Geo. J., Cedar Grove..................Yorkshires.
Tran, W. H., Cedar Grove...................Yorkshires.
Trann, W. L., Crystal City, Man.............Tamworths.
Trappists, Les Reverends Peres, Mistassini, Que. Yorkshires.
Tremblay, Geo., *Baie St. Paul, Que*..........Chester Whites.

Tregillus, W. J., Calgary, Alta...............——.
Tunbull, T., Manitou, Man...................Yorkshires.
Tuttle, Jud., Iroquois......................Yorkshires.
Vance, Robt., Ida..........................Berkshires.
Vance, A. D., Prescott......................Yorkshires.
Vanderlip, H. M., Cainsville..................Berkshires.
Van Horn, Sir Wm., Montreal, Que...........Yorkshires.
Vokes, Chas., Quill Lake, Sask...............Yorkshires.
Wait, John T., Arnprior.....................Chester Whites.
Walker, M. E., Glencoe.....................Chester Whites.
Wallace, Wm. A., Kars.....................Berkshires.
Wallace, R. M., Kars.......................Berkshires.
Walsh Bros., Babcock Hill, N. Y.............Yorkshires.
Washington, F. J., Weyburn, Sask............Yorkshires.
Watson, A. R. M., Weyburn, Sask............Berkshires.
Watson, Chris., Prosperity, Lulu Island, Sask..Yorkshires.
Webb, Horatio, Sardis, B. C..................Yorkshires.
Webber, W. H., Lakelet.....................Yorkshires.
Weightman, M. C., Menteith, Man...........Yorkshires.
Weiler, A. M., Wetaskiwin, Alta.............Yorkshires.
Weir, J. & Son, Paris.......................Berkshires.
Wells, A. C. & Son, Sardis, B. C.............Yorkshires.
Westney Bros., Audley......................Yorkshires.
White, R. E., Balderson.....................Yorkshires.
White, O. J., Hamiota, Man.................*Yorkshires.*
White, J. W., Ford's Mills, N. B.............Yorkshires.
Wigg, Wm., Lewisville, Alta.................Berkshires.
Wiggins, Henry, Nottawa....................Yorkshires.
Wight, Gus., Napinka, Man..................Berkshires.
Willis, Amos, Gorrie........................Yorkshires.
Wilson, Clarence C., Hawkestone.............Yorkshires.
Wilson, J. & Son, Fergus....................Yorkshires.
Wilson, J. C., Sine.........................Tamworths.
Wilson, J. J., Milton........................Berkshires.
Wintle, Gilbert S., Richmond, Que...........Chester Whites.
Woodmoiss, E. Sydney, Binscarth, Man........Berkshires.
Woodward, F., Fernhill.....................Yorkshires.
Wright, J. B., Wheatley.....................Berkshires.
Wright, Wm., Oakdale.......................Chester Whites.
Wright, W. E., Glanworth...................Chester Whites.
Wylie Bros., Cardinal.......................Yorkshires.
Young, Walt., Minto, Man...................——.
Yuill, A. C., Carleton Place..................Berkshires.

MEMBERS' OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED, WINTER FAIR, 1907.

NAME AND ADDRESS.	VARIETY.
Agnew, Geo. F., Box 866, Guelph	Buff Orpingtons.
Aird, P. E., Box 949, Montreal Annex, Que.	Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons.
Alexander, W. J., Ashgrove	A.O.V. Turkeys.
Allison, Clarence, Brampton	Wyandottes, Pigeons
Andrews, F. A., 161 Oxford St, W., London.	White Plymouth Rocks.
Archer, Wm., Paisley	White Wyandottes.
Armstrong, A. A., Fergus	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Arthur, James, 731 Lorne Ave. London	Silver-laced Wyandottes.
Bailey, J. E., St. Thomas	Birchen Game Bantams.
Baker, Geo., Simcoe	Turkeys.
Baker, Geo. L., Hespeler	Rhode Island Reds.
Baker Bros., Box 317, Guelph	White Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Baldwin L. H., Forest Hill Rd., Toronto	White Wyandottes.
Baptie, Jas., Springville	Silver-laced Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Guinea Fowl.
Barber, W., 118 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto.	Games.
Barber, R. H., Box 2, Guelph	A.O.S.V. Games.
Barker, R. K., 196 Shaw St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Barnes, Robt., 41 Colborne St., Toronto	Orpingtons, Cochin Buff Bantams.
Barr, Jno., A., Ingersoll	Buff Orpingtons.
Barr, Beverly A., Vinemount	Buff Orpingtons, S.C.B., Minorcas.
Barton, A.W., 124 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto.	Pigeons.
Bawden, Jno., Ridgetown	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons.
Bayless, H. W., 278 Gladstone Ave., Toronto.	....
Bayley, W. L., 15 Ontario St., Guelph	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Becker, Peter P., Waterloo	A O.V. Fowls.
Becker, H. F., Box 464, Waterloo	S C. Brown Leghorns.
Bedford, Jno., 25 Hunter St., Toronto	White Wyandottes.
Bell, W. J., Angus	R.C. White Leghorns, Turkeys.
Bell, Guy, Brampton	White Plymouth Rocks.
Blyth, Chas., 232 Lisgar St., Toronto	....
Bogart, F. C., Napanee	*White Orpingtons.*
Bogue, G. & J., Strathroy	Black Wyandottes, Javas, Spanish, Dorkings, Houdans, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche. Polands, Hamburgs, Red Caps, Sultans, Bantams, Ducks.
Bowman, Jas., Guelph	Plymouth Rocks.
Boultbee, Alfred, Dr., 27 Isabella St., Toronto.	Buff Orpingtons.
Bower, Thos., Wingham	Pyle Game Bantams.
Boyce, J. R., Box 412, London	Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Ducks.
Bradley, Jno., Milton	S.C. Brown Leghorns.
Bridge, W. J., Garth St., Guelph	Golden-laced Wyandottes.
Brierly, Geo. 96 Waterl St., Guelph	White Wyandottes.
Briggs, F. M., 572 Adelaide St., London	Bantams.
Brill, L. A., 737 Princess St., London	Bantams.
Brown, Jno. L., Seaforth	White Plymouth Rocks.
Brown, Geo. W., Box 22, Galt	S.C. White Leghorns.
Brown, C. P., Colborne	Columbian Wyandottes.
Buchanan, P. H., Marden	S.C. White Leghorns.
Burgess, J., Chelsea Green	Black Langshans, Black Orpingtons, Geese, Ducks.
Burn, Geo., Tillsonburg	Wyandottes, Dominiques, Pyle Games, A.O.S.V. Games, R.C. White Leghorns, Dorkings, Polands, Bantams, Geese, Ducks.
Bush, W. H. & Son, St. Thomas	W.C.B. Polands, Black Rose Comb Bantams.
Cadman, Wm., St Thomas	R.C. Brown Leghorns, S.S. Hamburgs, Bantams.
Capital Pigeon Lofts, 158 Nelson St., Ottawa.	*Pigeons, Rabbits.*
Cameron, Jno., 97 Eagle Ave., Brantford	Light Brahmas.
Carbert, G. B., Campbellville	Dominiques, Buff Orpingtons, Geese.
Carroll, J. A., St. James Park, London	White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes.
Carswell, E. A., Grafton	Andalusians.
Case, Miss Bona E., Seaforth	White Wyandottes.
Caven, W. Geo., Box 1052, Toronto	A.O.V. Fowls, Aylesbury Ducks.
Chant, Rev. J. H., Newburg	Black Leghorns, R.C. Black Minorcas.
Charlton, Vercy, Ilderton	Houdans.
Christian Poultry Farm, 119 Forward Ave. London	Wyandottes.
Clark, W. F., 183 Emerald St., Hamilton	S.C. White Leghorns, Cochin White Bantams.
Clark, J. W., Cainsville	Buff Orpingtons.

MEMBERS' OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED, WINTER FAIR 1907.—*Continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	VARIETY.
Clemo, S. M., Welland	Silver-laced Wyandottes.
Clendenning, H. C., 1680 Queen St. E., Toronto	....
Coates, Dr. R. C., Thamesville	S.C. White Leghorns.
Cocks, W. G., 167 Oak St. Toronto	Pigeons.
Cocker, Jas. W., Jerseyville	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Colwell, Miss Mary, Paris Station	Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Collins, Wm., Union	Cochin Buff Bantams, Ducks.
Conley, T. J., Elgin St. N. St., Marys	R.C. Brown Leghorns.
Cook, R. R., 274 Gerrard St. E., Toronto	Pigeons.
Cornwall, Nate K., Thamesville	Buff Leghorns.
Cosh, Newton, care Gardner & Dunning, Auburn, N.Y	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Cosh, H. V., Bobcaygeon	Andalusians.
Coulter, Jno., 15 Hunter St., Toronto	White Wyandottes.
Crowe, Chas. R., Guelph	Game Bantams.
Currier, C. H., 196 Shaw St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Cutler, W. W., Welland	Black Sumatra Games, S.C. Brown Leghorns.
Daly, P., & Son, Seaforth	Golden-laced Wyandottes.
Daniel, Wm., Plattsville	Golden-laced Wyandottes.
Daniels, C. J., 196 River St., Toronto	Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Sumatra Games, Orpingtons, Red Caps, Silkies.
Dawson, W., Niagara-on-the-Lake	Wyandottes, A.O.V. Fowls.
Degroff, Geo., Napanee	Houdans.
Denis, Anthony, Monticello	Golden-laced Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons.
Devitt & Holman, Box 498, Berlin	White Wyandottes.
Dick, Wm., Echo Place, P.O., Brantford	Leghorns, A.O.V. Fowls.
Dickie, Robert T., 395 Oxford St., London	Brahma Bantams.
Dinner, R., 10 Wilson Ave., St. Thomas	Black Wyandottes.
Doan, A. E., Watford	Black Leghorns.
Doe, Lewis, Granby, Que	S.C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver Gray Dorkings.
Doidge & McNeil, 30 Cartwright St., London	A.O.V. Game Bantams, Bantams, Pigeons.
Donovan, H. B., 14 Bank St., Toronto	Silkies, Game Bantams, Bantams, Ducks.
Dundas, James, 16 Marlboro Ave., Toronto	Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns.
Dunn, H., 1492 Queen St. W., Toronto	S.C. Black Minorcas.
Eames, Chas. H., Box 217, St. Thomas	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Edsall, J. H., Bowmanville	Black Leghorns.
Ellis, Rev. Jno. D., Renfrew Ont	Buff Leghorns.
Emrick, Henry, Bridgeburg	Cochins.
Engle, A. J., Waterloo	S.C. Brown Leghorns.
Farrell & Vance, 268 Robinson St., Woodstock	Games.
Faulds, T. A., 11 Victor St., London	Minorcas.
Ferguson, Wm., 249 West St., Brantford	S. C. White Leghorns.
Fidler, J. E., Brockville	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes.
Flawn, Alfred, 130 Horton St., London	Silver Laced Wyandottes.
Fleming, R. R., 1120 Bathurst St., Toronto	Dutch Rabbits.
Ford, S., Atwood	Houdans.
Forest City Pheasantry, 782 Richmond St., London	Pheasants.
Fox, Wm., 597 King St. West, Toronto	Cavies, Belgian Hares.
Fraleigh, Howard, Forest	Black Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons, Bantams, Cochin Black.
Fraleigh, E., St. Marys	Orpingtons.
French, Fred'k C., 478 Dorinda St., London	R. C. Brown Leghorns.
George, A. J., 52 Clarence St., London	Black Cochins.
Gibbs, Arthur F., Port Arthur	White Plymouth Rocks.
Gorvett, Chas., Sparta	S. C. Black Minorcas, Andalusians.
Gould, Peter, McDonald Inst., Guelph	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Polands.
Gould, Chas., Box 365, Glencoe	Light Brahmas, Turkeys.
Gow, Geo., Fergus	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Graham, A. W., St. Thomas	Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons.
Greystone Farm, Box 48, Winona	White Wyandottes.
Grieve, Wilson G., Parkhill	Wyandottes.
Gurney, W. A., 908 Princess Ave., London	S. C. Brown Leghorns.

MEMBERS' OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED, WINTER FAIR 1907.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Hamilton, Jas. R., 29 Orchard St., London..	Black Orpingtons.
Handley, Jno., Galt........................	Partridge Cochins, Rhode Island Reds, Indian Games any variety, Leghorns.
Harron, J. A., Crosshill..................	*Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns.*
Hart & Grimoldby, Frost St., Owen Sound,.	Pyle Game Bantams.
Hatton, J. & T., 780 Dundas St., London .	Pigeons.
Hay, Lorne, Owen Sound..................	White Plymouth Rocks,
Hedden, Arthur, 432 Waterloo St., London.	Partridge Wyandottes.
Hellyer, A. W. E., Belmont Ave., Ottawa South...............................	*Buff Orpingtons.*
Henderson, G. G., Prospect St., Hamilton...	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Hewett, Ernest A., 10 Clinton St., Guelph..	White Plymouth Rocks, A. O. V. Canaries.
Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, 635 St. Patrick St., Ottawa..............................	Pigeons.
Hill, Jos. J., 905 Maitland St., London....	Pekin Ducks.
Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa........	Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Black Orpingtons.
Hockin, Chas. London....................	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Hodge, J., 20 Ben Lamond Ave., East Toronto................................	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Hodgens, W. T., Knollwood Park, London..	Pigeons.
Hodgkin, F. W., 29 Edwin St., Guelph.....	Black Leghorns, Canaries.
Hoffman, H. A., Ridgetown..............	Buff and Black Orpingtons.
Hogarth, Wm. E., Hensall	White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns.
Holmhurst Poultry Yards, Whitby........	Buff Cochins.
Hoover, M. R., Locust Hill...............	Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. C. White Leghorns
Hope, J. R., Villiers......................	Golden Laced Wyandottes.
Howard, Geo., Box 937, Guelph...........	Andalusians, A.O.V. Bantams.
Howard, W., Guelph.....................	Black Wyandottes, Bantams.
Hughes & Burns, County Bldgs., London...	Rhode Island Reds.
Hurd, H. J., Berlin.......................	Buff Wyandottes, Orpingtons.
Hume, A. G., 260 Lee Ave., Toronto........	....
Irwin & Yelland, 80 Forward Ave., London	*Leghorns.*
Isbell, J. T., 33 Radenhurst St., Toronto...	Bantams.
Johnston, R., Box 62, Guelph	Wyandottes.
Karn, H., 174 Water St., Guelph..........	A.O.V. Ducks.
Kerns, Leslie, Freeman	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Kiley, T. J., 855 Maitland St., London.....	Bantams.
Kinder, G. W., Box 29, Strathroy	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Caps.
King, T. & Johnson, Appin................	Geese.
Kemp & Waterman, 39 Elmwood Ave., London...............................	White Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons.
Klager, J. E., Queen St., Hespeler	Rhode Island Reds.
Knight, Alfred, Box 103, Davisville	Pigeons.
Knight, Isaac T., Waterloo Rd., Guelph....	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cayuga and Muscovy Ducks.
Knight, W. R., Bowmanville..............	Javas, Andalusians, Houdans.
Krouse, F. W., Box 587, Guelph	Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Black Javas, Dorkings.
Laidlaw, J. R., Paisley	S.C. White Leghorns.
Lapsley, Geo. C., Kirkwall..............	S.C. & R.C. Rhode Island Reds.
La Rose, Chas., Cornwall	Indian Games.
Lawless, Thos., 293 Hill St., London.......	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Lawrie, G. J., Maple	Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, S.C. Brown *Leghorns, White Minorcas, Polands, Bantams*, Game Bantams, Geese, Ducks, Canaries.
Lemon, E., 10 St. Albans St., Toronto.....	Pigeons.
Lennon, W., Lynden	Wyandottes.
Liddon Bros., Inwood	Games.
Loehr, Erhard, New Hamburg	Silver-pencilled Wyandottes.
Logan, Jas. J., Box 50, Morrisburg	White Orpingtons.
Luscombe, Jno., Merton	S.C. and R.C. Rhode Island Reds.
Lush, H. T., 182 Dublin St., Peterborough.	S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, S.P. Hamburgs.
Luxton, A. G. H., Milton West...........	Dominiques, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

MEMBERS' OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED, WINTER FAIR 1907.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Macpherson, Jno., 57 Dundas St., London..	Golden-laced and Partridge Wyandottes.
Magill, J. H., Port Hope	Golden-laced Wyandottes, Pigeons.
Martin, Jno. S., Port Dover	*White Wyandottes.*
Massie, C., Port Hope	White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.
Meadowbrook Farm, Box 17, Eagle Bridge, New York	Houdans.
Middlemiss Robt. C., 120 William St., Brantford	Columbian Wyandottes, W.C.B. Polands.
Miles, Mrs. Joseph, Norwich	Dressed Poultry.
Mihm, Wm. J., 1 Richardson St., Guelph..	Rhode Island Reds.
Millard, I K., Box 173, Dundas	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Milne, Geo. J., Mill St. South, Oshawa	Buff Orpingtons.
Minshall, J. H., 22 James St., Brantford	*S.C. and R.C. Black Minorcas.*
Mitchell, Douglas, 4 Edinburg Rd., Guelph.	Pigeons.
Moebus, W. & Son, E. Summerhill, Ave., Toronto	Buff Wyandottes.
Monahan, Wm., 145 Duchess St., London	Partridge Wyandottes.
Monk, J. D., Springford	Geese.
Monroe, Geo. E., Forest	White Plymouth Rocks.
Moore, F. H. J., 201 Cannon St. E., Hamilton	White Orpingtons.
Moore, D., 85 Amelia St., Toronto	Bantams.
Morgan, A. J, 264 Dundas St., London	R. C. White Leghorns.
Morrow, Jno., Colborne	*Light Brahmas.*
Mounce, J. E., Armstrong Mills	Dressed Poultry.
Moyer, A. C., Waterloo	Minorcas.
Murdie, R. G., Seaforth	White Plymouth Rocks, Brze. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks.
Murray & Son, Brockville	Orpingtons.
Murray, W. G., Strathroy	Cochins, Bantams.
McAree, J. V., "Fairview," Mimico	Pigeons.
McCormack, Jas. M., Rockton	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Geese, Ducks.
McCormack, J. L., 33 Murray St., Brantford	S. C. White Leghorns.
McCue, P. J., 892 Waterloo St., London	*Columbian Wyandottes.*
McCurdy, R., 176 Oxford St., London	Black Langshans.
McDiarmid, Jas. S., Box 274, Ingersoll	White Wyandottes.
McDonald, W. R., Petrolia	*Buff Wyandottes.*
McDougall, A. & Son, Box 195, Milton	Brze. Turkeys, Geese.
McGlennan, W. W., Colborne	Silver Grey Dorkings.
McInnis, G. A., Prescott	S. C. Black Minorcas, Japanese White Bantams.
McIntosh, G. E., Forest	Light Brahmas.
McKee, Harry, Norwich	Silver Gray Dorkings.
McKinstry, R. E., 68 First Ave., Glebe, Ottawa	Pigeons.
McLeod, W. J., 24 Evergreen Ave., London.	Black Leghorns.
McMaster, W. A., Guelph	Rhode Island Reds, Polands.
McNeil, Wm., 778 Waterloo Rd., London	*Polands, A.O.V. Fowl.*
Nantel, W. B., St. Jerome, Que.	Brahmas, Cochins.
Neely, Jno., Seaforth	White Wyandottes.
Neville, F. E., 52 St. George St., Guelph	Andalusians.
Nixon Bros., Woodbank	Games, Indian, any variety.
O'Connor, D. C., 41 North St., Guelph	White Wyandottes.
Oke, Richard, Box 361, London	Partridge Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Bantams, Javas, R. C. White Leghorns, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Hamburgs, Sultans.
Orr & Creedon, 54 Albion St., Brantford	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Osborne, W. M., Brockville	*Minorcas.*
Parrott, Thos., Maple St., Collingwood	Black Red Games.
Partlo, H. W., Ingersoll, Ont	Light Brahmas, Brahma Bantams.
Paul, J. K., Sebringville	*Buff Orpingtons.*
Pearson, Wm. H., 249 Suffolk St., Guelph.	Rhode Island Reds, Games, Game Bantams.
Philpot Bros., 45 Surrey St., Guelph	A.O.C. Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Cochin White Bantams.
Pickering, E., 74 Stephenson Ave., East Toronto	....
Pickering, E. A., Willowdale	White Wyandottes.
Player, W. J., Galt	S. C. Brown Leghorns.

MEMBERS' OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED, WINTER FAIR 1907.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Pletsch, Jno., Shakespeare	S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Andalusians.
Pond, R. H., 130 Victoria St., Woodstock	Buff Orpingtons.
Pranschke, W. C., Ottawa East	Columbian Wyandottes.
Pringle, Jno., 187 Worthy Rd., London	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Rawlings, E. A., Forest	*Black Orpingtons,* Cochin Black Bantams.
Readwin, A. & T., Guelph	Wyandottes, Leghorns, Pigeons.
Reaman, Wm. H., 8 Vivian St., Toronto	....
Rebstock, W. J., Ridgeway	Black Orpingtons.
Reid, W. H., 35 Union St., Kingston	Dorkings, Game Bantams, Bantams, Pigeons.
Reith, Alex., Box 185, Lucan	Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns.
Rice, Thomas, Whitby	White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons.
Ridler, L., 254 Suffolk St., Guelph	Pigeons.
Rife Bros., Hespeler	White Plymouth Rocks.
Roberts, Jno. W., Box 187, St. Thomas	Black Red Games.
Robertson, Geo., Box 242, Ottawa	Plymouth Rocks, Indian Games any variety, Andalusians, Dorkings, R. C. White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Spanish.
Robertson, Geo. A., St. Catharines	White Plymouth Rocks, Black Red Game Bantams.
Robinson, A., 34 Elora St., Guelph	Pigeons.
Rook Bros., King St., Prescott	Black Red, Duckwing and Birchen Game Bantams.
Rooke, Joseph & Son, 117 Wellington Rd., London	White Wyandottes, S. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Ross, Harry A., 91 Waterloo Ave., Guelph	White Wyandottes, S. Sebright Bantams.
Rosser Bros., 60 Close Ave., Toronto	Cochin Buff Bantams.
Ruby, H. S., Midland	S. C. White Leghorns, Houdans.
Sage, L. C., London	Brahmas, Partridge Wyandottes.
Samuel, J. Hughes, Norway	*Buff Wyandottes.*
Sanderson, Jacob C., St. Thomas	Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.
Saunders, Teddy, 592 Maitland St., London	Silkies.
Scanlan Bros., Ennotville	Geese, Ducks.
Schelly Bros., Brantford	*Columbian Wyandottes.*
Scott, Peter, Box 227, Guelph	S. C. *Brown Leghorns.*
Scott, T. H., 39 Elgin St., St. Thomas	Wyandottes, Ducks.
Scott, Rev. W. N., Athens	Silver-pencilled Wyandottes.
Shaw, Frank, 75 Hughes St., St. Thomas	Black Sumatra Games.
Shaw, Jno., McE., Forest	White Plymouth Rocks.
Shea, Thos. M., Fergus	Geese, Ducks.
Shepardson, Geo. M., Sombra	White Plymouth Rocks.
Sherlock, Thos., 945 Lorne Ave., London	Pyle Games, Duckwing Game Bantams.
Sherlock, C. E., 3 Fern Ave., Toronto	....
Sheward, Bert., 133 Neeve St., Guelph	Pigeons.
Shorey, P. D., Newburg	Buff Cochins.
Sims, Thos. W., Thamesville	Columbian Wyandottes.
Slessor, W. J., 520 Adelaide St., London	S. Sebright, Cochin White and Cochin Black Bantams.
Smiley, S. H., St. Thomas	Rhode Island Reds.
Smith, Jos. R., Strathroy	Black Wyandottes.
Smith, Wm., 308 Kingston Road	....
Snider, W. W., St. Jacobs	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Soole, A. F., Seaforth	Columbian Wyandottes.
Spencer, Rev. R. A., Hillsdale	Wyandottes.
Spires Bros., 59 Devonshire St., Guelph	Duckwing Game Bantams, S. Sebright Bantams.
Spry & Mick, 142 Dundas St., Toronto	Buff Wyandottes.
Staib, Jacob, West Lorne	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Stainsby, A. E., 58 Oxford St., Toronto	....
Sutherland, A. D., Seaforth	Buff Wyandottes.
Syer, E., Milton	S. C. White Leghorns.
Traplin, Thos. O'C., Hespeler	White Wyandottes, Orpingtons.
Trimble, Geo., 35 Dundas St. E., Toronto Jct.	Pigeons.
Teale, Wm. J., 21 McTague St., Guelph	Langshans, Games, Bantams, Pigeons.

MEMBERS' OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED, WINTER FAIR 1907.—*Concluded.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Telfer Bros., Milton West	Games.
Thorpe, J. M., 41 Briscoe St., London	Silver-pencilled Wyandottes.
Tilt, C. A. R., Doon	Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, Cochin Buff Bantams, Cochin Black Bantams, Geese, Ducks.
Topping & Finchamp, Woodbank	Games, Indian.
Tyson & McMaster, Guelph	*Game Bantams.*
Vrooman, D. J., 573 Grey St., London	Pigeons.
Vrooman, W. J., c/o Cockshutt Plow Co'y., Brantford	Buff Leghorns.
Waddell, Miss Beula, St. Thomas	*Black Orpingtons.*
Wales, F., Milton	Partridge Cochins, S. C. White Leghorns.
Walker, W. R., 43 W. Surrey St., Guelph	Black Red, Brown Red Game Bantams.
Wankle, Emil, Waterloo	Rhode Island Reds.
Warrington, J. H., Cornwall	Spanish, Dorkings, Creve Coeurs, Polands, Red Caps.
Wells, E. Jr., 452 Ottaway Ave., London	Red Caps.
Westbrook, James H., 653 Dundas St., London	Bantams.
Westbury, Frank H., 920 Elias St., London.	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Wheadon, R. L., 166 London Rd., Guelph	S. C. Black Minorcas, Bantams.
Willis, Frank L., Seaforth	Columbian Wyandottes.
Wilson, Wm. C. & Son, Hawkeston	Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Wilson, Wm., 219 Grange St., Guelph	Wyandottes.
Wismer, Henry F., Kingsmill	Aylesbury Ducks.
Wixon, F., Galt	
Woodrow & Sons, Beaconsfield, Ont.	Turkeys, Geese.
Wolfe, W. J., 486 Givens St., Toronto	
Woodward, F. A., 131 Bay St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Woodward Poultry Farm, Box 412, London.	Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Geese.
Worrod, Thos., Angus	Bronze Turkeys.
Worthy, Jos. A., 58 Riverdale Ave., Toronto	Pigeons.
Wright, W. E., Glanworth	*Red Caps, Turkeys.*
Wright Bros., Brockville	White Wyandottes.
Wyatt, Hugh, London	Buff Cochins.

MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.

Name and Address.	Variety.
Aird, P. E., Montreal Annex, Que	Buff Orpingtons.
Alexander, Dr. D. B., Shawville, Que	Buff Orpingtons.
Alexander, G. W., Beachburg	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Allison, Clarence, Box 158, Brampton	Buff Wyandottes.
Annand, W. J., 28 Metcalf Sq., Ottawa	White Orpingtons.
Arnold, W., 100 Wellington St., Ottawa	White Wyandottes.
Baptie, Jas., Springville	Silver Wyandottes, Hamburgs.
Barber, W., 118 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto.	Games, Game Bantams.
Beckstead, F. W. Morrisburg	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Bedlow, Jno., Brockville	Silver Gray Dorkings, Pekin Ducks.
Belanger, J. P., 48 Bell St., Ottawa	S. C. White Leghorns.
Belford, J. A., 22 Creighton St., Ottawa	White Orpingtons, Pigeons.
Benjamin, E. H., 108 Besserer St., Ottawa	Old English or Pit Games.
Benson, J. A., Billing's Bridge, Ont	White Minorcas.
Blakely, R. E., 68 John St., Ottawa	*Buff Wyandottes, Pigeons.*
Bogue, G. & J., Strathroy	Cochins, Wyandottes, Javas, Spanish, Dorkings, Houdans, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Hamburgs, Polands, Bantams, Ducks.
Bradley, Rd., Carlsbad Springs	White Wyandottes.
Briggs, F. M., 572 Adelaide St., London	Bantams.

MEMBERS' OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Brown, Galt E., Point Fortune, Que	Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Games, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Hamburgs, Polands, Bantams.
Burgess, J., Chelsea Green	Langshans.
Bysbe, Herbert, 166 Bank St., Ottawa......	S. C. White Leghorns.
Capital Pigeon Lofts, 158 Nelson St., Ottawa.	Pigeons.
Carleton, W. H., 110 Stanley, Ave., Ottawa.	S. C. White Leghorns.
Chisholm, F., Philipsville................	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Clark, H., 267 East Ave., Ottawa East......	Silver Wyandottes.
Cocks, W. G., 167 Oak St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Collins, G. H. A., Cummings Bridge, Ottawa.	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Cornish, C. C., 359 Somerset St., Ottawa ...	Light Brahmas, Black Red Game Bantams, Buff Cochin Bantams, Pigeons.
Cumming, D., Russell	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Dalglish, Jas. A., % Jno. M. Garland Son & Co., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
Delary, Wm., 241 Russell Ave., Ottawa	Silver Wyandottes.
Dickson, Wm., Winchester................	Black Minorcas.
Doidge & McNeil, 30 Cartwright St., London	Game Bantams, Bantams.
Donovan, H. B., 14 Bank St., Toronto......	Game Bantams, Bantams, Doves.
Dynes, Alex., Hintonburg................	*Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks*
Edwards, Wm. H., 420 Danforth Ave., Toronto	White Plymouth Rocks.
Ellis, Wm., Prescott	Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons.
Ellis, Rev. Jno. D., Renfrew, Ont..........	S. C. Buff Leghorns.
Fallis, R., Box 7, Ottawa South............	White Wyandottes.
Fidler, J. E., Brockville	*Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes.*
Flanigan, Thos., Cornwall	S. C. Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, A. O. S. V. Bantams.
Flawn, Alfred, 130 Horton St., London.....	Black Cochins, Silver Wyandottes.
Fortier, Joseph, St. Scholastique, Que	Plymouth Rocks.
Francis, G. W., Osgoode Station	Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, White *Cochin Bantams.*
Frith, E. R., Maxville	Wyandottes, Old English or Pit Games, Black Minorcas, Pigeons.
Fulford, Henry, Manhard	Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Spanish, Andalusians.
Giroux, Regis, Cornwall....................	Silver Wyandottes, Black Javas, Houdans.
Gurney, W. A., 908 Princess Ave., London.	Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Guy, G. T., 180½ Bank St., Ottawa	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Halliday, Wm., Spencerville...............	Houdans.
Hellyer, A. W. E., Belmont Ave., Ottawa, South	Buff Orpingtons.
Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, 635 St. Patrick St., Ottawa	Pigeons.
Higman, Geo., Sr., 61 Sussex St., Ottawa...	Wyandottes, Faverolles.
Higman, Geo., Jr., 97 College Ave., Ottawa.	Partridge Wyandottes.
Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa	Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Bantams.
Hunt, B. J., Park Ave., Ottawa South	White Wyandottes.
James, F. A., 153 Centre St., Ottawa.......	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Kyle, E. J., Merrickville..................	Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes.
Laidlaw, Jas. M., 198 Bronson Ave., Ottawa.	Rhode Island Reds.
Lake, G., 155 Russell Ave., Ottawa	White Wyandottes.
Lambertus, Jno. A., Eganville.............	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
La Rose, Chas., Cornwall	Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Andalusians.
La Trappe Agricultural Institute, La Trappe, Two Mountains Co., Que	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, *White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds*, S. C. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Bantams, Pekin Ducks, Pigeons.
[illegible], R., Cornwall	Rhode Island Reds, S. C. [illegible] Game

MEMBERS' OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.—*Concluded.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	VARIETY.
Logan, Jas. J., Box 50, Morrisburg	White Orpingtons.
Magill, J. H., Port Hope	Golden Wyndottes, Pigeons.
Mason, Jno., 188 Turner St., Ottawa	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.
Matheson, G. M., 69 Russell Ave., Ottawa	Partridge Wyandottes.
Mills, James, Noel St., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
Moyer, A. C., Waterloo	White Minorcas.
Mulville, James V., Westport	Buff Orpingtons.
McDougall & Yout, Brockville	White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans.
McFall, Geo. E., 234 Preston St., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
McGinnis & Mailhot, Iberville, Que	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, S. C. Brown *Leghorns, Polands, Game Bantams, Geese,* Ducks, Bantams, Belgian Hares.
McInnis, G. A., Prescott	Black Minorcas, Bantams.
McIntosh, Dr. P. A., Spencerville	Dark Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Pyle Games, S. C. Buff Leghorns, White Minorcas, Orpingtons, Houdans, Faverolles.
McKellar, Donald, Hawkesbury	S. C. White Leghorns.
McKinstry, R. E., 68 First Ave., Glebe, Ottawa	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Pyle Game Bantams, Pigeons.
McLaurin, T. G., 42 Stanley Ave., Ottawa	White Orpingtons.
McNeil, Wm., 778 Waterloo St., London	Polands.
Nantel, W. B., St. Jerome, Que	Brahmas, Cochins, Games, Faverolles.
Neate, M. C., 33 Sussex St. Ottawa	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Oke, Richard, Box 361, London	Partridge Cochins, R. C. Leghorns, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Hamburgs, Bantams.
Osborne, W. M., Box 472, Brockville	S. C. Black Leghorns, White Minorcas.
Palen, R., 107 Arlington Ave., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
Partlo, H. W., Ingersoll	Light Brahmas.
Peaker, J. M., 75 McKay St., Ottawa	Black Minorcas.
Peaker, Morley, 75 McKay St., Ottawa	Buff Cochins.
Peter, Jno. S., 157 Mutchmore St., Ottawa	Buff Orpingtons.
Plant, W., 526 Wellington St., Ottawa	Cochins, Buff Bantams, Pigeons.
Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield, Que	Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Langshans, Games, Leghorns.
Readwin, A. & T., 236 Paisley St., Guelph	Leghorns, Pigeons.
Reid, W. H., 35 Union St., Kingston	Cochins, Langshans, Wyandottes, Javas, Games, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Dorkings, Houdans, Game Bantams, Bantams, Ducks, Pigeons.
Reid, R. & Co., Hintonburg	Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks.
Robertson, Geo., Box 242, Ottawa	Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Javas, Games, Leghorns, Spanish, Andalusians, Dorkings, La Fleche, Faverolles, Polands, Ducks, Belgian Hares.
Robertson, Edw. S., Beachburg	White Wyandottes.
Rook Bros., Prescott	Game Bantams.
Samuel, J. Hughes, Norway	Buff Wyandottes.
Saunders, E., Maitland St., London	Silkies.
Scott, Rev. W. N., Athens	Wyandottes.
Sinclair, P. D., Maxville	Bronze Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Slessor, W. J., 520 Adelaide St., London	*Bantams.*
Slinn, W. H., 208 Patterson Ave., Ottawa	Orpingtons.
Snelling, W. H., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa	Orpingtons.
Snetsinger, Jas., Eamers Corners	Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes *Javas, Leghorns, Pekin Ducks.*
Stiles, Rev. Thos. J., Cornwall	*White Wyandottes.*
Stillie, David, Box 310, Almonte	Hamburgs.
Thompson, A., Allan's Corners, Que	Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Tomalin, Joseph, 593 Ossington Ave., Toronto	White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas.
Tooker & Bowey, Brockville	Cochins, Wyandottes.
Warrington, J. H., Cornwall	Game, S. C. Black Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Polands.
Zavitz, J. W., 91 Fourth Ave., Ottawa	Black Minorcas, S. Sebright Bantams.

MEMBERS' OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Brown, Galt E., Point Fortune, Que	Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Games, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Hamburgs, Polands, Bantams.
Burgess, J., Chelsea Green	Langshans.
Byshe, Herbert, 166 Bank St., Ottawa	S. C. White Leghorns.
Capital Pigeon Lofts, 158 Nelson St., Ottawa.	Pigeons.
Carleton, W. H., 110 Stanley, Ave., Ottawa.	S. C. White Leghorns.
Chisholm, F., Philipsville	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Clark, H., 267 East Ave., Ottawa East	Silver Wyandottes.
Cocks, W. G., 167 Oak St., Toronto	*Pigeons.*
Collins, G. H. A., Cummings Bridge, Ottawa.	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Cornish, C. C., 359 Somerset St., Ottawa	Light Brahmas, Black Red Game Bantams, Buff Cochin Bantams, Pigeons.
Cumming, D., Russell	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Dalglish, Jas. A., % Jno. M. Garland Son & Co., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
Delary, Wm., 241 Russell Ave., Ottawa	Silver Wyandottes.
Dickson, Wm., Winchester	Black Minorcas.
Doidge & McNeil, 30 Cartwright St., London	Game Bantams, Bantams.
Donovan, H. B., 14 Bank St., Toronto	Game Bantams, Bantams, Doves.
Dynes, Alex., Hintonburg	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks
Edwards, Wm. H., 420 Danforth Ave., Toronto	*White Plymouth Rocks.*
Ellis, Wm., Prescott	Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons.
Ellis, Rev. Jno. D., Renfrew, Ont	S. C. Buff Leghorns.
Fallis, R., Box 7, Ottawa South	White Wyandottes.
Fidler, J. E., Brockville	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes.
Flanigan, Thos., Cornwall	S. C. Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, A. O. S. V. Bantams.
Flawn, Alfred, 130 Horton St., London	Black Cochins, Silver Wyandottes.
Fortier, Joseph, St. Scholastique, Que	Plymouth Rocks.
Francis, G. W., Osgoode Station	*Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, White* Cochin Bantams.
Frith, E. R., Maxville	Wyandottes, Old English or Pit Games, Black Minorcas, Pigeons.
Fulford, Henry, Manhard	Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Spanish, Andalusians.
Giroux, Regis, Cornwall	Silver Wyandottes, Black Javas, Houdans.
Gurney, W. A., 908 Princess Ave., London.	Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Guy, G. T., 180½ Bank St., Ottawa	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Halliday, Wm., Spencerville	Houdans.
Hellyer, A. W. E., Belmont Ave., Ottawa, South	Buff Orpingtons.
Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, 635 St. Patrick St., Ottawa	Pigeons.
Higman, Geo., Sr., 61 Sussex St., Ottawa	Wyandottes, Faverolles.
Higman, Geo., Jr., 97 College Ave., Ottawa.	Partridge Wyandottes.
Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa	Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Bantams.
Hunt, B. J., Park Ave., Ottawa South	White Wyandottes.
James, F. A., 153 Centre St., Ottawa	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Kyle, E. J., Merrickville	Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes.
Laidlaw, Jas. M., 198 Bronson Ave., Ottawa.	Rhode Island Reds.
Lake, G., 155 Russell Ave., Ottawa	White Wyandottes.
Lambertus, Jno. A., Eganville	*Barred Plymouth Rocks.*
La Rose, Chas., Cornwall	Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Games, Leghorns, Andalusians.
La Trappe Agricultural Institute, La Trappe, Two Mountains Co., Que	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Bantams, Pekin Ducks, Pigeons.

MEMBERS' OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1908.—*Concluded.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	VARIETY.
Logan, Jas. J., Box 50, Morrisburg	White Orpingtons.
Magill, J. H., Port Hope	Golden Wyndottes, Pigeons.
Mason, Jno., 188 Turner St., Ottawa	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.
Matheson, G. M., 69 Russell Ave., Ottawa	Partridge Wyandottes.
Mills, James, Noel St., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
Moyer, A. C., Waterloo	White Minorcas.
Mulville, James V., Westport	Buff Orpingtons.
McDougall & Vout, Brockville	White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans.
McFall, Geo. E., 234 Preston St., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
McGinnis & Mailhot, Iberville, Que	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Polands, Game Bantams, Geese, Ducks, Bantams, Belgian Hares.
McInnis, G. A., Prescott	Black Minorcas, Bantams.
McIntosh, Dr. P. A., Spencerville	Dark Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Pyle Games, S. C. Buff Leghorns, White Minorcas, Orpingtons, Houdans, Faverolles.
McKellar, Donald, Hawkesbury	S. C. White Leghorns.
McKinstry, R. E., 68 First Ave., Glebe, Ottawa	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Pyle Game Bantams, Pigeons.
McLaurin, T. G., 42 Stanley Ave., Ottawa	White Orpingtons.
McNeil, Wm., 778 Waterloo St., London	Polands.
Nantel, W. B., St. Jerome, Que	Brahmas, Cochins, Games, Faverolles.
Neate, M. C., 33 Sussex St. Ottawa	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Oke, Richard, Box 361, London	Partridge Cochins, R. C. Leghorns, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Hamburgs, Bantams.
Osborne, W. M., Box 472, Brockville	S. C. Black Leghorns, White Minorcas.
Palen, R., 107 Arlington Ave., Ottawa	Rhode Island Reds.
Partlo, H. W., Ingersoll	Light Brahmas.
Peaker, J. M., 75 McKay St., Ottawa	Black Minorcas.
Peaker, Morley, 75 McKay St., Ottawa	Buff Cochins.
Peter, Jno. S., 157 Mutchmore St., Ottawa	Buff Orpingtons.
Plant, W., 526 Wellington St., Ottawa	Cochins, Buff Bantams, Pigeons.
Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield, Que	Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Langshans, Games, Leghorns.
Readwin, A. & T., 236 Paisley St., Guelph	Leghorns, Pigeons.
Reid, W. H., 35 Union St., Kingston	Cochins, Langshans, Wyandottes, Javas, Games, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Dorkings, Houdans, Game Bantams, Bantams, Ducks, Pigeons.
Reid, R. & Co., Hintonburg	Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks.
Robertson, Geo., Box 242, Ottawa	Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Javas, Games, Leghorns, Spanish, Andalusians, Dorkings, La Fleche, Faverolles, Polands, Ducks, Belgian Hares.
Robertson, Edw. S., Beachburg	White Wyandottes.
Rook Bros., Prescott	Game Bantams.
Samuel, J. Hughes, Norway	Buff Wyandottes.
Saunders, E., Maitland St., London	Silkies.
Scott, Rev. W. N., Athens	Wyandottes.
Sinclair, P. D., Maxville	Bronze Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Slessor, W. J., 520 Adelaide St., London	Bantams.
Slinn, W. H., 208 Patterson Ave., Ottawa	Orpingtons.
Snelling, W. H., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa	Orpingtons.
Sneteinger, Jas., Eamers Corners	Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Leghorns, Pekin Ducks.
Stiles, Rev. Thos. J., Cornwall	White Wyandottes.
Stillie, David, Box 310, Almonte	Hamburgs.
Thompson, A., Allan's Corners, Que	Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Tomalin, Joseph, 593 Ossington Ave., Toronto	White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas.
Tooker & Bowey, Brockville	Cochins, Wyandottes.
Warrington, J. H., Cornwall	Game, S. C. Black Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Polands.